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ABSTRACT

The results of questionnaires sent to mayors and supervisors in 113 "growth area communities" within the 14-county New York State Appalachian Region are summarized in this 1970 inventory of community resources. Information obtained from other sources is also reported; statistical data and observational data are compared; and recommendations are made. In addition, reported "non-residential blight areas" are shown on maps of the 10 largest cities; housing conditions are compared to state standards; library, health, mental health, and educational facilities are described; water supply, solid-waste disposal methods, and sewage disposal methods are examined and found inadequate in some areas; fire protection and electric and gas service needs are examined; and use of governmental buildings is studied. The appendix details the existing administrative framework for agencies responsible for community facilities and services. Included are 54 tables, 11 figures, and a 94-item bibliography. A related document is ED 049 874. (PS)

NEW YORK STATE APPALACHIAN RESOURCE STUDIES

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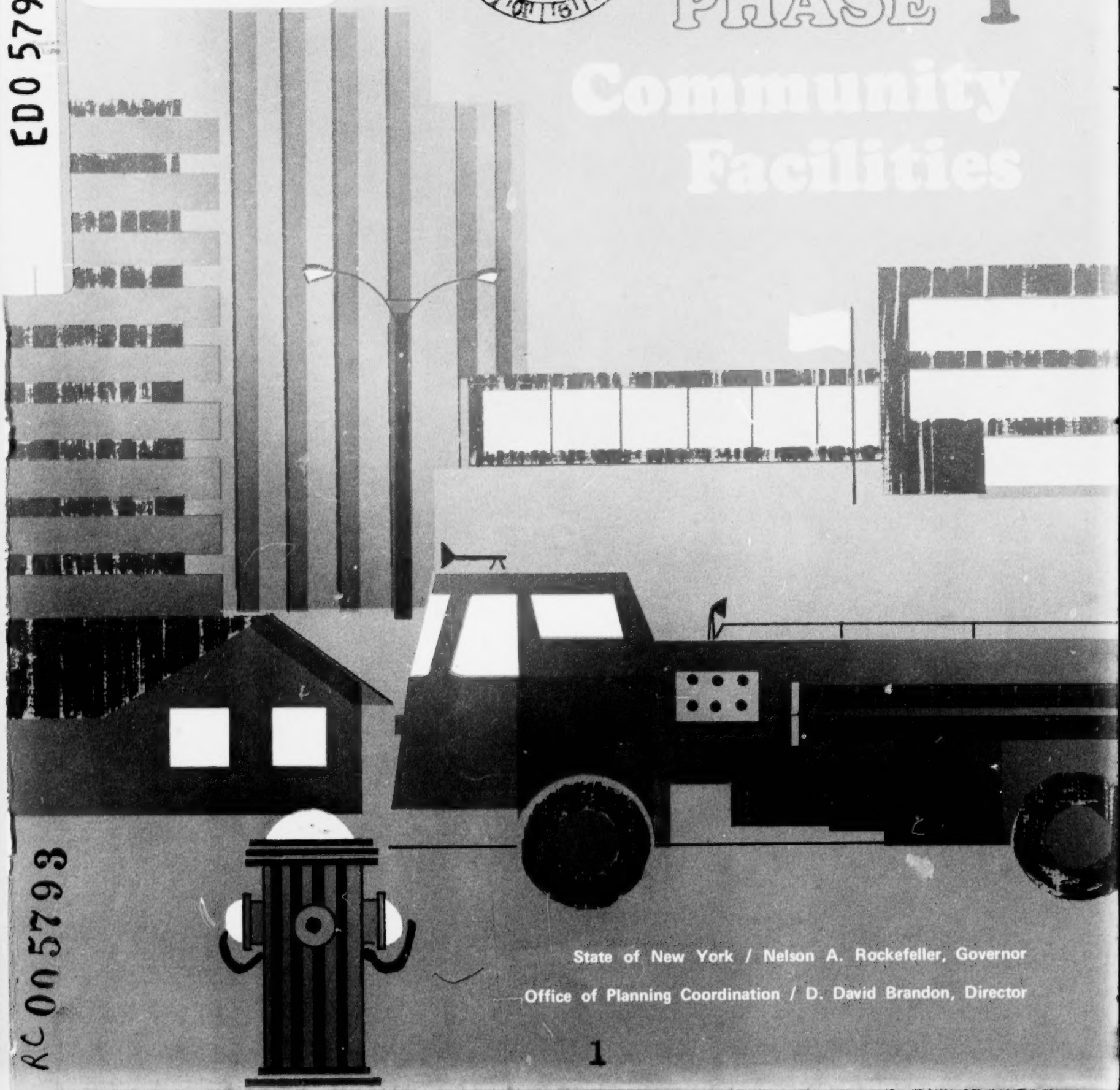
PHASE 1

Community Facilities



RC005793

State of New York / Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor

Office of Planning Coordination / D. David Brandon, Director

This volume is one in a series summarizing a Phase I, Inventory, study of resources in the New York Appalachian Region. Phase II, analyses and recommendations, is to be completed by 1970.

The volumes in the series of New York State Appalachian Resource Studies will cover:

Agriculture

Climate

Community Facilities

Forestry

Manpower and Industry

Mineral Economy

Recreation and Culture

Soils

Transportation

Water Resources

The water resources inventory is included in a study, **Development of Water Resources in Appalachia**, prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the 13-state National Appalachian Region and in **Appalachia Water Resources Study** compiled by the Division of Water Resources, New York State Conservation Department. Forest resources of the region are described in a statewide study **New York State Forestry Survey Report** by the State Conservation Department in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service.

An **Atlas of the New York State Appalachian Region**, containing all maps relating to the studies, completes the Phase I effort.

The studies were prepared with federal financial assistance provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development under Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. They were also financed by the State of New York, through the State Office of Planning Coordination.

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Monitoring these studies for the State Office of Planning Coordination were William E. Tyson, who oversees the State's Appalachian Program, and Francis M. Bennett, principal planner. The maps were prepared by the OPC cartographic section, in cooperation with the authors.

NEW YORK STATE
APPALACHIAN RESOURCE STUDIES
Community Facilities

Phase I: Inventory

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Prepared by

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For the

State of New York
Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor

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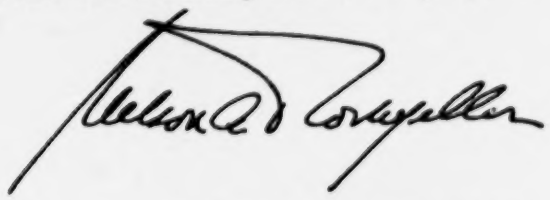
1970

About one million people live in Appalachian New York. Their prospects, and those of their children, have been enhanced by the accelerated planning and development for economic growth which the Appalachian program has made possible. Our experience, like that of other states, demonstrates the wisdom of combining Federal, State, and local resources in a genuine partnership enterprise to mount a coordinated attack on a wide range of social and economic problems.

From a beginning of solid accomplishment we want to continue to move toward our objective – the opportunity for an abundant and rewarding life for the people of the region.



NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER,
Governor, and Member
of the Appalachian Regional
Commission

Foreword

On August 18, 1965, thirteen counties of New York State were declared eligible for participation in the Appalachian Regional Development Program. Another county, Schoharie, was added in 1967. Initial state responsibility of the State Office of Planning Coordination centered on formulating a development plan for the region.

This comprehensive plan for the 11,941-square-mile area required far more information about existing social and economic conditions than was readily available. What are the human, economic, social and physical resources of the region? What are its potentials? Its deficiencies? Most important of all – what investments are needed to stimulate economic growth?

To answer such questions, a comprehensive study of the region's resources was launched. The first phase, completed during 1968, was a detailed inventory of 11 categories: agriculture, climate, community facilities, cultural and recreational facilities, forestry, industry, manpower, mineral, soils, transportation and water.

In Phase II, to be completed by the end of 1970, these inventories are to be analyzed and recommendations incorporated into the long range state development plan as well as the annual plan required by the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

The studies were prepared by university research departments, private consultants and state and federal agencies, including the OPC Bureau of Planning Research. The project was financed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Appalachian Regional Commission and the State of New York. At all times the project was coordinated with the statewide development plan and appropriate local officials.

This volume contains, in the words of planning consultant Thomas Niederkorn of Egner & Niederkorn Associates, who prepared the study for the Office of Planning Coordination, "the most comprehensive compilation of data related to community facilities in New York's Appalachian Region yet undertaken."

In addition, the report includes standards by which to measure and evaluate community facilities. A summary and preliminary analysis of the data is also given, and an outline of the administrative framework regulating the various types of community resources is included in the Appendix.

To supplement published data, the consultants submitted questionnaires to government officials and others directly concerned with the subject.

The responses also provided insights on the attitudes and needs in the community as well as on the relative importance placed on community resources by the people most likely to initiate any corrective action undertaken

The maps in these studies and those in the *Atlas of the Appalachian Region of New York State*, a companion volume prepared as part of the overall project, were executed by the authors in cooperation with the cartographic section of the OPC Bureau of Communication.

Here then is a valuable planning tool, but only a tool. It is now the responsibility of appropriate officials to translate this information into action programs. The Appalachian Advisory Councils were organized to provide a forum for discussing such regional development efforts. As county and regional planning staffs are developed throughout the region, increasing technical advice will be available to those responsible for making investment decisions. The Office of Planning Coordination will provide liaison and technical support at the state level.

This region has the potential for economic growth. With a concerted and well-planned effort to develop its resources, the area can look forward with confidence to the decades ahead.

D. David Brandon, *Director*
Office of Planning Coordination
and State Representative to the
Appalachian Regional Commission

April 1970

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Author's Introduction

The New York State Appalachian Region has been identified as a part of the entire Appalachian Region of the United States on the basis of general social, economic and topographical considerations. The 14 New York counties included in this study of the region are largely in the Susquehanna, Delaware and Allegany River Basins. Many of the characteristics that have created problems in the 13-state region as a whole have had a similar impact on this 14-county area which forms the Southern Tier of New York State.

The development of adequate community resources has been discouraged by the overall lack of prosperity in the region. It is an analysis of these resources, including housing, health facilities, libraries, educational institutions, water supply, sewage disposal, refuse disposal, fire protection, utility services and governmental buildings, which comprises the body of this study.

Obviously, certain of these resources have greater importance than others in their effect on a community's growth potential. The lack of adequate housing, water supply and sewage disposal facilities or the lack of educational opportunities is basic and may discourage growth even in the areas where other factors are favorable. For this reason, these elements of the study have been given somewhat more intensive treatment in this phase than resources such as libraries, fire protection and governmental buildings.

A preliminary analysis of the data concerning community resources has led to some conclusions regarding the state of the region as a whole. Of the 14 areas in the region identified as "growth areas" by the Appalachian Commission, three – the Cobleskill-Schoharie, the Cohocton River Valley and the Ashford Nuclear – fare poorest in a comparative analysis.

These are the growth centers which appear at this time, on the basis of preliminary investigation, to have the greatest need for improved community resources. On the other hand the more highly urbanized areas such as the Ithaca-Cortland, Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna and Chemung River Valley Growth Centers, while faring better in comparison with other growth centers, also have increasing pressures for improvement as a result of population concentrations. With these conflicts in mind, the attempt should be made to balance the investment program with the total needs of the region.

On the basis of the information gathered in this phase of the study, six potential growth communities within the region will be selected for more detailed study in Phase II. These areas will, in all probability, be given priority in the allocation of Appalachian Development Plan investment funds. A concentration of investment in community resources will undoubtedly raise the level of economic activity and enrich the total living environment in the selected areas but will have little, if any, impact on the rural areas which are also a part of the region. At some point, the agencies which have been assigned the task of lifting the Appalachian Region to the level of prosperity enjoyed by neighboring regions must cope with the problems of the rural areas. It is hoped that methods can be developed which will extend the benefits of the investment program to the forgotten reaches of Appalachia.

Summary of Mayors' and Supervisors' Questionnaire

A questionnaire concerning community facilities was sent to the mayors and supervisors in the 178 growth area communities. The main purpose of the questionnaire was to provide first-hand information on all aspects of community resources recorded in the inventory and to check the accuracy and currency of data gathered from other sources. A secondary purpose was to sample the attitudes of elected officials toward community resources and to identify areas that are of major concern to local residents. One hundred thirteen (113) responses to the questionnaire were received from 52 towns, 49 villages and 12 cities, a return of 63.4 percent.

A major concern of many local officials is the provision of basic sewer facilities and improvement of refuse or solid waste disposal facilities. The deficiency most often mentioned by respondents was inadequate refuse disposal sites and need for a sanitary landfill operation. Locating suitable sites for these facilities is also a problem in many communities.

Inadequate sewage systems were considered community problems of a much greater magnitude than inadequate water systems. Seventy respondents listed inadequate sewage systems while only 33 mentioned problems of community water supply.

Shortage of available housing was considered by 44 respondents to be a problem. Very few respondents, however, gave housing a high priority number.

The housing shortage seems about equally divided between the need for additional rental units and sales housing. A shortage of mortgage funds as cited by some respondents as being a major cause of this deficiency. It would appear from respondents' answers that a large potential sales market exists in the $10,000 - $20,000 house range throughout the region.

A few respondents were concerned with the problems of adequately housing the elderly and low-income families in their communities. Responses of this nature were most often received from officials of communities near the major urban areas. Six of the ten cities with over 10,000 population reported a lack of rental housing for these groups.

Substandard housing and maintenance of older homes present problems in 33 of the responding communities although few reported concentrations of substandard units.

Very few respondents commented on the adequacy of educational facilities, preferring to refer this question to school officials. Those who did comment often mentioned a need for vocational education facilities and expansion of existing classroom space.

Improvement of health facilities was generally not given a high priority rating but was mentioned by many respondents as a problem area. General health care appears to be acceptable in most communities; however, shortages of nursing home beds and extended care facilities for the aged are needed.

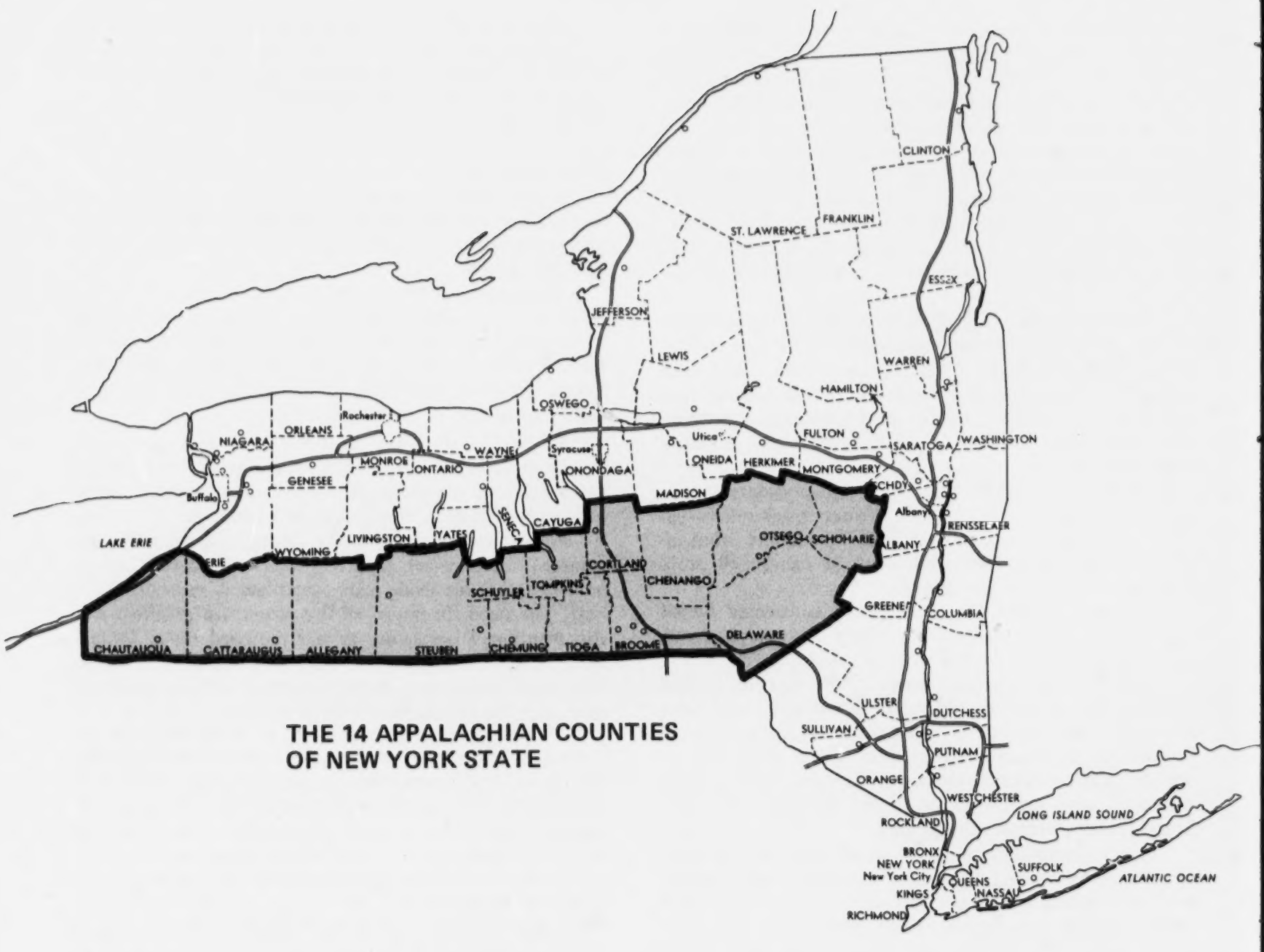
Expansion of mental health facilities was cited as a need by very few respondents. This may be partially explained by the fact that information regarding need for mental health care is not readily available to the public Unless personal experience in this area is encountered, a shortage of facilities may not be noticed.

Library service was considered adequate by most respondents, although the need for additional library space was frequently mentioned. Very few respondents attached high priorities to expansion of library facilities.

Fire protection services are satisfactory in most communities. Deficiencies reported were related to physical problems such as inadequate water mains rather than to staff. The need for improved fire protection buildings was also mentioned frequently as was the need for additional space for other government functions. Town and village offices are inadequate in many areas and no longer serve the more complex functions of local government.

The questionnaire also revealed an underlying attitude of skepticism on the part of many local officials regarding federal or state programs. Some have had bitter past experiences with denials of applications for aid; some have bogged down in the process of preparing applications due to the complexity of the requirements. A few have indicated an awareness of their community's problems and a corresponding desire to solve them through local means. While this solution may not always be practical, it does indicate a hesitancy to become involved with other levels of government.

The sixty-five communities which did not respond to the questionnaire are scattered throughout the region. It appears that these communities are generally in the outlying fringes of the growth areas.



THE 14 APPALACHIAN COUNTIES OF NEW YORK STATE

Housing Conditions

METHODOLOGY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The primary sources of data used in this inventory were the U. S. Census of Housing, 1960, and unpublished census material obtained from the New York State Department of Commerce. In addition, valuable information of a non-statistical nature was obtained from the housing questions included on the mayor's and supervisor's questionnaire. In some cases various components of basic census data were combined to enable evaluation in accordance with the measurements for substandardcy which were developed as part of this study. Basic data were converted to percentages where necessary to enable comparison and facilitate analysis.

An inventory of housing characteristics has been compiled for all counties in the New York State Appalachian Region. In addition data for municipalities within growth areas have been grouped for analysis and detailed housing characteristics have been inventoried for selected places (as defined by the Census) within the growth areas. In order to measure housing condition on a gross basis for counties, growth areas and individual communities within growth areas, standards were developed from combinations of census information. A preliminary analysis has been made for the growth areas incorporating condition and availability of housing. In addition to the inventory tables; maps have been prepared showing the number of substandard housing units by county, percentage of substandard units by county, growth areas, and selected places within growth areas, and towns and villages in each county which have adopted the New York State building construction code. An appendix discusses the regulation of housing in the New York State Appalachian Region.

STANDARDS

The most widely used system of housing classification is the U. S. Census of Housing, the major source of housing data in this study. Although the Census does not provide a measurement of neighborhood environmental deficiencies, it does provide comparable data for the region based on gross indices of housing quality. It must be noted that Census data available at this point reflects housing conditions in 1959, although more recent data is available for specific areas. Again, because of the need for statistically comparable data on a regional level, Census information has been used as a basis for preliminary analysis and for the establishment of standards.

Condition & Plumbing*

Both the condition of a housing unit and the type of plumbing facilities in it are considered measures of the quality of housing. Categories representing various levels of housing quality have been established by presenting the yardsticks of condition and plumbing facilities in combination.

To measure condition, the units are classified in one of three categories: sound, deteriorating, or dilapidated. The plumbing facilities that are combined with conditions are: water supply, toilet facilities, and bathing facilities.

The category "with all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have hot and cold water and flush toilet and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Units "lacking only hot water" have all other facilities. Units "lacking other plumbing facilities" may (or may not) have hot water but lack one or more of the other specified facilities. Also included in this category are units having no piped water inside the structure and units whose occupants share toilet or bathing facilities with the occupants of another housing unit. The combination of lacking only hot water and lacking other plumbing facilities is presented as "lacking some or all facilities" in some of the enumerated places.

Condition of the housing unit was determined by observation on the basis of specified criteria related to the extent or degree of visible defects. The types of defects evaluated were associated with weather tightness, extent of disrepair, hazards to the physical safety of the occupants, and inadequate or makeshift construction since these are signs of hidden structural defects. Defects such as dampness or infestation, inadequate wiring, and rotted beams, are not included in the criteria for determining the condition of a unit.

"Sound" housing is defined as that which has no defects or only slight defects which normally are corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects are: lack of paint, slight damage to porch or steps, slight wearing away of mortar between bricks or other masonry, small cracks in walls, plaster or chimney, cracked windows, slight wear on floors, doorsills, door frames, windowsills or window frames and broken gutters or downspouts.

"Deteriorating" housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. Such housing has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples of intermediate defects are: holes, open cracks, rotted, loose or missing materials over a small area of the foundation, walls, roof, floors or ceilings;

U. S. Census of Housing, 1960, p. XXI, New York State and Small Areas.

shaky or unsafe porch, steps or railings; several broken or missing windowpanes; some rotted or loose window frames or sashes that are no longer rainproof or windproof; broken or loose stair treads, or broken, loose or missing risers, balusters or railings of inside or outside stairs; deep wear on doorsills, door frames, outside or inside steps or floors; missing bricks or cracks in the chimney which are not serious enough to be a fire hazard; and makeshift chimneys such as stovepipe or other uninsulated pipe leading directly from the stove to the outside through a hole in the roof, wall, or window. Such defects are signs of neglect which may lead to serious structural deterioration or damage if not corrected.

"Dilapidated" housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter and in its present condition endangers the health, safety and well-being of the occupants. Such housing has one or more critical defects or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require considerable repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. The defects are either so critical or so widespread that the structure should be extensively repaired, rebuilt or torn down.

Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair, or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects are: holes, open cracks, rotted, loose or missing material (siding, shingles, bricks, concrete, tile, plaster or floor boards) over a large area of the foundation, outside walls, roof, chimney, or inside walls, floors, or ceilings; substantial sagging of floors, walls or roof; and extensive damage by storm, fire or flood.

To be classified as dilapidated on the basis of intermediate defects, a housing unit must have such defects in sufficient number or extent that it no longer provides safe and adequate shelter. No set number of intermediate defects is required.

Inadequate original construction includes: shacks, huts, or tents; structures with makeshift walls or roofs; structures built of packing boxes, scrap lumber, or tin; structures lacking foundations (walls rest directly on the ground); structures with dirt floors; and cellars, sheds, barns, garages or other places not originally intended for living quarters and inadequately converted to such use.

The Census classification of housing units as outlined above does not appraise the housing supply in terms of standard or substandard living conditions. Minimum housing standards are incorporated by law and regulation in local police power controls such as building codes, housing codes and zoning ordinances but these standards vary from community to community and are not applicable throughout the region.

A further difficulty with establishing parameters of substandard housing condition is related to the subjective aspects of housing. Standards imply that specific conditions may be identified which, if present, relegate a housing unit to the category of substandard. Few attributes of housing can be classified categorically as good or bad; each situation will involve degrees of probability that desirable or undesirable results will occur because of the absence or presence of specific attributes. At best, housing standards reflect a minimum level of social acceptability and this level may vary not only from community to community but from person to person.

Recognizing the inherent difficulty in establishing broad standards applicable to the region, the following assumptions have been made:

1. All units classified as dilapidated are substandard on the basis of condition.
2. All deteriorating units lacking hot water and/or other plumbing facilities are substandard in the sense that they do not provide the sanitary facilities generally recognized as necessary for maintenance of a minimum living standard.
3. Deteriorating units lacking hot water and/or other plumbing facilities indicate general environmental deficiencies contributing to substandard conditions.

On the basis of these assumptions and for purposes of this report, substandard housing includes all units which are classified as dilapidated and all deteriorating units lacking hot water and/or other plumbing facilities.

An important measure of the strength of local housing markets is the extent to which the supply is not being used. This measure of nonutilization is expressed as a vacancy rate. Generally a high vacancy rate implies a condition of oversupply and a low vacancy rate reflects a condition of undersupply.

In establishing a "normal" vacancy rate for an area it should be recognized that "normal" may vary from community to community. Areas of slow growth and with limited in-migration require proportionately less available vacancies than communities with high growth and with greater in-migration. Areas where rental tenure dominates usually require higher vacancy rates to accommodate the higher residential mobility of renters than areas where ownership prevails.

As a general rule, in localities with an "average rate" of population growth (1.5 to 3.0 percent a year), a vacancy rate of approximately 1.0 percent in sales housing and 5.0 to 6.0 percent in rental housing would be considered normal. Because housing data for many areas is not recorded by availability for sales or rental but only by available vacant units, a 3.0 percent vacancy rate in available units has been considered the standard for purposes of this report. This guideline would generally be considered sufficient to provide adequate housing choices to area residents.

Conversely, areas reporting vacancies in available units in excess of 7.0 percent have been treated as areas undergoing a deterioration of housing market conditions.

SUMMARY OF THE DATA

Table 6 shows the condition and availability of housing by growth area. The *Cobleskill-Schoharie Growth Area* contains a relatively high percentage (12.0%) of substandard housing compared to other growth centers but a lower percentage than Schoharie County as a whole. A major portion of these units are found outside of the villages of Cobleskill and Middleburg in the towns of Middleburg, Richmondville and Schoharie. The area also contains many vacant units (407 or 10.3 percent) but less than one-third of these are available for sale or rent. At 3.0 percent, the number of available vacant units is somewhat limited. This, however, is a higher percentage of available units than many of the growth areas show. Results of the questionnaire indicate, however, that the Town of Cobleskill needs additional housing for personnel associated with the State University College, primarily homes in the $8,000 - $10,000 price range.

The *Susquehanna Valley Growth Area* contains a much lower percentage (6.0) of substandard units than most other growth centers in the region. Most of these units are found in the towns of Sidney and Unadilla and the City of Oneonta. Outside the growth area the Town of Otsego has an extremely large number of vacant units not available for sale or rent. These units represent seasonally occupied vacation homes around Otsego Lake. The City of Oneonta contains 237 vacant units, 135 of which are vacant and available. This figure represents 3.2 percent of the City's housing supply, a sufficient amount to afford some choice at least in the upper levels of the market.

In contrast, however, results of the Mayors' and Supervisors' survey indicated that a shortage of housing units exists in the City of Oneonta, especially in low-income family housing. Urban Renewal relocation demands and future needs created by the proposed relocation of an arterial highway may be partially eased by a low-rent public housing development which is now in the planning stage. The questionnaire also indicated that the Town of Oneonta and the Village of Cooperstown could benefit from an expanded supply of both sales and rental units. A lack of available mortgage financing in these areas, as indicated on the questionnaire, may be partially responsible for these deficiencies in the supply.

The *Chenango Valley Growth Area* has a slightly lower percentage of substandard units (8.9 percent) than Chenango County as a whole (10.2 percent), with much higher percentages in the towns of Greene and Oxford. These two towns also have high percentages of seasonally vacant units as does the Town of New Berlin but extremely low percentages of available vacant units. Since none of the respondents to the survey in these areas considered substandard housing a major problem, it may be that many of the units classified as substandard are occupied only as vacation homes. In any case, the vacancy rate for available units is so low throughout the growth area that it virtually precludes opportunities for housing additional persons should they be attracted to the area unless new housing is built.

The City of Binghamton and the Town of Union, including the villages of Endicott and Johnson City, make up 67.1 percent of all housing in the *Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna Growth Area.* These same areas, however, contain only 51.8 percent of all substandard housing in the growth center. The remainder of the substandard housing is concentrated in the towns of Chenango, Conklin, Fenton and Kirkwood and in the Town of Owego in Tioga County.

With the exception of the Town of Windsor, only a nominal amount of seasonally vacant housing exists in this growth area. Vacancies in available units are limited in the City of Binghamton and surrounding communities. A slightly higher percentage of available vacancies exists in Owego which is somewhat removed from the main metropolitan area.

Respondents to the questionnaire from this area all noted a shortage of housing in all price ranges and a particular need for housing for the elderly. A lack of adequate financing was also cited by respondents as a deterrent to an expanded supply of housing.

The *Ithaca-Cortland Growth Area* is composed of two distinct housing market areas. While the growth center as a whole contains 6.5 percent substandard units, the area surrounding and including the City of Cortland accounts for less than one-fourth of all substandard units in the growth area with 4.4 percent of the housing supply in the substandard category. By contrast the Ithaca area contains 77 percent of the substandard units in the growth center with 7.6 percent of the housing supply in this category. In addition, housing in the Cortland market area is generally in much better physical condition than housing in Cortland County.

In terms of housing availability, the Cortland area has 2.3 percent of the housing supply vacant and available while the Ithaca area has only 1.6 percent. Lack of available units in the Ithaca area is due, in part, to the large number of Cornell University students not housed in dormitories. Although a branch of the State University College is located in the City of Cortland, pressures upon the housing supply have not been as great. Responses to the questionnaire indicate a concern with substandard housing conditions in both of these cities and with the availability of units in the City of Ithaca.

In the outlying areas surrounding the City of Cortland, the Town of Cortlandville reported the existence of concentrations of substandard units as well as a need for additional single-family homes. In the Ithaca area, although housing conditions and housing shortages appear to be critical in five of the seven towns, respondents to the questionnaire did not consider this a major problem.

Housing conditions in the *Chemung Valley Growth Area* appear to be most severe in the towns of Catlin, Chemung and Erin, all having more than 25 percent of their

housing in the substandard category. The City of Elmira has over 1,000 units of substandard housing but this accounts for only 6.7 percent of the City's total housing supply. Several other communities have substandard housing ranging from 9 to 16 percent but, even in light of these figures, housing in the growth area is generally in better condition than housing in the county as a whole.

Available vacancies vary widely throughout the growth area with a majority of the outlying towns having less than 2 percent available for sale or rent. In the cities of Elmira and Corning, housing is more available with 3.6 and 3.0 percent respectively.

Respondents in the larger towns and villages reported a lack of low to moderate income housing, with housing for the elderly being a specific problem. Although the City of Corning has a higher rate of available vacancies than many other communities in the growth center, a shortage of rental units was also noted.

The *Watkins Glen-Montour Falls Growth Area* exhibits housing characteristics which might be considered typical of areas oriented to seasonal activities. A relatively high percentage of substandard units exist in this area (11.9) although Schuyler County as a whole has a slightly higher percentage (13.0). Many vacant units exist here but only about 2.3 percent are available. This would appear to be another example of vacation homes in poor condition, not available for sale or rent.

The highest percentages of substandard and vacant units are concentrated in the towns of Catherine and Reading. Both are in the heart of the Finger Lakes Region. Since available vacant units in these two towns account only for approximately 2.0 percent of the housing supply, it is reasonable to assume that many vacation homes are seasonally vacant and in poor condition. Questionnaire returns from the Town of Dix and the villages of Montour Falls and Watkins Glen expressed concern for housing condition and availability in these areas.

Housing conditions in the *Cohocton River Valley-Hammondsport Growth Area* are relatively poorer than in Steuben County as a whole. With the exception of the Town of Campbell, all of the towns in the growth area have substandard units in excess of 12.0 percent: The Town of Cohocton appears to have the poorest housing with 17.3 percent in the substandard category. The Town of Bath has 469 substandard units, making up 44.2 percent of all substandard housing in the growth center. The Town contains 43.5 percent of all housing in the growth area.

This area also contains a large number of seasonally vacant homes (13.1 percent) with only 2.5 percent of the vacant units available for sale or rent. The towns of Bath and Urbana, including the villages of Bath and Hammondsport, contain over 58 percent of all available vacant units and 57.2 percent of all units in the growth area. There is an indication from these figures that the Bath-Hammondsport area has available housing which might be used by persons attracted to this area.

Housing in the *Hornell-Alfred Growth Area* appears to be in better condition than in either Allegany or Steuben County. Individual communities within the growth center, however, show much higher percentages of substandard housing ranging from 13.1 percent in the Town of Canisteo to 16.6 and 17.0 percent in the towns of Alfred and Almond. Almost 25 percent of the housing in the Village of Alfred is substandard. This accounts for 15 percent of all the substandard housing in the growth center, but this village contains only 5.4 percent of all housing in the area.

Although availability of housing varies throughout the growth center, the area around the towns of Alfred and Almond appear to have the shortest supply. Respondents to the questionnaire indicated that pressure on the existing supply was created by Alfred University students.

The City of Hornell contains 58 percent of all housing units in the growth center, 3.9 percent of which are vacant and available. Despite this relatively high vacancy rate as compared to other cities in the Appalachia Region, questionnaire returns show that these vacancies exist only in the upper levels of the market. A lack of housing for low income families and elderly persons was noted as the major problem in Hornell.

Housing in the *Wellsville Growth Area* is in substantially better condition than Allegany County as a whole, with the exception of the towns of Andover and Scio. Both of these communities have large numbers of substandard units ranging from 10.8 percent of the total in Scio to 25.8 percent in Andover.

From a statistical standpoint, this growth area offers a higher rate of vacancies in available units than any of the others. Respondents to the questionnaire from the communities in this growth center did not support this conclusion, however, A shortage of housing units was cited most often as a major problem with substandard conditions also being a point of concern.

With the exception of the towns of Friendship, Hinsdale and Olean, housing conditions in the *Olean-Bradford Growth Area* are better than in Cattaraugus County as a whole. All of the communities have substandard housing to some degree with the greatest numerical concentrations in the cities of Olean (593 units) and Salamanca (144 units). The overall vacancy rate in available units is not high at 2.9 percent but throughout the growth center availability of housing varies greatly. In the Town of Friendship, including the village, vacancies run very high at approximately 8 percent. By contrast, only a low 1.5 percent of the vacant housing in the Town of Allegany is available for sale or rent. Available vacancies in the two cities in the growth center are about average for the region.

Respondents to the questionnaire indicated concern with housing to some degree, specifically in the area of maintenance of older homes.

An additional housing problem in the Olean-Bradford area is presented by the Allegany Indian Reservation. In 1960, the reservation contained 330 housing units, 144 of which were inhabited by Indian families. Approximately 57.8 percent of all units were substandard while 86.1 percent of those units housing Indian families were substandard. Over 10 percent of all units were overcrowded, housing more than 1.01 persons per room. There were no vacancies on the reservation in housing occupied by Indians and only .03 percent or 1 unit was available out of the total supply of 330 units.

Over the past three years, housing conditions on the Allegany Reservation have been improved. With the initiation of a public housing program under the jurisdiction of the Housing Assistance Administration in cooperation with the Seneca Nation, 24 units of low-rent housing have been built, much of it with labor supplied by the Indians themselves. Since 1964, the Seneca Nation Housing Enterprise has built 125 new homes, most of which were for families displaced by the Kinzua Dam project on the Allegany River.

Housing in the *Ashford-Nuclear Growth Area* is generally in better condition than housing in Cattaraugus County with the exception of the Town of Ashford which has 16.1 percent substandard units. The Towns of Ashford and Ellicottville have relatively large percentages of overall vacancies but most are not available for sale or rent. This again indicates seasonally occupied units.

Respondents to the questionnaire indicated that concentrations of substandard housing existed in parts of the growth area and that good housing at reasonable rents was lacking.

The *Chautauqua Lake-Warren Area* is the second largest growth center in the Appalachia Region in terms of population and housing units. The City of Jamestown accounts for over one-half of all housing units but only 40.2 percent of the substandard units. The towns of Busti, Chautauqua, Ellery and Ellicott contain 41.9 percent of the remaining substandard units in the growth center but only 34.4 percent of all units.

Vacancies within the growth center vary greatly with the communities surrounding Chautauqua Lake showing large numbers of seasonally vacant units. With the exception of the villages of Mayville and Falconer, none of the communities have an unusually high number of available vacancies. By contrast, however, questionnaire respondents from the Falconer area indicated a shortage of rental units at all levels of the market.

In comparison with Chautauqua County as a whole, this growth center has slightly fewer available vacancies and housing which is in somewhat better condition.

In the *Dunkirk-Lake Erie Growth Area* concentrations of substandard housing exist in the City of Dunkirk and in the towns of Hanover, Pomfret, Portland, Ripley and Westfield. These communities are all located along the shores of Lake Erie and have large numbers of vacation cottages which are inhabited only during the summer months.

This growth center is representative of housing conditions in the county as a whole but has fewer available vacancies than exist throughout the county. Few questionnaire responses were received from this area. Those that did respond did not consider housing a problem in their communities.

Below is a summary of housing problems in the major cities of the New York State Appalachian Region:

Binghamton	Limited number of vacancies in all price ranges; need more housing for elderly.
Corning	Shortage of rental units in all price ranges.
Cortland	Substandard units in outlying areas, shortage of single-family homes.
Dunkirk	Concentrations of substandard units, shortage of available vacancies.
Elmira	Large number of substandard units, lack of low and moderate income housing.
Hornell	Lack of housing for low-income families and elderly persons.
Ithaca	Shortage in all price ranges, especially low-income family housing and housing for the elderly.
Jamestown	Housing supply better than surrounding towns, available vacancies.
Olean	Large percentage of substandard units.
Oneonta	Shortage of low-income family housing, need for relocation resources.
Norwich	Few vacancies, substandard housing not a major problem.
Salamanca	Substandard units in some areas, vacancies average for region.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

An overview of the 14-county region indicates that 8.3 percent or 27,308 housing units fall into the substandard category. This is not an unusually high percentage of substandard units for any given geographical area but, when compared to the State as a whole, it is evident that housing conditions are of a relatively poorer quality in the Appalachia Region. This is even more evident when it is seen that although the Appalachia Region includes only 5.8 percent of the housing units in the State, it includes 8.9 percent of the substandard units in the State.

The inventory of condition and plumbing facilities shows that those counties which are rural in character contain the highest percentages of substandard units. One factor which contributes to this situation is the lack of water and sewer facilities in rural areas. This, combined with the absence of codes, tends to contribute to poorer housing quality.

Schoharie and Schuyler counties have the highest percentage of substandard units in the region. These are the two least populated counties and neither contains a major urban area. Schoharie and Schuyler have also shown a greater lack of other community resources inventoried, and both have a higher percentage of vacancies than other counties in the Appalachian Region.

In contrast, the counties having urban centers and higher concentrations of population tend to have lower percentages of substandard housing. It must be noted, however, that although the urban areas such as Broome County fare better in a percentage comparison, they have greater absolute numbers of substandard units. This factor combined with higher densities and other environmental pressures of urban life justifies establishing a high priority for additional housing studies in the major cities.

The number and percentage of available vacant units throughout the region is also an important area for study. If an investment program is calculated to attract additional population to the area, some thought must be given as to where and how this population will be housed. It would appear from a preliminary analysis of the data that a shortage of available vacant units exists at this time and that, in some areas, such as Ithaca, Corning, Norwich and Montour Falls, this shortage has reached a critical stage.

Although a vacancy rate *per se* cannot be expected to be representative of the availability of housing at all levels of the market, it is indicative of market conditions as a whole. Given this assumption, and recognizing the fact that lower income families are most likely to suffer in a tight market, caution should be exercised in the planning of investment expenditures which will attract these families to areas unprepared to house them.

The tenure characteristics of housing in the Appalachia Region indicates that a much higher percentage of units are owner-occupied than in the State as a whole. This is typical, however, of patterns of living throughout the more rural areas. Figures for the State are distorted by the high number of rental units in the metropolitan areas. Although only 44.7 percent of all housing units in the State are owner-occupied, 70 percent of these units are located outside of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. By comparison, only 30 percent of the rental units in the State are located outside the areas designated as SMSA's.

This pattern suggests that an area which should be explored more fully in the second phase of the study is the possibility for development of sales housing in the lower and lower-middle price ranges. If this proves to be a feasible means of expanding and improving the housing supply, efforts should be directed toward the expansion of mortgage credit.

In summary, it can be noted that housing in the Appalachia Region reflects the general economic and physical conditions of the area. It is, generally, of a poorer quality than other areas of the State but chances for improvement through appropriate actions appear to be hopeful. The high percentage of owner occupants is evidence of a population with a vested interest in the condition of its housing. Many communities have available vacant land in suburban areas which might be developed for housing. These factors plus the wide variety of technical and financial aids at both the State and Federal level can be used to improve housing conditions throughout the region.

Table 1

COMPLETED STATE HOUSING PROJECTS

County	Locality	Project	No. of Units
Broome	Binghamton	Saratoga Hts.	92
"	"	Saratoga Ter.	166
Chemung	Elmira	Hawthorn	250
"	"	Jones Court	84
Cattaraugus	Salamanca	Hillview	100

FEDERAL HOUSING PROJECTS

County	City	Total Units	Number Completed	No. Under Const.	Planning
Cortland	Cortland	200	120[a]	---	80
Chemung	(Hoffman Hts.) Elmira	244	144	---	100[a]
Broome	Binghamton	355	150	205[b]	---
Tompkins	Ithaca	300	---	---	300[c]

(a) Elderly (b) 173 Elderly (c) 162 Elderly

COMBINED TOTALS – STATE & FEDERAL HOUSING PROJECTS

County	City	Total	Federal				State		
			T.	C.	Under Const.	Plan	T.	C.	Pl.
Broome	Binghamton	613	355	150	205[a]	---	258	258	---
Cattaraugus	Salamanca	100	---	---	---	---	100	100	---
Chemung	Elmira	578	244	144	---	100[b]	334	334	---
Cortland	Cortland	200	200	---	120	80[c]	---	---	---
Tompkins	Ithaca	300	300	---	---	300[d]	---	---	---

(a) 173 Elderly (b) 100 Elderly (c) 30 Elderly (d) 162 Elderly

FEDERAL MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING PROJECTS

County	City	Total Units	Completed	Under Const.	Planned
Broome	Binghamton	255	255	---	---

Source: Letter dated August 8, 1967 from Arrum Hyman, Asst. Commissioner for Information & Administration, N.Y.S. Division of Housing & Community Renewal. Updated April 1968.

STRUCTURAL & PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTY

TABLE # 2
PAGE 1 OF 1

COUNTY	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	AGE CHARACTERISTICS: BUILT BEFORE 1930	BUILT 1930-1950	BUILT 1950 1960	WATER SUPPLY: PIPED	COLD ONLY	PIPED OUTSIDE	NO PIPED	TOILETS: FLUSH	FLUSH SHARED	OTHER OR NONE	BATHING: SHOWER OR BATH	SHARED SHOWER OR BATH	NO SHOWER OR BATH
ALLEGANY	14792	11381	2059	1352	91.2	4.4	.9	3.5	91.5	.8	7.7	90.5	.9	8.6
BROOME	66727*	38822	14878	12979	96.8	2.1	.2	.9	95.1	2.8	2.1	94.4	2.9	2.7
CATTARAUGUS	26840	20563	3148	3129	90.4	3.9	.7	5.0	89.5	2.6	7.9	88.3	2.6	9.1
CHAUTAUQUA	52454	38060	6603	7791	95.3	2.7	.2	1.8	93.9	2.8	3.3	92.7	2.8	4.5
CHEMUNG	31084	20332	5030	5722	96.0	2.3	.2	1.5	94.1	3.1	2.8	92.9	3.2	3.9
CHENANGO	13901	10785	1296	1820	89.9	5.6	.5	4.0	91.1	1.2	7.7	88.6	1.3	10.1
CORTLAND	12964	9533	1724	1707	92.4	4.5	.3	2.8	92.7	2.2	5.1	90.3	2.5	7.2
DELAWARE	15543	11540	1998	2005	90.0	7.0	.9	2.1	91.8	1.3	6.9	91.8	1.4	6.8
OTSEGO	18722	14814	2108	1800	87.5	7.1	.8	4.6	89.5	2.3	8.2	85.9	2.6	11.5
SCHOHARIE	8418	6552	799	1067	78.6	8.3	1.4	11.7	79.3	2.0	18.7	75.9	1.8	22.3
SCHUYLER	5643	3906	797	940	82.1	8.4	1.4	8.1	83.3	1.4	15.3	80.1	1.6	18.3
STEUBEN	32396	23305	4303	4788	89.1	5.2	.4	5.3	88.0	2.5	9.5	86.0	2.6	11.4
TIOGA	11534	8039	1120	2375	90.1	6.1	.5	3.3	91.5	1.4	7.1	88.8	1.7	9.5
TOMPKINS	19910	13078	3317	3515	95.0	2.5	.5	2.0	91.6	4.6	3.8	90.5	4.6	4.9
STATE	5695880**	—	—	—	96.3	2.5	0.1	1.1	94.2	4.0	1.8	93.2	3.9	2.9

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING 1960 - VOLUME 1, STATES & SMALL AREAS, NEW YORK - FINAL REPORT H.C.(1)-34
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1962

+ INCLUDES 48 UNCLASSED UNITS.

** INCLUDES 1331 UNCLASSED UNITS

OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTY

TABLE # 3
PAGE 1 OF 1

COUNTY	MEDIAN NO. OF PERSONS PER UNIT: ALL OCCUPIED UNITS	OWNER	RENTER	PERSONS PER ROOM: 1.00 OR LESS	1.01 OR MORE	MEDIAN VALUE/RENT: OWNER	RENTER	MEDIAN NO. OF ROOMS PER UNIT: ALL OCCUPIED UNITS	OWNER OCCUPIED	RENTER OCCUPIED
ALLEGANY	3.0	3.0	2.9	11860	637	7,600	60	6.5	7.0	5.3
BROOME	3.0	3.3	2.5	59190	4193	13,900	73	5.3	5.9	4.3
CATTARAUGUS	3.0	3.0	2.7	22343	1285	8,400	64	6.0	6.5	4.9
CHAUTAUQUA	2.8	2.9	2.5	43417	2334	10,700	62	5.6	6.2	4.5
CHEMUNG	2.9	3.1	2.6	27358	1977	11,600	69	5.6	6.0	4.4
CHENANGO	3.2	3.2	3.1	11634	810	9,200	69	6.3	6.9	5.0
CORTLAND	3.0	3.1	2.9	11202	686	10,600	69	6.0	6.6	4.8
DELAWARE	3.1	3.1	3.0	12057	760	9,100	66	6.2	6.9	5.1
OTSEGO	2.8	2.9	2.4	14930	557	8,700	63	6.4	7.0	5.0
SCHOHARIE	2.9	2.9	2.9	6260	316	8,300	64	6.3	6.9	5.4
SCHUYLER	3.0	3.1	2.8	4153	255	8,200	66	6.1	6.9	5.1
STEUBEN	2.9	3.0	2.5	26966	1632	9,400	65	6.0	6.5	4.9
TIOGA	3.2	3.3	2.8	9971	726	10,700	70	6.1	6.4	5.0
TOMPKINS	2.8	3.2	2.3	17692	1079	12,800	84	5.5	6.3	3.9
STATE	3.1	3.3	2.4	4,760,287	488,423	15,300	74	4.7	6.0	3.7

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960 VOLUME 1, STATES & SMALL AREAS, NEW YORK - FINAL REPORT H.C.(1)-34
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 1962

TENURE & VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTY

TABLE #4
PAGE 1 OF 1

COUNTY	ALL UNITS		OWNER OCCUPIED		% OWNER OCCUPIED		RENTER OCCUPIED		% RENTER OCCUPIED		VACANT SOUND		% VACANT SOUND		VACANT SEASONAL		VACANT DILAPI-DATED
	OCCUPIED	VACANT	WHITE	NON-WHITE	WHITE	NON-WHITE	WHITE	NON-WHITE	WHITE	NON-WHITE	AVAIL. SALE	AVAIL. RENT	AVAIL. SALE	AVAIL. RENT	NUMBER	%	
ALLEGANY	12497	2295	9312	12	74.5	.1	3140	33	25.1	.3	158	344	1.7	3.8	1215	8.2	212
BROOME	65383	3344	40959	87	64.6	.1	22087	250	34.8	.5	375	1068	.9	4.6	1004	1.6	198
CATTARAUGUS	25618	3212	17005	230	71.9	1.0	6262	131	26.5	.6	183	511	1.1	7.4	1702	6.4	239
CHAUTAUQUA	45751	6703	32752	161	71.5	.4	12619	258	27.5	.6	342	1148	1.0	8.2	3957	7.5	338
CHEMUNG	29935	1749	19986	235	68.1	.8	8808	306	30.0	1.1	279	639	1.4	6.6	179	.5	232
CHENANGO	12444	1457	9105	32	75.2	.2	3187	20	26.4	.2	151	151	1.6	4.4	734	5.2	114
CORTLAND	11688	1076	7915	11	66.6	.1	3944	8	33.2	.1	92	203	1.1	4.8	378	2.9	104
DELAWARE	12817	2726	9517	12	75.1	.1	3408	20	26.6	.2	129	288	1.5	7.8	1498	9.6	144
OTSEGO	15487	3255	11353	19	75.8	.1	4094	11	26.4	.2	185	260	1.6	5.5	1853	10.0	209
SCHOHARIE	6576	1642	4691	18	74.5	.5	1657	0	25.2	.0	96	158	1.9	8.7	1212	18.4	129
SCHUYLER	4408	1255	3444	17	78.1	.4	949	4	21.4	.1	34	82	1.0	8.0	929	16.5	58
STEUBEN	28098	5798	20902	81	73.1	.2	7504	111	26.2	.5	249	556	1.2	6.8	1965	6.0	333
TIOGA	10697	837	8095	17	75.7	.4	2552	25	23.7	.2	136	177	1.6	6.4	180	1.7	116
TOMPKINS	16771	1159	11482	180	61.2	.9	6788	521	36.2	1.7	126	216	1.1	2.9	414	2.1	116
TOTAL	336,380	34,648	206,567	1162	69.7	.4	87,073	1478	29.4	.5	2636	5802	1.2	6.1	17,208	5.8	2542
NEW YORK STATE	5248,710	447,170	3,276,648	75,617	43.4	1.4	2,558,410	360,035	48.4	6.8	28,458	95,556	1.2	3.2	255,169	4.2	19,107

SOURCE: CENSUS OF HOUSING, 1960.

STRUCTURAL & PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS - SUMMARY - BY GROWTH CENTERS

TABLE #5
PAGE 1 OF 1

GROWTH CENTER AREAS	TOTAL NUMBER UNITS	SOUND	DETERIORATING			DILAPIDATED	NUMBER SUB-STANDARD	% SUB-STANDARD	NUMBER OCCUPIED	NUMBER VACANT	% VACANT	NUMBER VACANT AVAILIBLE	% VACANT AVAILIBLE
			WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES	WITHOUT HOT WATER	WITHOUT OTHER PLUMBING								
SUMMARY													
COBLESKILL-SCHOHARIE	3945	3042	305	257		222	479	12.1	3538	407	10.3	119	3.0
SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY	11304	9081	1558	255		410	665	5.9	10647	657	5.8	266	2.8
CHENANGO VALLEY	8770	6711	1273	348		438	786	8.9	8046	724	8.2	144	1.6
BINGHAMTON-OWEGO-SUSQUEHANNA	67271	57240	6613	1381		2037	3418	5.0	64809	2962	4.4	1468	2.1
ITHACA-CORTLAND	28210	23053	3504	865		980	1845	6.5	26685	1525	5.4	526	1.8
CHEMUNG RIVER VALLEY	43065	36020	4119	1307		1619	2926	6.7	40739	2326	5.4	1195	2.7
WATKINS GLEN-MONTOUR FALLS	3085	2352	364	173		285	368	11.9	2760	325	10.5	74	2.3
CHOCTON RIVER VALLEY-HAMMONDSPORT	8048	5786	1203	531		528	1059	13.1	6987	1061	13.1	208	2.5
HORNELL-ALFRED	8228	6338	1196	204		490	694	8.4	7655	573	6.9	266	3.2
WELLSVILLE	5452	4181	845	92		333	425	7.7	4970	482	8.8	227	4.1
OLEAN-BRADFORD	17764	13925	2594	420		825	1245	7.0	16308	1456	8.1	524	2.9
ASHFORD NUCLEAR	1810	1480	174	71		85	156	8.6	1537	273	15.0	43	2.3
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE-WARREN	30281	24682	3774	653		1172	1825	6.0	26546	3735	12.3	886	2.9
DUNKIRK-LAKE ERIE	18473	14836	2471	382		784	1166	6.3	16108	2365	12.8	504	2.7
ALLEGANY INDIAN RESERVATION	330	107	32	3	34	154	191	57.8	295	5	1.5	1	.03

SOURCE: INVENTORY

STRUCTURAL & PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS BY GROWTH CENTERS

TABLE #6
PAGE 1 OF 5

GROWTH CENTER COMMUNITIES		TOTAL NUMBER UNITS	SOUND	DETERIORATING			DILAPIDATED	NUMBER SUB-STANDARD	% SUB-STANDARD	NUMBER OCCUPIED	NUMBER VACANT	% VACANT	NUMBER VACANT AVAILIBLE	% VACANT AVAILIBLE
				WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES	WITHOUT HOT WATER	WITHOUT OTHER PLUMBING								
COBLESKILL - SCHOHARIE														
COBLESKILL	T	1515	1187	113	4	46	46	96	6.3	1409	106	6.9	46	3.0
COBLESKILL	V	1056	903	100	3	15	35	53	5.0	1000	56	5.3	34	3.3
MIDDLEBURG	T	885	681	67	5	40	92	137	15.4	750	135	8.8	21	2.4
MIDDLEBURG	V	478	457	12	7		2	9	1.8	440	38	7.9	13	2.9
RICHMONDVILLE	T	580	440	55	8	52	25	85	14.6	512	68	11.7	30	5.1
RICHMONDVILLE	V	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SCHOHARIE	T	965	794	70	7	95	59	161	16.6	867	98	10.1	22	2.2
SCHOHARIE	V	595	315	28	24		26	50	12.7	358	35	8.9	12	3.2
SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY														
AFTON	T	750	622	64	2	14	28	44	6.0	665	65	8.9	13	1.7
BAINBRIDGE	T	990	793	152	3	22	20	45	4.5	946	44	4.5	23	2.3
BAINBRIDGE	V	519	469	91	5		14	19	3.2	552	27	4.6	22	3.8
ONEONTA	C	4316	3712	409	0	49	146	195	4.5	4079	237	5.4	135	3.2
ONEONTA	T	1217	1070	83	6	86	32	64	4.4	1167	50	4.1	14	1.1
OTEGO	T	599	476	69	4	16	34	54	9.0	546	53	8.8	11	1.8
SIDNEY	T	2280	1559	598	5	67	51	123	5.3	2165	115	5.0	52	2.2
SIDNEY	V	1698	1218	419	0	25	36	61	3.6	1623	75	4.4	42	2.5
UNADILLA	T	1172	849	183	9	32	99	140	11.9	1079	93	7.9	18	1.5
UNADILLA	V	535	450	67	7		11	18	3.4	502	33	6.1	16	3.1

Table 6 continued

CHENANGO VALLEY

*EARLVILLE	V	549	217	105		7		22	29	8.3	317	32	9.1	9	2.8
GREENE	T	1480	764	454	18		136	108	262	17.7	1306	174	11.7	22	1.4
GREENE	V	648	372	215		19		42	61	9.4	621	27	4.1	10	1.6
NEW BERLIN	T	934	854	23	7		29	11	47	5.0	781	143	15.4	16	1.7
NORWICH	C	3079	2595	356	1		58	89	128	4.1	2972	107	3.4	56	1.8
NORWICH	T	790	724	32	2		19	13	34	4.3	760	30	3.7	10	1.2
NORTH NORWICH	T	318	262	25	6		14	11	31	10.0	302	16	5.0	5	1.5
OXFORD	T	1311	664	265	9		20	153	182	16.3	956	155	13.9	11	1.0
SHERBURNE	T	1068	848	118	5		44	53	102	9.5	969	99	9.2	24	2.2
SHERBURNE	V	555	501	28		9		17	26	4.6	516	39	7.0	12	2.3

BINGHAMTON-OWEGO-SUSQUEHANNA

BINGHAMTON	T	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BINGHAMTON	C	24763	21195	2521	33		474	537	1044	4.2	23887	876	3.5	599	2.4
CHENANGO	T	3012	2584	244	1		47	136	184	6.1	2824	188	6.2	47	1.5
CONKLIN	T	2219	1876	179	23		46	95	164	7.3	2111	108	4.8	44	1.9
DICKINSON	T	2012	1779	172	1		11	49	61	3.0	1956	56	2.7	25	1.2
PT. DICKINSON	V	775	655	98		5		17	22	2.8	744	31	4.0	13	1.6
FENTON	T	1793	1358	270	10		64	91	165	9.2	1704	89	4.9	24	1.3
KIRKWOOD	T	1381	976	205	14		44	142	200	14.4	1256	125	9.0	41	2.9
MAINE	T	1291	1015	122	6		55	93	154	11.9	1223	68	5.2	28	2.1
UNION	T	20450	17771	1971	14		225	469	708	3.4	19712	738	3.6	421	2.0
ENDICOTT	V	6451	5628	557	2		101	163	266	4.1	6155	296	4.5	190	2.9
JOHNSON CITY	V	6377	5175	918	2		78	205	285	4.4	6180	197	3.0	107	1.6
VESTAL	T	4520	4213	201	5		42	59	106	2.3	4365	155	3.4	83	1.8

*PT. PARTLY IN HAMILTON (T), MADISON CO.; PARTLY IN SHERBURNE (T)

BINGHAMTON-OWEGO-SUSQUEHANNA (CONTINUED)

WINDSOR	T	1500	1218	127	11		111	33	155	10.3	1167	333	22.2	39	2.6
WINDSOR	V	332	282	29		8		13	21	6.3	315	17	5.1	12	3.6
OWEGO	T	4330	3255	598	24		120	333	477	11.0	4104	226	5.2	117	2.7
OWEGO	V	1851	1277	327	14		78	155	247	13.3	1734	117	6.3	69	3.7

ITHACA-CORTLAND

CORTLAND	C	5980	5582	409	7		98	84	189	3.1	5753	227	3.7	131	2.2
CORTLANDVILLE	T	1754	1334	291	8		79	41	128	7.2	1660	94	5.3	36	2.0
McGRAW	V	451	215	177		41		18	59	13.1	425	26	5.7	7	1.6
HOMER	T	1808	1429	267	15		48	42	105	5.8	1647	161	8.9	53	2.9
HOMER	V	1179	964	164	4		23	24	51	4.3	1102	77	6.5	32	2.8
ITHACA	C	8493	7912	791	3		156	231	390	4.6	8220	273	3.2	143	1.7
DRYDEN	T	2166	1758	245	4		44	115	163	7.5	2057	109	5.0	30	1.3
DRYDEN	V	395	369	21		2		3	5	1.2	384	11	2.7	10	2.6
ENFIELD	T	436	295	63	6		28	44	78	17.8	404	32	7.3	N.A.	N.A.
GROTON	T	1429	825	418	14		92	80	186	13.0	1336	93	6.5	32	2.2
GROTON	V	744	386	215		51		32	89	11.1	706	38	5.1	26	3.6
ITHACA	T	2747	2556	134	5		27	25	57	2.0	2630	117	4.2	47	1.7
CAYUGA HGTS.	V	846	841	5	0		0	0	0	.0	822	24	2.8	11	1.3
LANSING	T	1338	989	222	6		107	64	177	13.2	1142	196	14.6	14	1.0
NEWFIELD	T	675	351	164	6		48	106	160	23.7	604	71	10.5	13	1.9
ULYSSES	T	1384	872	300	5		59	148	212	15.3	1232	152	10.9	27	1.9
TRUMANSBURG	V	542	410	93		24		15	39	7.2	511	31	5.7	16	3.0

Table 6 continued

CHEMUNG RIVER VALLEY

ELMIRA	C	15157	12583	1154	17	401	602	1020	6.7	14296	861	5.7	532	5.6
ASHLAND	T	385	260	79	7	16	29	52	13.5	355	30	7.7	17	4.4
BIG FLATS	T	1101	862	108	10	37	84	131	11.8	1006	95	8.6	36	3.2
CATLIN	T	580	362	70	8	94	46	148	25.5	467	113	19.4	65	11.2
CHEMUNG	T	567	258	158	10	64	77	151	26.6	489	78	13.7	9	1.7
ELMIRA	T	2653	2482	119	5	16	33	52	1.9	2565	88	5.3	54	2.0
ERIN	T	528	217	27	2	41	21	84	25.8	311	17	5.1	N.A.	N.A.
HORSEHEADS	T	5343	4675	522	8	37	101	146	2.7	5149	194	3.6	97	1.8
ELMIRA HGTS.	V	1656	1294	323	0	16	23	39	2.3	1597	59	3.5	35	2.1
HORSEHEADS	V	2178	2058	115	3	7	15	25	1.1	2104	74	3.4	33	1.5
VICTORY HGTS.	U.V.	759	679	51	2	11	36	49	6.4	741	18	2.3	10	1.3
SOUTHPORT	T	3546	3094	236	12	57	147	216	6.0	3349	147	4.1	72	2.0
VETERAN	T	794	567	109	10	34	74	118	14.8	747	47	5.9	9	1.1
CORNING	C	5747	5114	477	0	67	89	156	2.7	5507	240	4.2	172	3.0
ADDISON	T	857	640	132	3	40	39	82	9.5	781	76	8.8	9	1.0
ADDISON	V	705	597	103	17		26	43	6.1	663	40	5.6	5	.8
CORNING	T	1975	1562	177	7	71	158	236	11.9	1886	89	4.5	23	1.1
RIVERSIDE	V	317	247	27	4		19	23	7.2	307	10	3.1	2	.6
SO. CORNING	V	445	404	22	10		9	19	4.3	436	9	2.0	6	1.4
ERWIN	T	982	894	36	3	25	24	52	5.2	926	56	5.7	12	1.2
PAINTED POST	V	805	728	59	0	6	16	22	2.7	780	25	3.1	12	1.5
HORNBY	T	332	244	34	5	40	9	54	16.2	311	21	6.3	2	.6
BARTON	T	2718	2203	287	17	125	86	228	8.3	2544	174	6.4	86	3.1
WAVERLY	V	2021	1728	200	10	37	46	95	4.6	1899	122	6.0	85	4.2

* PARTLY IN HOMER (T) & PARTLY IN CORTLANDVILLE (T)

WATKINS GLEN – MONTOUR FALLS

CATHERINE	T	560	377	87	7	44	45	96	17.1	459	101	18.0	14	2.5
DIX * ⓑ	T	1303	1143	85	5	39	31	75	5.7	1210	93	7.1	44	3.3
WATKINS GLEN	V	1000	883	92	0	5	20	25	2.5	934	66	6.6	38	3.9
MONTOUR *	T	698	587	70	0	26	15	41	5.8	659	39	5.5	8	1.1
MONTOUR FALLS	V	502	434	51	7		10	17	3.4	417	15	2.9	7	1.4
READING ⓑ	T	524	245	122	1	5	150	156	29.3	432	92	17.5	8	1.5

COHOCTON RIVER VALLEY – HAMMONDSPORT

AVOCA	T	660	419	140	16	60	25	101	15.3	585	75	11.3	11	1.6
AVOCA	V	370	230	103	34		3	37	10.0	340	30	8.1	11	3.1
BATH	T	3502	2487	546	16	188	265	469	13.3	3242	260	7.4	100	3.5
BATH	V	2179	1546	414	0	58	161	219	10.0	2034	145	6.6	79	3.7
CAMPBELL	T	699	621	18	1	49	10	60	8.5	650	49	7.0	18	2.5
COHOCTON	T	851	498	205	6	73	69	148	17.3	719	132	14.3	24	2.8
URBANA	T	1102	858	110	8	51	75	134	12.1	790	312	28.3	21	6.2
HAMMONDSPORT	V	427	333	70	14		10	24	5.6	388	39	9.1	18	4.4
WAYLAND	T	1234	903	184	6	57	84	147	11.9	1001	233	18.8	34	2.7
WAYLAND	V	676	464	155	22		55	77	11.4	630	46	6.8	27	4.1

HORNELL – ALFRED

ALFRED	T	725	506	98	0	31	90	121	16.6	683	42	5.7	13	1.8
ALFRED	V	452	276	71	0	22	83	105	23.2	429	23	5.1	10	2.3
ALMOND	T	452	355	20	1	8	68	77	17.0	391	61	13.4	10	2.2
HORNELL	C	4769	3765	758	0	65	181	246	5.1	4486	283	5.9	180	3.9
CANISTEO	T	1207	837	211	6	40	113	159	13.1	1083	124	10.2	37	3.0
CANISTEO	V	905	733	128	2	6	36	44	4.8	842	63	6.9	36	4.1
HORNELLSVILLE	T	1075	875	109	6	47	38	91	8.4	1012	73	6.7	26	2.4

Table 6 continued

WELLSVILLE

AMITY	T	646	463	139	1		19	24	44	6.8	604	42	6.5	6	.9
BELMONT	V	385	334	39		3		9	12	3.1	560	25	6.5	4	1.1
ANDOVER	T	620	332	128	1		10	149	160	25.8	547	73	11.7	20	3.2
ANDOVER	V	434	305	83		4		42	46	10.6	399	35	8.1	17	4.1
BOLIVAR	T	814	638	136	1		15	24	40	4.9	753	61	7.4	11	1.3
BOLIVAR	V	499	382	103		1		13	14	2.8	473	26	5.2	6	1.3
SCIO	T	506	350	91	5		25	35	65	10.8	446	60	11.8	19	3.7
WELLSVILLE	T	2866	2398	351	0		15	101	116	4.0	2620	246	8.5	171	5.9
WELLSVILLE	V	2159	1792	288	1		2	76	79	3.6	1962	197	9.1	139	6.6

OLEAN-BRADFORD

CUBA	T	1298	1150	109	4		18	17	39	3.0	968	330	25.4	28	2.1
CUBA	V	691	566	100		9		16	25	3.6	640	51	7.4	21	3.2
FRIENDSHIP	T	709	459	181	3		25	41	69	9.7	610	99	13.9	52	7.3
FRIENDSHIP	V	458	283	144		7		24	31	6.7	399	59	12.9	36	8.3
OLEAN	C	7403	5849	961	0		130	463	593	8.0	7001	402	5.4	216	3.0

BOTH INCLUDE PART OF MONTOUR FALLS (V)
@ BOTH INCLUDE PART OF WATKINS GLEN (V)

OLEAN-BRADFORD - (CONTINUED)

SALAMANCA	C	2885	2259	482	0		39	105	144	5.0	2722	163	5.6	86	3.1
ALLEGANY	T	1491	1126	285	3		25	52	80	5.3	1413	78	5.2	23	1.5
ALLEGANY	V	620	479	130		5		6	11	1.7	593	27	4.5	6	1.0
GREAT VALLEY	T	473	388	51	5		22	7	34	7.1	401	72	15.2	8	1.6
HINSDALE	T	464	384	33	5		36	6	41	10.1	401	63	13.5	26	5.6
LITTLE VALLEY	T	623	461	117	1		16	28	45	7.2	568	55	8.8	17	2.7
LITTLE VALLEY	V	458	380	63		4		11	15	3.2	433	25	5.4	11	2.5
NEW ALBION	T	707	580	64	12		26	25	63	8.9	627	80	11.3	20	2.8
CATTARAUGUS	V	451	433	11		3		4	7	1.5	492	19	4.2	15	3.3
OLEAN	T	709	580	59	3		25	42	70	9.8	661	48	6.7	12	1.6
PORTVILLE	T	1002	689	252	4		18	39	61	6.0	936	66	6.5	36	3.5
PORTVILLE	V	413	318	82		5		8	13	3.1	382	31	7.5	22	5.4

ASHFORD NUCLEAR

ASHFORD	T	476	360	39	2		27	48	77	16.1	387	89	18.6	10	2.1
ELLICOTTVILLE	T	645	603	10	1		18	13	32	4.9	551	94	14.5	16	2.4
ELLICOTTVILLE	V	369	365	4	0		0	0	0	.0	348	21	5.7	9	2.5
YORKSHIRE	T	689	517	125	3		20	24	47	6.8	599	90	13.0	17	2.4

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE - WARREN

JAMESTOWN	C	15494	12827	1932	4		245	486	735	4.7	14614	880	5.6	555	3.5
BUSTI	T	2705	2228	290	7		72	108	187	6.9	2389	316	11.6	50	1.8
LAKEWOOD	V	1367	1202	129	0		6	30	36	2.6	1276	91	6.6	34	2.4
CARROLL	T	839	728	59	4		28	20	52	6.1	779	60	7.1	16	1.9
CHAUTAUQUA	T	2373	1817	313	17		36	190	249	10.2	1325	1048	44.1	55	2.3
MAYVILLE	V	642	507	103		10		22	32	5.0	523	119	18.5	30	5.4
ELLERY	T	1828	1403	243	6		28	148	182	9.9	1159	669	36.5	59	2.1
ELLICOTT	T	3531	2913	464	4		58	92	154	4.3	3340	191	5.4	97	2.7
CELERON	V	518	401	80		13		24	37	7.1	495	25	4.4	7	1.4
FALCONER	V	1184	882	250	0		26	26	52	4.4	1103	81	6.8	68	5.8
KIANTONE	T	571	341	18	1		8	3	12	3.2	352	19	5.1	6	1.6
NO. HARMONY	T	998	885	47	3		26	37	66	6.6	619	379	38.0	11	1.1
POLAND	T	641	426	156	7		27	25	59	9.2	591	50	7.8	12	1.8
STOCKTON	T	703	562	83	4		44	10	58	8.2	629	74	10.5	19	2.7
RANDOLPH	T	798	552	169	5		19	53	77	9.6	749	49	6.1	26	3.2
RANDOLPH	V	478	365	79	0		0	36	36	7.5	447	31	6.5	19	3.9
E. RANDOLPH	V	*													

Table 6 continued

STRUCTURAL & PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS BY GROWTH CENTERS

TABLE #6
PAGE 5 OF 5

GROWTH CENTER COMMUNITIES		TOTAL NUMBER UNITS	SOUND	DETERIORATING			DILAPIDATED	NUMBER SUB-STANDARD	% SUB-STANDARD	NUMBER OCCUPIED	NUMBER VACANT	% VACANT	NUMBER VACANT AVAILIBLE	% VACANT AVAILIBLE
				WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES	WITHOUT HOT WATER	WITHOUT OTHER PLUMBING								
* DUNKIRK—LAKE ERIE														
DUNKIRK	C	5970	5021	734	0	60	155	215	3.6	5668	302	5.0	166	2.8
DUNKIRK	T	466	431	25	1	2	7	10	2.1	432	34	7.2	6	1.2
HANOVER	T	2913	2502	229	8	31	143	182	6.1	2258	655	22.4	69	2.4
SILVER CREEK	V	1185	1044	100	2	11	28	41	3.4	1085	100	8.4	24	2.0
PomFRET	T	3757	3033	505	4	44	171	219	5.8	3377	380	10.1	118	3.1
FREDONIA	V	2625	2260	277	0	16	72	88	3.3	2501	124	4.7	89	3.4
PORTLAND	T	1478	1088	277	5	40	128	173	11.7	1100	378	25.5	51	3.4
DUNKIRK—LAKE ERIE (CONTINUED)														
BROCTON	V	520	356	128		9	27	36	6.9	468	52	10.0	27	5.4
RIPLEY	T	981	685	197	15	69	17	101	10.2	799	182	18.5	40	4.0
SHERIDAN	T	761	697	31	1	17	15	33	4.3	728	33	4.3	9	1.1
WESTFIELD	T	2147	1441	473	12	73	148	233	10.8	1746	401	18.6	45	2.0
WESTFIELD	V	1361	933	311	3	16	98	117	8.6	1271	90	6.6	37	2.8
ALLEGANY INDIAN RESERVATION														
TOTAL OCCUPANCY		330	107	32	3	34	154	191	57.8	295	5	1.5	1	.03
OCCUPIED BY INDIANS		144	20	12	20		92	124	86.1	144	0	.0	0	.0

* INCLUDED IN RANDOLPH (T)

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS of HOUSING - 1960 - UNPUBLISHED DATA

HOUSING CONDITION, PLUMBING & VACANCY STATUS BY PLACE

[SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING, 1960]

TABLE #7
PAGE 1 OF 3

• GROWTH CENTER COMMUNITIES	TOTAL NUMBER UNITS	SOUND	DETERIORATING: WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES	DETERIORATING: WITHOUT HOT WATER	DETERIORATING: WITHOUT OTHER PLUMBING	DILAPIDATED	NUMBER SUB-STANDARD	% SUB-STANDARD	NUMBER OCCUPIED	NUMBER VACANT	% VACANT	VACANT AVAILABLE NUMBER	VACANT AVAILABLE %
ALLEGANY													
• ALFRED	452	276	71	0	22	83	105	23.2	429	23	5.1	10	2.3
• ANDOVER	434	305	83	4		42	46	10.6	399	35	8.1	17	4.1
• BELMONT	385	364	59	3		9	12	3.1	360	25	6.5	4	1.1
• BOLIVAR	499	382	103	1		13	14	2.8	473	26	5.2	6	1.3
• CUBA	691	566	100	9		16	25	3.6	640	51	7.4	21	3.2
• FRIENDSHIP	458	280	144	7		24	31	6.7	399	59	12.9	36	8.3
• WELLSVILLE	2159	1792	288	1	2	76	79	3.6	1962	197	9.1	139	6.6
TOTAL	5078	3938	828	49		263	312	6.1	4662	416	8.2	233	4.7
CATTARAUGUS													
• ALLEGANY	620	479	130	5		6	11	1.7	595	27	4.3	6	1.0
• CATTARAUGUS	451	438	11	3		4	7	1.5	432	19	4.2	15	3.3
• ELLICOTTVILLE	369	365	4	0		0	0	.0	348	21	5.7	9	2.5
• FRANKLINVILLE	763	565	144	9		45	54	7.1	711	52	6.8	16	2.2
• LITTLE VALLEY	458	380	65	4		11	15	3.2	433	25	5.4	11	2.5
• OLEAN	7405	5849	961	0	130	463	593	8.0	7001	402	5.4	216	3.0
• PORTVILLE	413	318	82	5		8	13	3.1	382	31	7.5	22	5.4
• RANDOLPH	478	368	79	0		36	36	7.5	447	31	6.5	19	3.9
• SALAMANCA	2805	2259	482	0	39	105	144	5.0	2722	168	5.6	86	3.1
TOTAL	13,840	11,011	1956	195		678	873	6.3	13,069	771	5.6	400	3.0
CHAUTAUQUA													
• BROCTON	520	356	128	9		27	36	6.9	468	52	10.0	27	5.4
• CELORON	518	401	80	13		24	37	7.1	495	23	4.4	7	1.4
• DUNKIRK	5970	5021	784	0	60	155	215	3.6	5668	302	5.0	166	2.8
• FALCONER	1184	882	250	0	26	26	52	4.4	1103	81	6.8	68	5.8
• FREDONIA	2625	2260	277	0	16	72	88	3.3	2501	124	4.7	89	3.4
• FREWSBURG	517	495	13	2		7	9	1.7	495	22	4.2	14	2.7
• JAMESTOWN	15,494	12,827	1932	4	245	486	735	4.7	14,614	880	5.7	555	3.7
• MAYVILLE	642	507	103	10		22	32	5.0	523	119	18.5	30	5.4
• RIPLEY	431	255	149	39		8	47	10.9	386	45	10.4	24	5.8
• WESTFIELD	1361	933	311	3	16	98	117	8.6	1271	90	6.6	37	2.8
TOTAL	29,262	23,917	3977	448		925	1368	4.7	27,524	1738	5.9	1017	3.6
CHEMUNG													
• ELMIRA	15,157	12,583	1154	17	401	602	1023	6.7	14,296	861	5.7	532	3.6
• ELMIRA HEIGHTS	1656	1294	323	0	16	23	39	2.3	1597	59	3.5	35	2.1
• HORSEHEADS	2178	2038	115	3	7	15	25	1.1	2104	74	3.4	33	1.5
TOTAL													
CHENANGO													
• BAINBRIDGE	579	469	91	5		14	19	3.2	552	27	4.6	22	3.8
• EARLVILLE	349	217	103	7		22	29	8.3	317	32	9.1	9	2.6
• GREENE	648	372	215	19		42	61	9.4	621	27	4.1	10	1.6
• NEW BERLIN	408	376	14	13		5	18	4.4	390	18	4.4	8	2.0
• NORWICH	5079	2595	356	1	38	89	128	4.1	2972	107	3.4	56	1.8
• OXFORD	617	432	156	14		15	29	4.7	600	17	2.7	7	1.2
• SHERBURNE	555	501	28	9		17	26	4.6	516	39	7.0	12	2.3
TOTAL	6235	4962	963	106		204	310	4.9	5968	267	4.3	124	2.0

HOUSING CONDITION, PLUMBING & VACANCY STATUS BY PLACE

TABLE # 7
PAGE 2 OF 3

	TOTAL NUMBER UNITS	SOUND	DETERIORATING			DILAPIDATED	NUMBER SUB-STANDARD	% SUB-STANDARD	NUMBER OCCUPIED	NUMBER VACANT	% VACANT	VACANT AVAILABLE NUMBER	VACANT AVAILABLE %
			WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES	WITHOUT HOT WATER	WITHOUT OTHER PLUMBING								
CORTLAND													
• CORTLAND	5980	5382	409	7	98	84	189	3.1	5753	227	3.7	131	2.2
• McGRAW	451	215	177	41		18	59	13.1	415	36	5.7	7	1.6
• HOMER	1179	964	164	4	23	24	51	4.3	1102	77	6.5	32	2.8
TOTAL	7610	6561	750	173		126	299	3.9	7280	330	4.3	170	2.3
DELEWARE													
• SIDNEY	1698	1218	419	0	25	36	61	3.6	1623	75	4.4	42	2.5
TOTAL	1698	1218	419	0	25	36	61	3.6	1623	75	4.4	42	2.5
OSTEGO													
• ONEONTA	4516	3712	409	0	49	146	195	4.5	4079	377	8.7	135	3.2
• UNADILLA	335	450	67	7		11	18	3.4	502	33	6.1	16	3.1
TOTAL	4851	4162	476	56		157	213	4.4	4581	410	8.4	151	3.2
SCHOHARIE													
• COBLESKIL	1056	903	100	3	15	35	53	5.0	1000	56	5.3	34	3.3
• MIDDLEBURG	478	457	12	7		2	9	1.8	440	38	7.9	13	2.9
• SCHOHARIE	393	315	28	24		26	50	12.7	358	35	8.9	12	3.2
TOTAL	1927	1675	140	49		63	112	5.8	1798	129	6.6	59	3.2
SCHUYLER													
• MONTOUR FALLS	502	434	51	7		10	17	3.4	477	15	2.9	7	1.4
• WATKINS GLEN	1000	883	92	0	5	20	25	2.5	934	66	6.6	38	3.9
TOTAL	1502	1317	143	12		30	42	2.8	1411	81	5.4	45	3.1
STEUBEN													
• ADDISON	705	557	103	17		26	43	6.1	663	40	5.6	5	.8
• AVOCA	570	230	103	34		3	37	10.0	340	30	8.1	11	3.1
• BATH	2179	1546	414	0	58	161	219	10.0	2034	145	6.6	79	3.7
• CANISTEO	905	733	126	2	6	36	44	4.8	842	63	6.9	36	4.1
• CORNING	5747	5114	477	0	67	89	156	2.7	5507	240	4.2	172	3.0
• HAMMONDSPORT	427	383	70	14		10	24	5.6	388	39	9.1	18	4.4
• HORNELL	4749	3765	758	0	65	181	246	5.1	4486	263	5.9	180	3.9
• PAINTED POST	805	724	59	0	6	16	22	2.7	780	25	3.1	12	1.5
• RIVERSIDE	317	267	27	4		19	23	7.2	307	10	3.1	2	.6
• SOUTH CORNING	445	404	22	10		9	19	4.3	436	9	2.0	6	1.4
• WAYLAND	676	464	135	22		55	77	11.4	630	46	6.8	27	4.1
TOTAL	17,343	14,137	2296	305		605	910	5.2	16,413	930	5.3	548	3.2
TIOGA													
• OWEGO	1851	1277	327	14	78	155	247	13.3	1734	117	6.3	69	3.8
• WAVERLY	2021	1728	200	10	37	46	93	4.6	1899	122	6.0	83	4.2
TOTAL	3872	3005	527	24	115	201	340	8.7	3633	239	6.1	152	4.0

HOUSING CONDITION, PLUMBING & VACANCY STATUS BY PLACE

TABLE #7
PAGE 3 OF 3

	TOTAL NUMBER UNITS	SOUND	DETERIORATING			DILAPIDATED	NUMBER SUB-STANDARD	% SUB-STANDARD	NUMBER OCCUPIED	NUMBER VACANT	% VACANT	VACANT AVAILABLE NUMBER	VACANT AVAILABLE %
			WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES	WITHOUT HOT WATER	WITHOUT OTHER PLUMBING								
TOMPKINS													
• CAYUGA HEIGHTS	846	841	5	0	0	0	0	.0	822	24	2.8	11	1.3
• DRYDEN	395	369	21	2		3	5	1.2	384	11	2.7	10	2.6
• GROTON	744	306	275	51		52	83	11.1	706	38	5.1	26	3.6
• ITHACA	6495	7312	791	3	156	231	390	4.6	6220	275	3.2	143	1.7
• TRUMANSBURG	542	410	93	24		15	39	7.2	511	31	5.7	16	3.0
TOTAL	11,010	9318	1185	256		281	517	4.7	10,643	377	3.4	206	1.9
BROOME — S.M.S.A.													
• 1. BINGHAMTON	24,763	21198	2487	29	409	605	1043	4.2	23887	876	3.5	599	2.4
2. URBAN BALANCE	25,894	22628	2503	24	187	539	750	2.9	24954	940	3.6	498	2.0
DEPOSIT	702	551	117	11		23	34	4.8	654	48	6.8	31	4.5
• ENDICOTT	6451	5586	614	0	91	160	251	3.8	6155	296	4.6	190	3.0
• JOHNSON CITY	6377	5174	938	4	60	201	265	4.1	6180	197	3.1	107	1.7
• PORT DICKINSON	775	655	98	5		17	22	2.8	744	31	4.0	13	1.7
WHITNEY POINT	324	257	51	10		6	16	4.9	305	19	5.8	10	3.2
• WINDSOR	332	282	29	8		13	21	6.3	315	17	5.1	12	3.7
OTHER	10933	10123	656	22		119	141	1.4	10601	352	3.0	135	1.3
TOTAL (1+2)	50,657	4[illegible]826	4990	649		1144	1793	3.5	48841	1816	3.6	1097	2.2
3. RURAL	16,070	13141	1391	128	642	768	1538	9.6	14542	1528	9.5	346	2.3
TOTAL (1+2+3)	66727	56967	6381	1419		1912	3331	5.0	63383	3344	5.0	1443	2.2

Non-Residential Blight in Major Cities

METHODOLOGY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Information concerning the existence of blight in predominantly non-residentail neighborhoods was obtained by surveying the mayors of the ten major cities in the region and from planning studies of these ten communities.

Maps of the ten major cities have been prepared which show areas and causes of non-residential blight.

No precise measurement or standard has been developed to measure the degree to which an area is blighted. A brief analysis of general conditions existing in each of the ten communities is included but more detailed study is needed before investment recommendations can be made. (This type of analysis should be included as a part of the next phase of the study.)

STANDARDS

No standards exist by which the degree and severity of non-residential blight can be measured. The 1960 Census of Housing and the Urban Renewal Manual define building conditions that have a blighting influence as follows:

1. Defects such as holes, open cracks, loose or missing materials.
2. Shaky or unsafe porch, steps or railing.
3. Substantial sagging of floors, walls or roof.
4. Rotted or loose window frames.
5. Inadequate floor load bearing capacity for present use.
6. Inadequate or unsafe wiring.
7. Functionally obsolete building layout.
8. Makeshift initial construction.
9. Inadequate conversion to present use.
10. Inadequate off-street loading or parking.

Municipal housekeeping practices also affect the degree of blight in non-residential areas. Poor street maintenance and inadequate lighting combined with insufficient trash collection can accelerate the blighting process in any neighborhood. These deficiencies are especially critical in the non-residential areas of a community which are subject to additional blighting pressures and lack the cohesiveness of residential neighborhoods.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Table 8 shows the causes of blight in the non-residential areas of the ten major cities in the Appalachian Region. The significance of this chart is not in its value as data but in its reflection of opinions of elected officials. The maps which accompany this book show blighted non-residential areas as identified by the mayors of the respective cities. In all but one instance, the Central Business District is identified as a blighted area.

The causes of blight as outlined by the mayors are consistent throughout the region and are similar to the conditions found in older small cities of the northeastern United States. Widespread use of the automobile has made it possible for many businesses to leave the Central Business District for the suburban shopping center. The downtown area which once provided space for business activities is left with large portions of available floor space unsuitable for any other use. Land and demolition costs deter spontaneous renewal and, as blight develops, the means and incentive for improvement deteriorates.

As Table 8 shows, the causes of blight most often noted by the mayors were obsolete commercial buildings, lack of maintenance and traffic congestion. All of these factors combined with obsolete street patterns and inadequate traffic capacities contribute to the deterioration of non-residential areas.

Several of the major cities in the Appalachian Region have already undertaken renewal activities. The City of Binghamton has completed a General Neighborhood Renewal Plan, and, as a result of this study, two urban renewal projects covering a large section of the downtown area are in the execution stage.

The City of Elmira has one urban renewal project in execution and another in the planning stage. A large mental health facility is to be constructed in the Heritage Project Area which will represent a total investment of approximately $11 million.

The City of Ithaca has undertaken a downtown urban renewal project which is now in execution. In addition, Survey & Planning Applications are in preparation for two additional projects and preliminary studies are in progress for a fourth project.

The City of Oneonta has completed the survey and planning phase on a downtown renewal project but has not begun execution due to a shortage of relocation resources. Plans are underway to partially correct this deficiency through the development of a public housing project.

Since the completion of a comprehensive plan in 1965, the City of Dunkirk has embarked on a large scale urban renewal program. A survey and planning application has been approved covering a portion of the area designed for renewal but further renewal efforts will be necessary to accomplish the objectives of the Comprehensive Plan.

No other government assisted renewal activities have been undertaken in any of the other major cities although all indicated a need for this type of improvement*. The City of Cortland, however, has implemented a self-help approach to downtown revitalization. The main commercial street has been widened and improved and all parking meters have been removed in the hope of attracting shoppers to the central business district. This technique has apparently proved satisfactory to the businesses located in the area but has not accomplished major physical improvements of the structures in the downtown.

Comprehensive General Plans have been prepared for all of the major cities in the region. All of these plans recommend renewal action of some type for the accomplishment of plan objectives. It is hoped that the added incentive of growth and development through the Appalachia program will bring about the effectuation of these plans.

Table 8

BLIGHTING INFLUENCES IN MAJOR CITIES

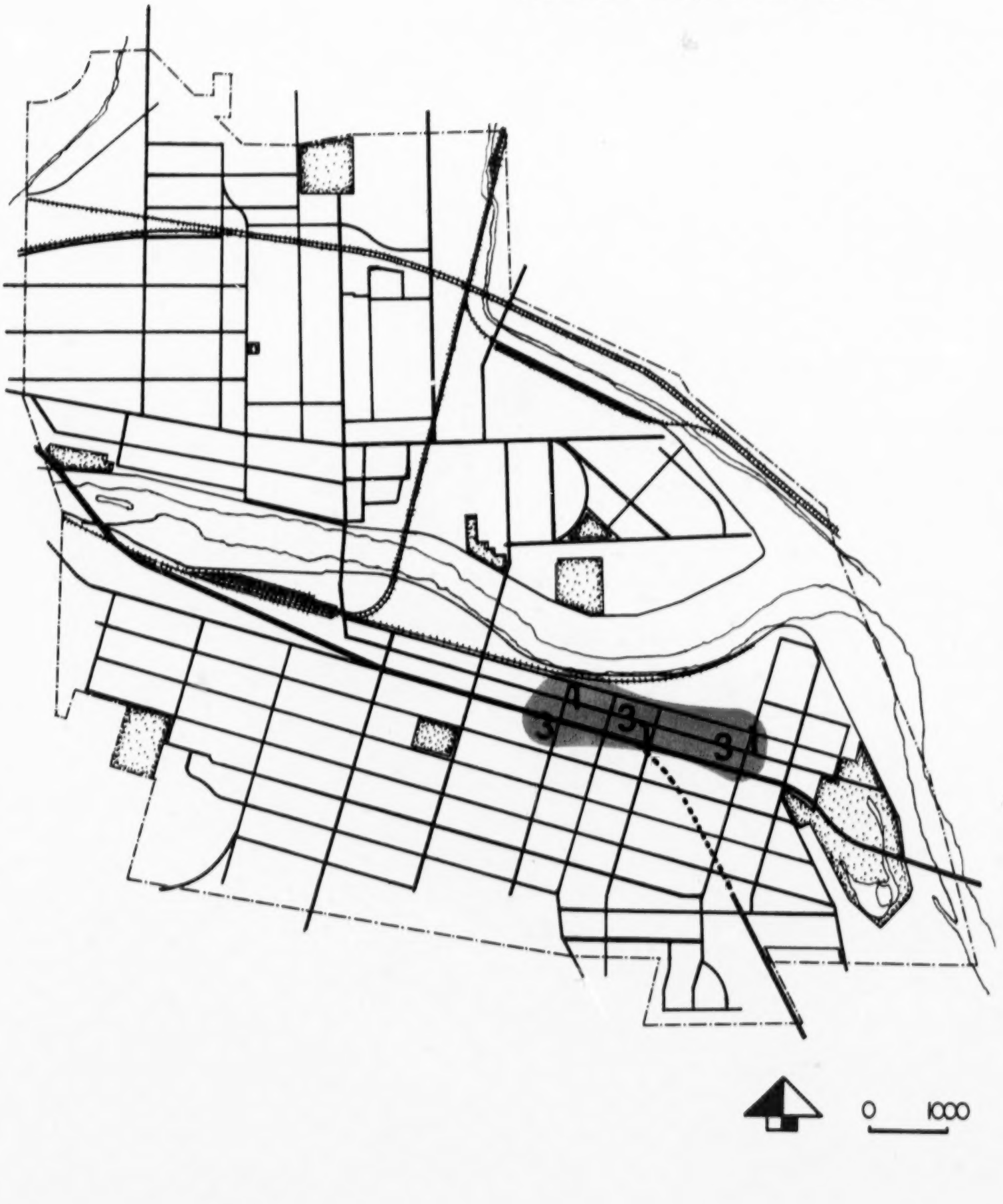
City	Areas Affected CBD	Areas Affected Scattered	1 Ob. Comm. Bldgs.	2 Aband. Bldgs.	3 Lack of Maint.	4 Uncontr'ld Adv/Signs	5 Incomp. Land Uses	6 Traffic Cong.	7 Poor St. Light	8 Poor St. Maint.	9 Trash & Junk	10 Other
Binghamton	X	X	X		X		X	X			X	
Corning	X		X		X							
Cortland		X	X	X				X			X	
Dunkirk	X		X		X			X		X		
Elmira			X	X	X		X			X		
Hornell												Lack of Parking
Ithaca	X	X	X		X	X		X			X	
Jamestown	X		X	X	X		X	X				
Olean	X		X			X	X	X				
Oneonta	X				X							

Source: Mayors' and Supervisors' Questionnaire

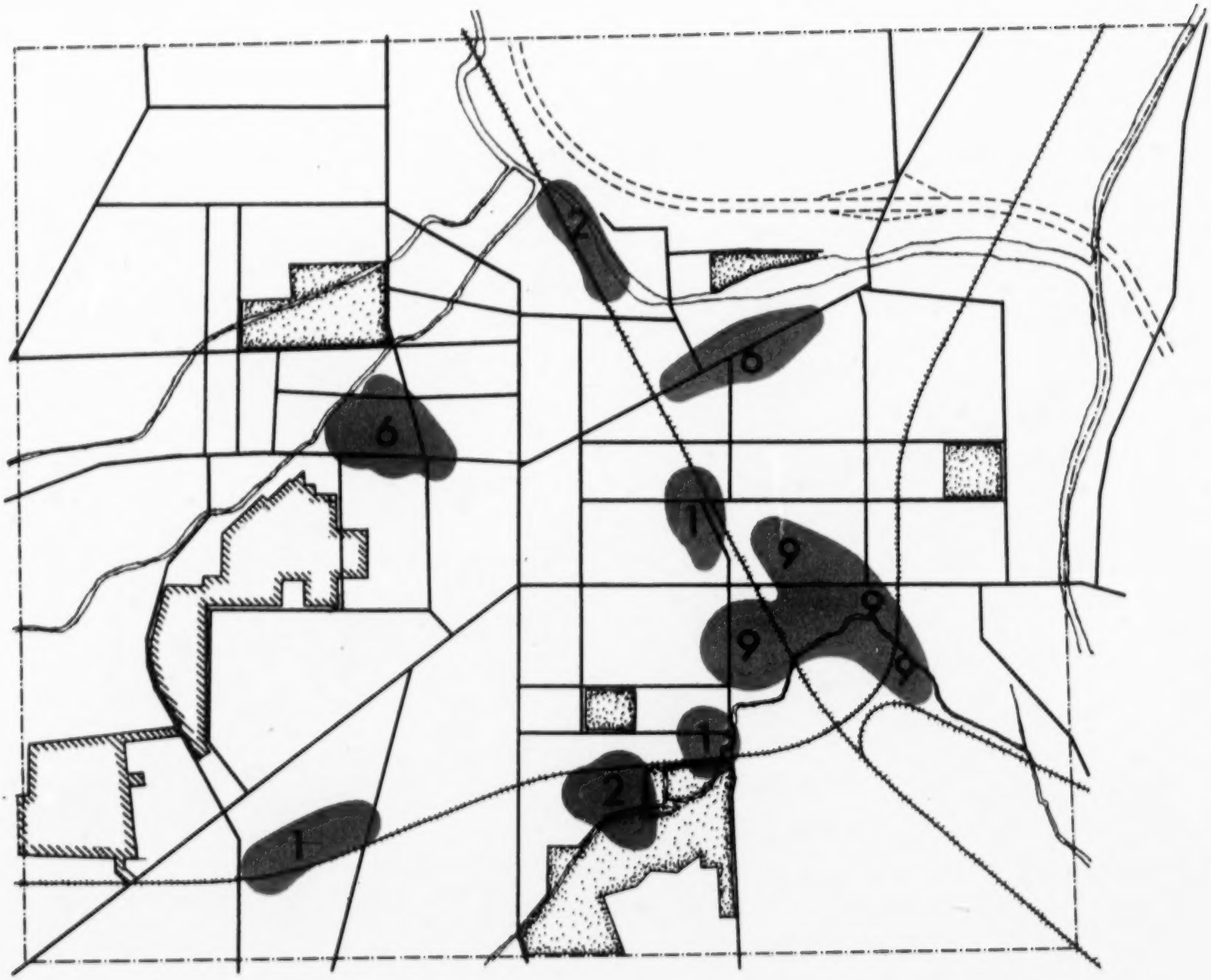
*The cities of Corning and Hornell have recently begun Urban Renewal programs.

CITY OF BINGHAMTON:
Areas of Non-Residential Blight
(See Table 8 for explanation of figures)

CITY OF CORNING:
Areas of Non-Residential Blight
(See Table 8 for explanation of figures)



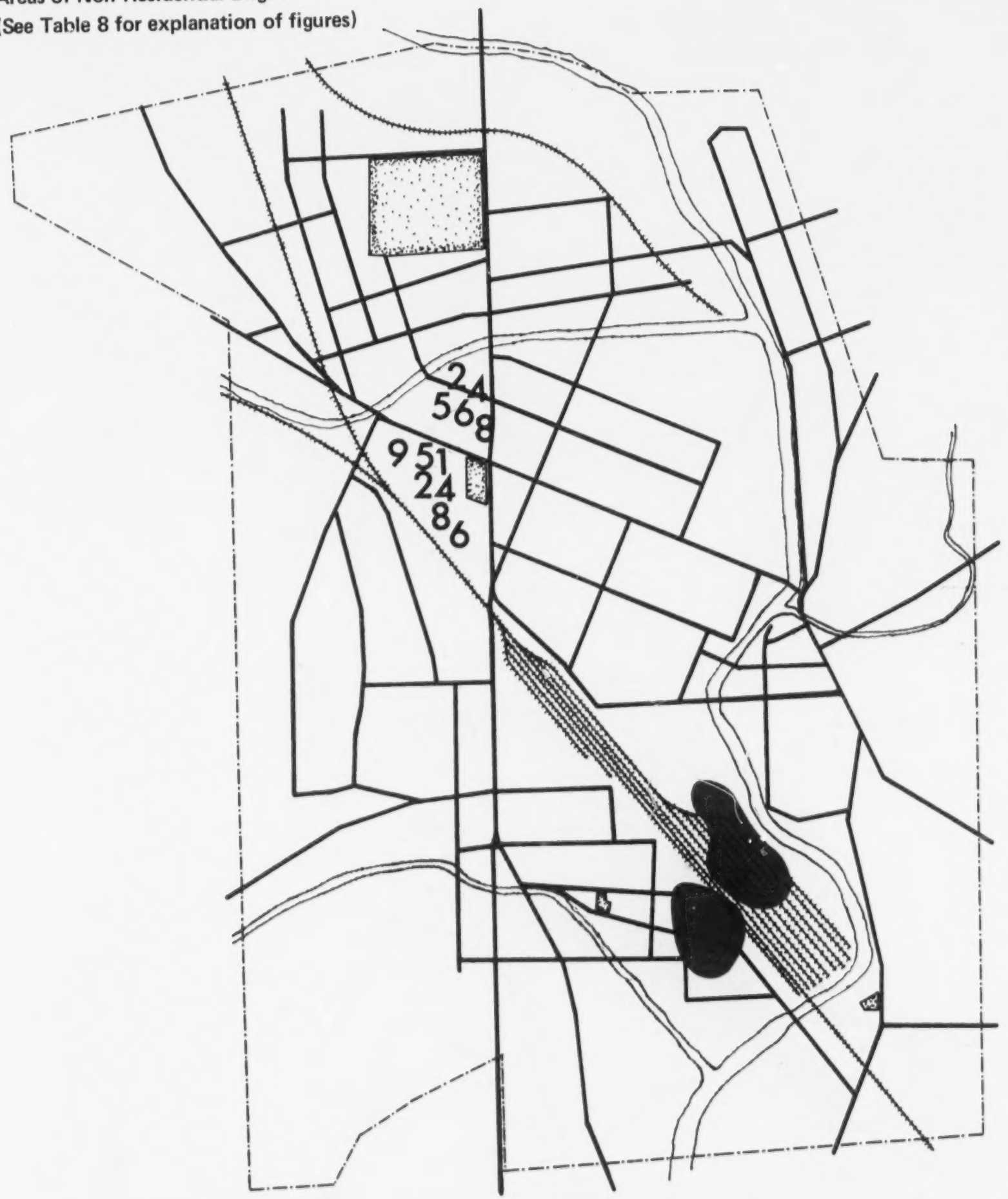
CITY OF CORTLAND:
Areas of Non-Residential Blight
(See Table 8 for explanation of figures)



CITY OF DUNKIRK:
Areas of Non-Residential Blight
(See Table 8 for explanation of figures)

CITY OF ELMIRA:
Areas of Non-Residential Blight
(See Table 8 for explanation of figures)

CITY OF HORNELL:
Areas of Non-Residential Blight
(See Table 8 for explanation of figures)



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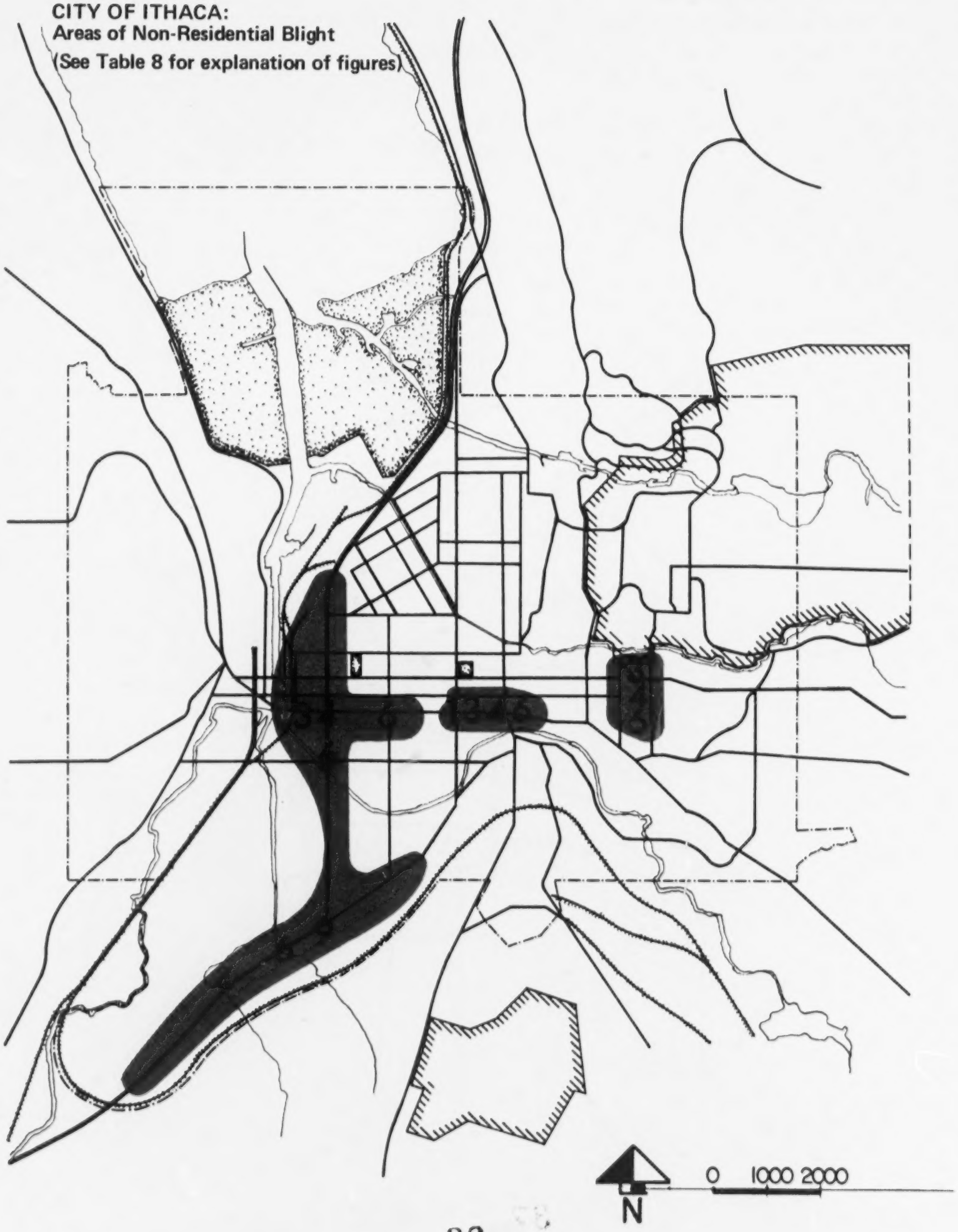
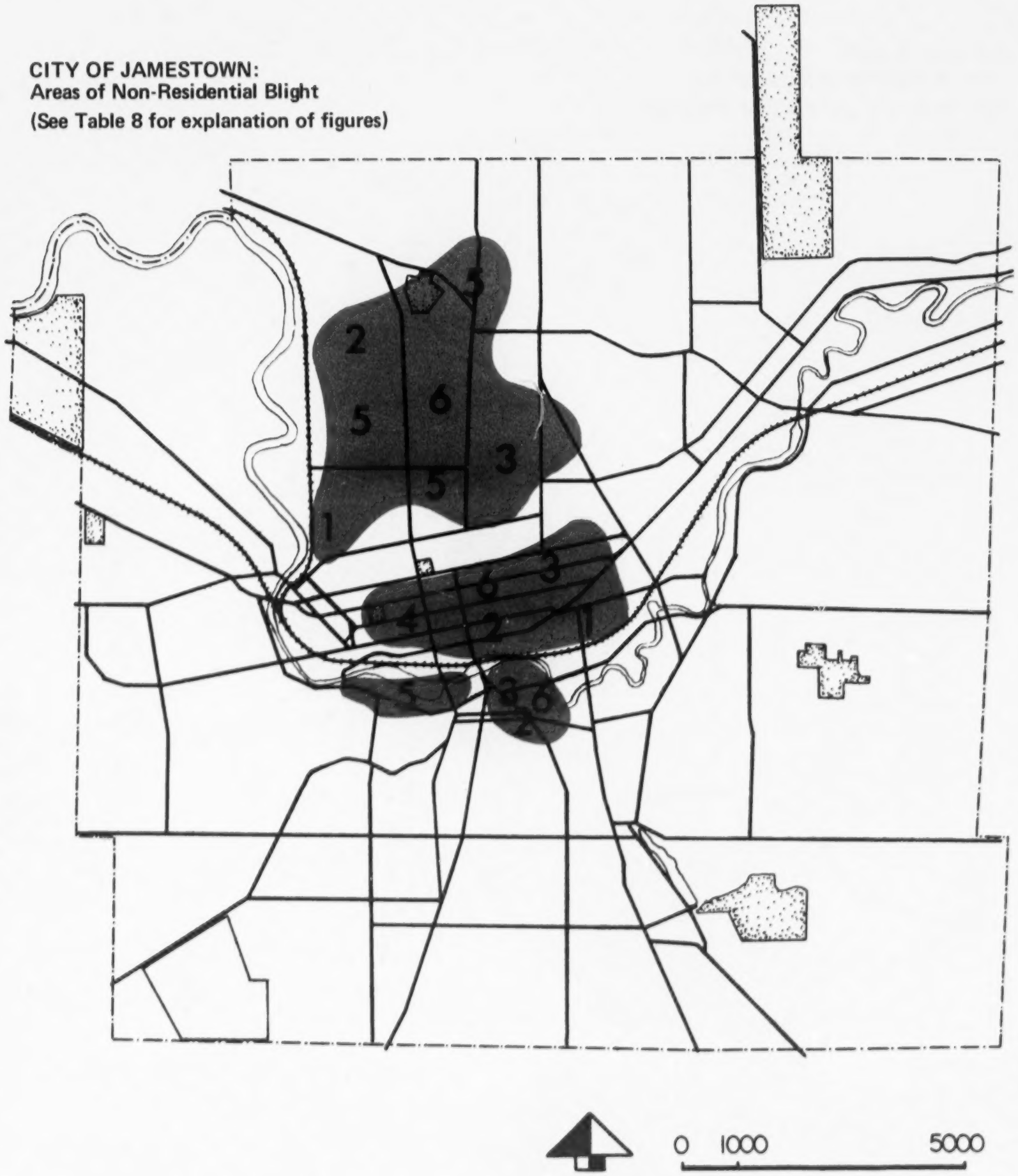
CITY OF ITHACA:
Areas of Non-Residential Blight
(See Table 8 for explanation of figures)

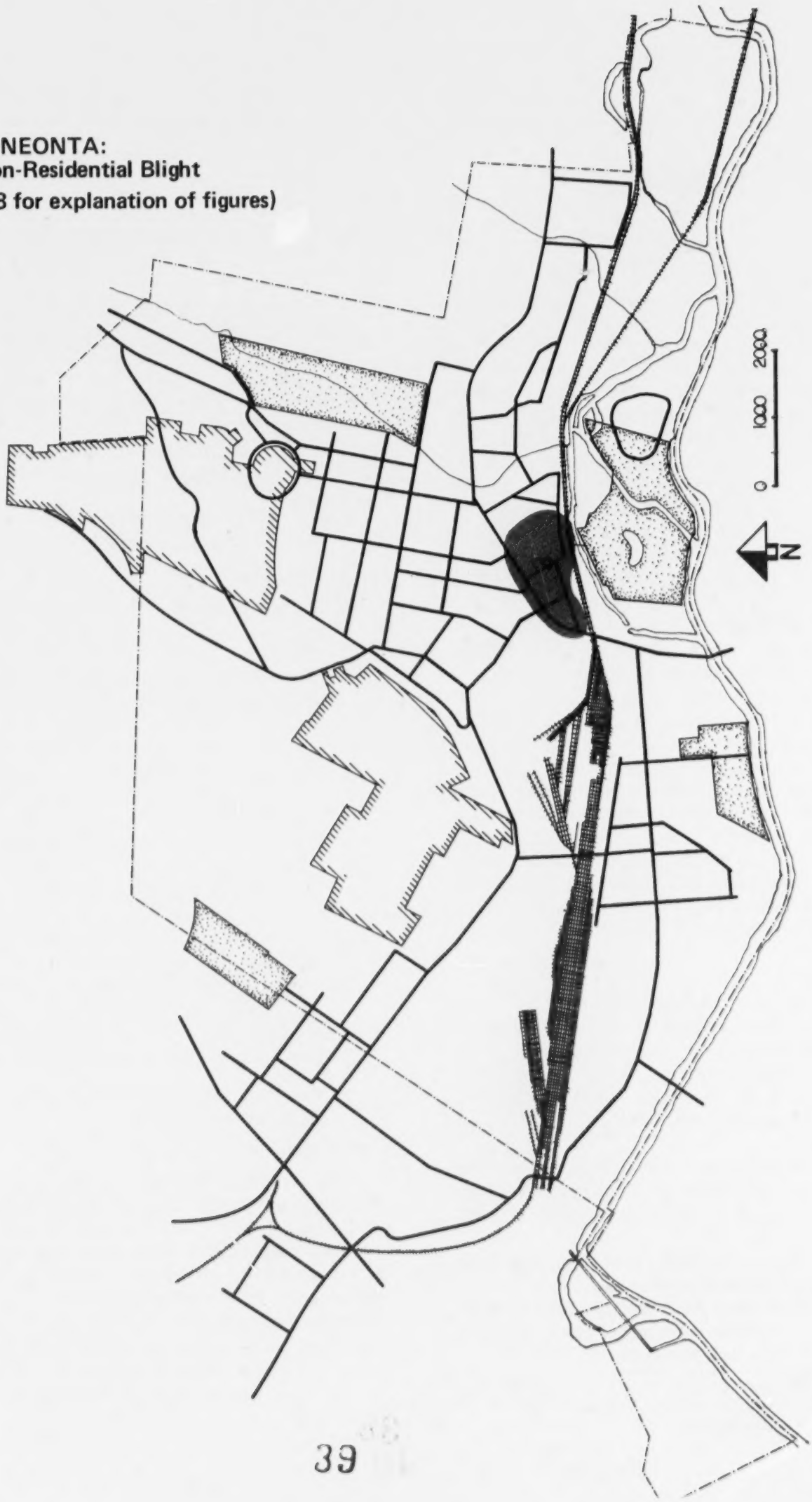


CITY OF JAMESTOWN:
Areas of Non-Residential Blight
(See Table 8 for explanation of figures)



CITY OF OLEAN:
Areas of Non-Residential Blight
(See Table 8 for explanation of figures)

CITY OF ONEONTA:
Areas of Non-Residential Blight
(See Table 8 for explanation of figures)



Library Facilities

METHODOLOGY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Inventory materials were assembled from two sources: published information and survey data. The New York State Department of Education provided a great deal of inventory material, both detailed information and summary data. Other library sources such as the *American Library Directory* provided supplementary information. Survey data was acquired through brief questionnaires given the directors of the region's largest libraries. Further information regarding adequacy of library resources was obtained from questionnaires directed to the mayor or supervisor in each community in the growth areas. The questionnaires asked about the physical character of the library and about the problems which persons in the local areas considered to be most pressing.

Preliminary analysis is based, in part, on standards set by the American Library Association. Planning studies prepared for other library systems were also reviewed as a means of selecting criteria for evaluation.

An inventory of public, college, university, and special service libraries is presented in the following pages. Detailed information which will serve in the second phase as a basis for analysis, is given for each library. Facilities are shown on maps to indicate the amount and adequacy of coverage and service. This, combined with maps of growth areas, will give some basis on which to make locational choices for additional development. Finally, a preliminary analysis has been made which indicates in general the types of problems in the region, and in what direction further investment might be directed.

STANDARDS*

Structure and Government of Library Service

A. There should be a publicly supported community library easily accessible to every individual .

B. A program of supplementary library services must be maintained at the State level to back up community libraries and groups of affiliated libraries.

C. Where libraries other than State libraries contribute more than they gain from inter-library cooperation, financial payment should be provided by the benefited libraries.

D. The public library, no matter how small, should be an integral part of local government.

E. Public libraries and school libraries should work together to provide coordinated and complete service for children and young people.

Service

A. The program of each public library should focus upon clear and specific objectives.

B. The public library must maintain well planned hours of service.

C. The public library should have adequate materials and personnel.

D. The public library should provide access to enough books to cover the interests of the whole population.

E. Each public library should have ready access to materials other than its own.

Physical Facilities

A. The public library building should extend a compelling invitation to enter, read, and enjoy the services provided.

B. An experienced librarian should work in full cooperation with a qualified architect on the design of new buildings.

C. The library should be easy to use.

D. The library structure should be efficient, flexible and expandable with fixed walls kept to a minimum.

E. The most modern standards for physical comfort in public buildings should be maintained.

F. The library building should provide space for the full range of library services.

G. The library should provide staff offices and storage space not visible to library users.

H. When community libraries are located in buildings which also serve another function, the library should have its own entrance and control over its own heating, lighting and air-conditioning.

Guidelines for determining minimum space requirements are found in Table 9.

Staff Requirements

The American Library Association, while recognizing that size of population, area served, and the service program of the library all offset the number and skills of staff required, suggests that as a minimum standard, one staff person should be provided for each 2500 persons in the service area. It is further suggested that for areas with populations greater than 5000 persons professional librarians be required – that is, persons with degrees from an accredited library school in addition to a college degree.

Sufficient staff should be provided to offer 15 hours

*Extracted from: *Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries*, Public Library Association, Chicago, 1962. (A division of the American Library Association.)

Table 9

GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING MINIMUM SPACE REQUIREMENTS

POPULATION SERVED	SHELVING SPACE			READER SPACE	STAFF WORK SPACE	ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL SPACE NEEDED	TOTAL FLOOR SPACE
	SIZE OF BOOK COLLECTION	LINEAR FEET OF SHELVING	AMOUNT OF FLOOR SPACE				
Under 2,499	10,000 vol.	1,300 linear ft.	1,000 sq. ft.	Min. 400 sq. ft. for 13 seats, at 30 sq. ft. per reader space	300 sq. ft.	300 sq. ft.	2,000 sq. ft.
2,500-4,999	10,000 vol. plus 3 books per capita for pop. over 3,500	1,300 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 10,000	1,000 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10 bks. over 10,000	Min. 500 sq. ft. for 16 seats. Add 5 seats per M. over 3,500 pop. served, at 30 sq. ft. per reader space	300 sq. ft.	700 sq. ft.	2,500 sq. ft. or 0.7 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater
5,000-9,999	15,000 vol. plus 2 books per capita for pop. over 5,000	1,875 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 15,000	1,500 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10 bks. over 15,000	Min. 700 sq. ft. for 23 seats. Add 4 seats per M. over 5,000 pop. served, at 30 sq. ft. per reader space	500 sq. ft. Add 150 sq. ft. for each full time staff member over 3	1,000 sq. ft.	3,500 sq. ft. or 0.7 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater
10,000-24,999	20,000 vol. plus 2 books per capita for pop. over 10,000	2,500 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 20,000	2,000 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10 bks. over 20,000	Min. 1,200 sq. ft. for 40 seats. Add 4 seats per M. over 10,000 pop. served, at 30 sq. ft. per reader space	1,000 sq. ft. Add 150 sq. ft. for each full time staff member over 7	1,800 sq. ft.	7,000 sq. ft. or 0.7 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater
25,000-49,999	50,000 vol. plus 2 books per capita for pop. over 25,000	6,300 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 50,000	5,000 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10 bks. over 50,000	Min. 2,250 sq. ft. for 75 seats. Add 3 seats per M. over 25,000 pop. served, at 30 sq. ft. per reader space.	1,500 sq. ft. Add 150 sq. ft. for each full time staff member over 13	5,250 sq. ft.	15,000 sq. ft. or 0.6 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater

SOURCE: **Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries, Public Library Association, Chicago, 1962. (A division of the American Library Association.)**

per week service in all cases. Following are minimum standard recommendations:

Population under 2500 - at least 15 hours/week (780 hrs/year)

Population 2500 - 4999 - 15 to 30 hours/week (780-1520 hrs/year)

Population 5000 - 9999 - 30 to 45 hours/week (1520-2340 hrs/yr)

Population 10,000 - 24,999 - 45 to 60 hrs/week (2340-3120 hrs/yr)

Population 25,000 - 49,999 - 60 hours or more per week (3120 hrs/yr & up)

Service Area and Book Holding Requirements

The American Library Association suggests that regardless of the size of the community, libraries should provide access to enough books to cover the interests of the whole population. They, therefore, recommend that libraries serving populations from 5,000 to 50,000 hold a minimum of two books per capita; communities with less than 5,000 population need access to a minimum of 10,000 volumes or three books per capita, whichever is greater.

A service area designation was also made for the purposes of the study. It was assumed that a radius of five miles or approximately 15 minutes driving time was the practical maximum for people who wish to use their community library facilities on a regular basis. A radius of twenty miles or approximately 30-40 minutes driving time was established as the maximum for periodic use of a central library.

SUMMARY OF THE DATA

Central libraries, in addition to serving the local population, serve the region as a depository for reference and research materials, provide audio-visual facilities, and serve other special needs. It is important, therefore, that the central libraries be well located not only in relation to urban centers but to the region as a whole.

The Appalachian counties are served by four central library systems (see Library Facilities map). Each central library is located in a city of more than 10,000 population. Further, each is well-located with respect to the major growth areas outlined in New York State's Appalachian Development Plan.

What is more striking with respect to central libraries in the Appalachian Region is that they are, for practical purposes, unavailable to large areas of the region outside the growth areas. Using a radius of twenty miles or approximately 30-40 minutes driving time, three of the growth areas *(Chenango Valley, Susquehanna Valley, Hornell-Alfred)* have no central library service at all. This would be offset in part if these areas had their own large libraries but in none of these growth centers is there a library with 50,000 volumes or more.

Substantial areas exist throughout the region that are not served by a central library except through bookmobiles or indirectly through branch libraries. Almost all of the area which includes Chenango, Otsego, and Delaware counties is out of reach of the facilities of the central library in Binghamton. While parts of these counties are not heavily populated, those that are populated, particularly the *Chenango* and *Susquehanna Valley Growth Areas,* must be considered inadequately served.

The *Lake Erie-Dunkirk Growth Area* has no central library service within easy access. Dunkirk, which might be a likely location for such a facility, has a public library but this facility is substantially below standards set by the American Library Association.

Each of the four library systems provides between 500,000 and 700,000 volumes for its service area. Evaluation of adequacy on a regional basis is difficult since the number of holdings is related to the size of the individual cities and villages served rather than to the region as a whole.

The Finger Lakes System is the only one with less than two volumes per capita. Of the 22 systems in the State it ranks 15th in the number of books per capita. The others rate somewhat better and the Chemung-Southern Tier System ranks quite well, being third in the State in the number of volumes per capita.

When total county population is compared with the number of books, five of the counties (Broome, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins) do not meet the minimum standard of two volumes per capita. Only one county, Allegany, has more than three volumes per capita. Thus, while the data may show a reasonable relationship between the number of books and community population, on a county basis the indication is that the level of service is far from adequate in many cases.

Bookmobile units, although extending the facilities of the regional systems, provide only minimal library service. Because they stop for only one-half to one and one-half hours every two weeks at each location, users often find it difficult to make use of the facility. Thus, in spite of the fact that there is wide coverage of the region by bookmobile units, service to any particular community is of limited value.

The concept of the "Mobile Center" seems much more appropriate for the kind of service intended; a trailer is used which can be left at a site for approximately 2-3 days and then be moved to the next area. The level of service is thereby greatly improved. The Mobile Center in the Chemung-Southern Tier System makes only three stops rather than 35 as does the Bookmobile, yet the volume of circulation is only about 25% less. Further experimentation with this type of facility would seem to be appropriate for other areas in the Appalachian Region as well.

Community Libraries

The Library Facilities Map shows that there are many areas in the region that are not adequately served by community library facilities. Several other factors come to bear however. Substantial areas in Delaware, Chenango and Cortland counties, have very low population densities with less than 25 persons per square mile. The areas indicated as having no community library facilities in these counties correspond fairly closely to the most sparsely populated areas. Thus, the absence of library facilities in these areas is not a significant problem, and can perhaps be corrected with a mobile facility. Some areas with inadequate local services may be within reasonable driving distance of larger central libraries. Under these circumstances, library users in deficient areas may make trips to a central library in order to satisfy occasional needs for more specialized or larger collections, and the local libraries will suffice for normal use. Although no evaluation was made of facilities in adjacent counties, these counties do have library facilities that may be used by residents of the Appalachian Region. As an example, Springville, which is not in an Appalachia County, has a fairly large library (20,000 volumes) which may be used by residents of the *Ashford-Nuclear Growth Center.*

Relating community library facilities to growth centers – areas where shortages would be most critical – one finds that, in general, these areas are served adequately and, in almost all cases, better served than the area surrounding them. Preliminary recommendations might indicate that, where possible, libraries be built or enlarged in the growth areas in conjunction with already existing facilities. The colleges in Cattaraugus (Olean-Bradford Growth Area) and Alfred (Hornell-Alfred Growth Area), for instance, might be a base from which to expand library services in areas which are not now adequately served.

As might be expected, at the regional library level, the Appalachian counties are significantly below the State average in the amount of tax monies secured from the local population for library financing. The Finger Lakes System fairs the poorest, with a per capita taxation of $0.71 versus the State average of $2.80. Undoubtedly a region which spends only 1/4 to 1/2 as much per person as the State average for library facilities cannot provide the level of service or promote the kind of local interest that is important for the region.

On a county level, the same pattern occurs. Broome County, however, does stand out as an exception. It shows a per capita taxation more than $1.00 greater than the State average. Evidently the presence of the large populations in the Binghamton-Johnson City-Endicott area have made it possible to support local facilities in a way that other areas cannot. At the other end of the scale, Otsego, Schuyler and Tioga are counties with the least amount of local support. Again there seems to be a relation between population size and the level of support; these are the counties with the least population in the region.

Another useful indicator is the level of non-capital expenditure representing the amounts of county, State and Federal funds in addition to local monies used to support library systems. On a state-wide level, the Appalachian counties rank in the lower half on a per capita basis. On a county level, only Allegany County surpasses the State per capita average of $3.89.

Library Survey

In order to get additional information related to the adequacy of library facilities, a survey was taken of the largest public libraries in the region. Since these must provide the highest level of service for the area around them, and because they face special problems due to their size, they seemed to be the most reasonable choice for a survey of this type. In addition, they represent a fairly wide sample of the region as a whole, from Oneonta in the east to Dunkirk and Fredonia in the west. The results of this survey are summarized in Table 10.

In addition to the Library Survey, elected officials were asked to evaluate the adequacy of library services in the Mayors' and Supervisors' Questionnaire. The results of this survey were as follows:

In the *Cobleskill-Schoharie Growth Area,* respondents from the Richmondville area considered the lack of library services the "number one" community problem. This same community also suffers from a lack of adequate space for government functions. One possible solution to both of these problems might be the construction of a Town-Village office building which could also incorporate adequate space for a small public library.

In the *Susquehanna Valley Growth Area,* the Village of Sidney and the Town of Unadilla reported a need for expanded library space and services.

The Sidney and Unadilla libraries appear to have adequate holdings and, in the case of Sidney, adequate financial support. Since these two communities are adjacent to each other, some combined effort to improve service might benefit both.

Library facilities in the *Chenango Valley Growth Area* appear to be adequate in terms of established standards although some libraries have limited financial support. In addition, only one respondent to the questionnaire from this area suggested a need for improvement.

Library users in the *Binghamton-Owego-Growth Area* can choose between a variety of large public libraries in addition to the regional library system. A major complaint from questionnaire respondents in this area was a lack of adequate space, a need which was borne out in the Library Survey. An additional problem in the Binghamton area is a lack of adequate parking for library users and a functionally obsolete building.

Table 10

New York State Appalachian Region

LIBRARIES' SURVEY RESULTS

LIBRARIES: 25,000-50,000 Volumes	Age of Structure		Type of Construction		Condition	Floor Space Area	Site Area	Seating Capacity	Problem Areas; Plans for Expansion
	Orig.	Add'n.	Orig.	Add'n.					
Dunkirk	64		Brick-Stone		Fair-Good		95 x 173	50	Building is old and not conducive to modern library use. Many steps in building, for instance, makes use difficult for older users. Building is expensive to heat and maintain. Parking also a problem: library faces 2 busy streets and does not have adequate off-street facilities. Expansion or new building has been discussed, but no definite plans made.
Fredonia	148		Brick		Very Good			35-40	Space for staff and book collection inadequate. Also, no meeting room available. Plans for expansion quite nebulous.
Hornell	57		Stone		Fair			16	Seating space and stack space inadequate. Layout of building poor: building is 2 stories - control of children becomes difficult. Financing an addition problem. State consultant has been contacted to make library survey as a first step towards new facility.

Johnson City	68	45	Brick	Brick	Good	17,122 sq. ft.		75	Inadequate parking, shelf sp. major problems. Library will soon expand into presently unused part of building. Plans are to eventually have a new building. Present structure is an old home (with an addition) and is not most efficient plan for library use.
Oneonta	88	9	Frame		Good		4 acres		Building maintenance relatively expensive. Renovations are presently being made to improve heating, lighting.
Portville	111	60, 3	Frame		Excellent			50	Library building a local landmark; no plans for moving. Library is privately endowed; financing not a problem.
Sidney	11		Brick		Excellent			35	Seating, shelving space inadequate. No plans for expansion at this point, although Library Board is generally aware of inadequacies of facility.
Binghamton	64	10	Brick	Brick	Good-Excellent			135	Major problem is need for additional shelf space and seating area. Adequate staffing is also a persistent problem; new salary scale may help to lessen problem - local taxation major source of revenue - has limited expansion potential. Plans for new facility have been made in conjunction with City's Model Cities Application. Major problem is acquiring land - no vacant sites readily available.

Table 10 (continued)

LIBRARIES' SURVEY RESULTS

LIBRARIES: Over 50,000 Volumes	Age of Structure		Type of Construction		Condition	Floor Space Area	Site Area	Seating Capacity	Problem Areas; Plans for Expansion
	Orig.	Add'n.	Orig.	Add'n.					
Corning	1890's (orig. men's club)	converted to Lib. 1935	Brick		Good			Ch-15 Ad-25-30	Building size inadequate. Library also understaffed. Now 1 full time, 2 part time professionals; need is for minimum of 4 professional persons. Plans for expansion have been considered for several years. No definite plans made as yet.
Cortland	41				Excellent	12,500 sq. ft.	13,022 sf	70	Building addition, parking facilities needed. No definite plans for expansion have been made, however.
Endicott	1		Brick		Excellent	18,069 sq. ft.	278 x 344	125	Financing most apparent problem: small village supports a library used by a much greater service area - many outside borrowers.

Elmira	45		Masonry, Brick		Good-Excellent	12,860 sq. ft.	Ch-18 Ad-66	Building size inadequate; minimum of 35,000 sq. ft. of floor area suggested as minimum - present facility has 12,860 sq. ft. Library inadequately staffed; 5 professional vacancies at this time. County budget at the taxing limit. Study prepared by Joseph Wheeler, library consultant, is document being used to indicate need for new facility. County government has taken no action on building proposals.
Ithaca	10		Brick, Cinder block		Good	6,000	30-35	Space totally inadequate. New library now in construction phase.
Jamestown, Prendergast Free	77	8	Masonry	Masonry	Good		130	Financing, securing professional personnel most pressing problems. New addition now in construction phase; will add approximately 80 seating spaces.
Olean	59		Stone		Excellent		40-45	Seriously overcrowded. Efforts made for new construction; failed to qualify under State, Federal or Appalachian programs.
Wellsville	31		Brick		Excellent		50	Financing now becoming a problem, since funds available only through endowments.

SOURCE: Interviews with Librarians.

Library facilities in the *Ithaca-Cortland Growth Area* are satisfactory in terms of bookholding but deficient in space and physical facilities. Staff reports concerning library facilities in the City of Cortland indicate a need for additional space and improved parking facilities. Respondents to the Mayors' and Supervisors' Questionnaire however, did not consider library facilities inadequate. A new county library is presently under construction in the City of Ithaca which will alleviate space demands now placed on the Cornell Public Library.

Several small communities in this growth center also have public libraries with relatively large bookholdings including the villages of McGraw, Groton, Trumansburg and Dryden.

In the *Chemung River Valley Growth Area* large public libraries are located in the cities of Elmira and Corning. Both libraries report critical space and staff shortages which hamper service to users. Questionnaire respondents from the Corning area considered these deficiencies as major problems in the area of community service.

Smaller communities within the growth area are not served by libraries and are dependent upon the already overcrowded facilities in Elmira, Corning and Horseheads. These areas do, however, have bookmobile service.

Library holdings in the *Watkins Glen-Montour Falls Growth Area* appear to be adequate in number although the libraries themselves suffer from lack of staff and financial support. The quality of the holdings, however, does not appear adequate since questionnaire respondents from several growth center communities indicated a need for expanded reference materials and the services of a regional library system.

Because the actual area of this growth center is quite small, one possible solution might be the establishment of one major library which would provide all types of materials. The inclusion of Schuyler County in the service area of the Finger Lakes Library System would also be helpful in meeting the needs of these communities.

Library facilities in the *Cohocton River Valley Growth Area* appear to be minimal in terms of service provided and available materials. None of the libraries in this area enjoy the kind of financial support which makes quality possible. The area is, however, served by the Southern Tier Library System which expands present coverage to some degree. Respondents to the questionnaire from the Town and Village of Bath considered the need for expanded space and services a problem, though not a major one.

Residents of the *Hornell-Alfred Growth Area* fare better than other areas of Steuben County in library services and facilities. Several communities have relatively extensive libraries, when compared to size of population, although all appear to have minimal financial resources.

The Hornell Library, while having adequate holdings, is in critical need of additional space. Respondents to the questionnaire from Hornell stated that "a new library is a must."

The *Wellsville Growth Area* is particularly fortunate in having the Wellsville Public Library which has an unusually large number of volumes per capita. Libraries of moderate holdings also exist in the smaller communities of Andover, Bolivar and Scio.

Respondents to the questionnaire from this area did not identify library service as a problem although staff reports from the Wellsville Library indicate potential difficulties in financing.

The *Olean-Bradford Growth Area* is unique in that it is served by several relatively large, scattered public libraries in Olean, Portville, Salamanca and Cuba. The Portville library is particularly interesting in that it provides over 9 books per capita and is generously supported financially from sources other than local taxes.

Despite this picture, however, respondents to the questionnaire from this growth area indicated a concern for expanded library services and space. This concern is reinforced by interviews with the staff of the Olean Library which reports serious overcrowding and lack of space.

Library facilities in the *Chautauqua Lake-Warren Growth Area* vary greatly. A majority of the communities have some sort of public library. In several cases, these do not have adequate holdings for the population served and might profit from consolidation of library materials and staff with adjacent communities.

The City of Jamestown is in the process of constructing a new library addition which will provide 80 additional seating spaces. Financial support and a shortage of trained personnel are considered major problems by the staff.

Respondents to the questionnaire appeared to be happy with the level of library service in the growth center although several in the Busti-Lakewood area mentioned a need for additional space.

Library facilities in the *Ashford-Nuclear Growth Area* are highly inadequate. One small public library located in Ellicottville is the only existing facility and it is inadequate in terms of bookholdings. The deficiency was not noted by questionnaire respondents in the Ellicottville area but lack of a library facility was cited as a major community problem in the Town of Ashford.

In the *Dunkirk-Lake Erie Growth Area* library facilities are less generally available than in other parts of Chautauqua County. Although deficiencies in library service were not noted by questionnaire respondents, the City of Dunkirk does not have an adequate library in terms of bookholdings for population served. The villages of Westfield and Fredonia have relatively large libraries in relation to their populations and are the main service libraries in the southern portion of the growth center. As noted earlier, this is the only growth area not served by a regional library system.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

A preliminary analysis indicates that many libraries, especially in smaller communities, are providing minimum or less than minimum levels of service. Library service drops off considerably in areas outside the growth areas. The Cohocton River Growth Area appears to provide a lower level of facilities and service than the others. Dunkirk-Lake Erie, and especially the City of Dunkirk, suffers from the lack of regional library resources. Professionally trained personnel are lacking in the area generally, with smaller libraries faring more poorly than larger ones. A more detailed analysis in the next phase will identify those libraries in the study areas with less than minimal staffs and correlate this information with other standards for library adequacy.

The problems which seem most outstanding at this time are associated with staffing, financing, and the adequacy of the facility. In general, questionnaire responses correspond quite closely to an objective appraisal. Most of the buildings are relatively old, and if not inadequate in terms of size, are inefficient in terms of modern library needs. Professional staffing is a problem, since libraries in the region find it difficult to compete with salary scales in other parts of the State and the east coast generally. Financing, which is closely associated with the other problem areas, is in many cases critical because of the constraints of local taxing; with limited flexibility in taxing, local jurisdictions often find they must place library systems very low on the list of priorities. The conclusion is that the region as a whole faces many of the same kinds of problems and as might be expected the entire region suffers from a relatively low level of library service.

Table 11

New York State Appalachian Region

BOOKMOBILE SERVICE

Library System	No. of Vehicles	Circulation	No. of users (registration)	No. of hrs. per week per stop
Finger Lakes	1	100,518	5,508	½
Chautauqua-Cattaraugus	1	100,000	7,000	½
Chemung-Southern Tier				
Bookmobile	1	42,418	2,439	½
Mobile Center	1	32,730	1,317	14 - 18
Total		75,148	3,756	
Four County	1	67,510	3,500	½

Source: Information supplied by Library Directors.

INVENTORY OF LIBRARIES BY COUNTY - SUMMARY

SOURCE: INVENTORY

TABLE #12
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COUNTY	POPULATION TOTAL COUNTY	POPULATION TOTAL SERVED	TOTAL REGIST. BORROW.	HOLDINGS TOTAL	HOLDINGS PER CAPITA	CIRCULATION TOTAL	CIRCULATION PER REGIST BORROW	HOURS STAFF TIME EXCL. MAINT. PROF.	HOURS STAFF TIME EXCL. MAINT. NON-PRO.	LOCAL TAX MONIES TOTAL	LOCAL TAX MONIES PER CAPITA	STATE GRANT	EXPEND. FOR BOOKS, PERIODICALS, BINDINGS TOTAL	EXPEND. FOR BOOKS, PERIODICALS, BINDINGS PER-CENT	EXPEND. FOR BOOKS, PERIODICALS, BINDINGS PER CAPITA	OPERAT EXPENSE	EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES TOTAL	EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES PER CENT	EXPENDITURE EXCL CAPITAL TOTAL	EXPENDITURE EXCL CAPITAL PER CAPITA
ALLEGANY	43978	22672	14216	238374	5.42	255538	17.97	UNK.	24916	21150	.48		17829	20.0	.40	17396	51086	59.0	86325	1.96
BROOME	212661	140952	80576	356288	1.67	1155769	14.34	57479	109175	550834	2.59	400	81207	15.0	.38	34351	423585	78.0	539152	2.53
CATTARAUGUS	80167	44152	21694	160107	2.00	399435	18.41	10215	25074	82319	1.02		34700	29.0	.49	12082	83009	61.0	134803	1.68
CHAUTAUQUA	145377	124370	30643	320242	2.20	484237	15.80	6076	61131	157161	1.08		90618	34.0	.62	31758	143905	54.0	265795	1.82
CHEMUNG	98706	105913	33350	249094	2.46	614686	18.43	34768	42994	176665*	1.78	71769	55238*	21.0	.55	35082*	163431*	64.0	253752*	2.57
CHENANGO	43243	30469	11212	118466	2.74	193827	17.28	6702	16986	45789	1.50	100	13003	20.0	.30	9729	39909	63.0	62648	1.44
CORTLAND	41113	26118	11645	91233	2.22	176896	15.19	5952	19114	60900	2.33	199	17108	19.0	.41	13059	57016	65.0	87188	2.12
DELAWARE	43540	43540	12127	113836	2.61	182652	15.06	2860	17277	48109	1.97	99	19778	30.0	.45	10050	35990	54.0	65829	1.51
OTSEGO	51942	28054	15738	135729	2.61	195507	12.42	2080	9114	43035	1.53	100	10761	18.0	.20	6530	40094	69.0	57404	1.10
SCHOHARIE	22616	14677	4268	45029	1.99	75950	17.79	780	4308	12242	.83		4774	32.0	.21	3616	6353	43.0	14748	.65
SCHUYLER	15044	4819	1448*	21152	1.41	38500	*	UNK.	1820*	3600	.74	86	2917	48.0	.19	1011	2487	41.0	5988	.39
STEUBEN	97691	54474	21853	169677	1.74	342253	15.66	11368	25448	79126	1.45	100	25957	25.0	.26	11827	62211	62.0	100607	1.02
TIOGA	37802	17845	11406	63524	1.68	157467	13.80	3796	6272	19503	1.09		9111	25.0	.24	9033	18186	50.0	36935	.96
TOMPKINS	66164	37530	19851	102407	1.55	379955	19.14	8124	30506	81804	2.17	98	19272	17.0	.29	23264	69315	61.0	111859	1.69

* INCOMPLETE

REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEMS

SOURCE: A PRIMER OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS IN N.Y. STATE, 1966
A DIRECTORY OF N.Y.S. PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS, 1967

TABLE #13
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NAME OF SYSTEM	PARTICIPATING COUNTIES	POPULATION SERVED	AREA SERVED IN SQ. MILES	NO. OF LIBRARIES CENTRAL	NO. OF LIBRARIES MEMBER	LOCATION OF CENTRAL LIBRARIES	ADULT NON-FICTION HOLDINGS IN CEN. LIB.
CHAUTAUQUA - CATTARAUGUS	CHAUTAUQUA, CATTARAUGUS	226,736	2,415	2	32	JAMESTOWN & OLEAN	67,202 (JAMESTOWN)
CHEMUNG - SOUTHERN TIER	ALLEGANY, STEUBEN CHEMUNG, SCHUYLER, YATES	278,413	3,543	2	35	ELMIRA & CORNING	76,255 (ELMIRA)
FINGER LAKES	CAYUGA, SENECA, TIOGA, TOMPKINS	235,239	2,541	1	26	ITHACA	46,686
FOUR COUNTY	BROOME, CHENANGO, DELAWARE, OTSEGO	363,508	4,101	1	41	BINGHAMTON	75,535

INVENTORY OF LIBRARIES BY COUNTY

TABLE #14
PAGE

• INDICATES GROWTH CENTER COMMUNITIES

NAME OF LIBRARY	POPUL. SERVED 1960 CENSUS	TOTAL REGIST. BORROW.	HOLDINGS TOTAL	HOLDINGS PER CAPITA	% ADULT FICTION OF ADULT BOOKS	% CHILD IS OF TOTAL BOOKS	CIRCULATION TOTAL	CIRCULATION PER REGIST BORROW	HOURS STAFF TIME EXCL. MAINT. PROF.	HOURS STAFF TIME EXCL. MAINT. NON-PRO.	LOCAL TAX MONIES	STATE GRANT	EXPEND. FOR BOOKS, PERIODICALS, BINDINGS TOTAL	EXPEND. FOR BOOKS, PERIODICALS, BINDINGS PER-CENT	EXPEND. FOR BOOKS, PERIODICALS, BINDINGS PER CAPITA	OPERAT. EXPENSE	EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES TOTAL	EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES PER CENT	EXPENDITURE EXCL. CAPITAL TOTAL	EXPENDITURE EXCL. CAPITAL PER CAPITA
ALLEGANY																				
•ALMOND	696	496	6221	8.94	65.9	41.8	10907	21.99		624	1000		651	21.4	.94	1069	880	28.9	2601	3.74
•ANDOVER	1801	722	7757	4.30	56.5	19.4	12378	17.14		649	2500		1217	39.7	.68	421	1297	42.5	2937	1.63
ANGELICA	898	686	11008	12.26	52.4	19.6	14916	21.74		624	1650		510	22.4	.57	560	680	29.9	1751	1.95
BELFAST	1863	375	6000	3.22	46.3	29.2	8890	23.71		676	2000		528	23.3	.28	283	1440	63.4	2202	1.18
•BELMONT	1146	675	8763	7.65	56.3	26.2	7639	11.32		936	1350		468	13.0	.41	1254	1396	38.8	3103	2.71
•BOLIVAR	1405	1024	13884	9.88	51.2	18.6	15661	16.27		1456	1600		1288	33.0	.92	404	2187	56.1	3880	2.76
CANASERAGA	1238	800	5854	4.15	63.8	28.1	7786	25.95		572	1000		390	30.2	.32	205	652	50.4	1247	1.01
•CUBA CIRC. ASSOC.	1949	1145	10741	5.51	37.3	24.7	20308	17.74		1305	5100		1400	25.2	.72	1440	2722	48.9	5563	2.85
FILLMORE	522	451	3283	6.29	47.2	27.7	5676	12.59		624	500		412	25.0	.79	292	559	34.0	1265	2.42
•FRIENDSHIP	1281	691	8412	6.83	49.8	21.6	7397	10.70		1560	1300		775	13.5	.65	875	564	9.8	2210	1.80
LITTLE GENESEE	485	126	4710	10.83	66.4	35.9	3187	25.29		368	350		504	62.8	1.16	88	210	26.1	803	1.85
RICHBURG	498	452	12650	25.66	49.7	36.4	9923	21.95		1248	1200		678	47.0	1.38	225	500	34.6	1404	2.85
RUSHFORD	995	577	3344	3.36	51.9	22.7	5459	9.46		640	600		691	31.8	.69	126	825	37.9	1643	1.65
•SCIO	1513	152	2803	1.85	46.9	30.1	3919	25.78		312	500		168	25.7	.11	175	309	47.3	652	.43
•WELLSVILLE	5967	6144	67703	11.35	39.5	19.2	115349	18.77		12912			7699	13.8	1.29	10004	36392	65.4	54096	9.07
WHITESVILLE	520	200	5261	10.12	79.1	37.7	5163	25.81		510	500		452	42.4	.87	42	475	44.5	968	1.86
BROOME																				
•BINGHAMTON	75941	50055	221655	2.92	28.1	34.1	739937	14.78	42484	65208	354039		56178	16.0	.74	16112	274899	78.4	346185	4.56
•BING. FOUR CO.	337974	4643	37150	.11	51.9	37.8	58619	12.63	19760	33280		268325	41153	15.8	.12	77829	136178	52.3	255161	.75
DEPOSIT	2025	1765	10578	5.22	47.2	29.1	16163	9.16		1586	3750		1411	19.5	.70	1154	4081	56.3	6647	3.28
•HILLCREST FENTON	4200	588	3770	.90	59.2	35.8	12416	21.11	851	1454	4500		910	19.2	.22	318	3190	67.3	4420	1.05
•JOHNSON CITY	19118	8248	41824	2.19	28.5	38.8	140802	17.07	6240	14816	69115		8554	11.9	.45	5764	54214	75.7	68533	3.58
LISLE	1587	209	4957	3.12	54.3	25.1	6743	32.26		1066	300		657	14.1	.41	1986	2006	43.1	4650	2.93
NINEVAH	500	476	3771	7.54	71.1	25.6	3406	7.16		312	500		417	43.6	.84	72	409	42.7	899	1.80
•VESTAL	16806	1600	8737	.52	52.5	49.5	28904	18.06		1825	6067		1378	20.8	.08	786	4475	67.4	6640	.40
WHITNEY PT.	2000	364	7968	3.98	57.9	24.0	8482	23.30		1100	8500	400	528	6.2	.26	1242	3384	39.8	5150	2.58
•ENDICOTT	18775	17278	53063	2.83	31.8	38.1	198917	11.52	7984	21808	104063		11184	11.5	.60	7917	76927	74.3	96028	5.11
CATTARAUGUS																				
•ALLEGANY	2100	1126	6194	2.96	78.7	19.1	9983	8.82		504	4000		3423	78.2	1.63	341	685	14.6	4450	2.12
•CATTARAUGUS	1258	700	8744	6.95	36.9	30.7	18396	26.28		936	1900		2305	44.2	1.83	477	1397	29.8	4180	3.32
•ELLICOTTVILLE	1966	412	5057	2.56	57.1	21.5	7651	18.52		624	1100		1287	43.7	.65	411	904	30.7	2603	1.32
FRANKLINVILLE	2124	914	12768	6.01	58.7	34.8	22957	25.10	1037		3000		1985	40.9	.93	381	2454	50.6	4821	2.27
•LITTLE VALLEY	1244	611	4806	3.86	64.7	21.7	11062	18.10		648	1400		2010	55.5	1.62	377	1171	32.4	3559	2.86
MACHIAS	1390	508	3323	2.39	42.8	34.6	4037	13.32		600	905		1139	59.9	.82	85	676	35.6	1901	1.37
•OLEAN	21769	10034	58217	2.68	39.0	25.7	202810	20.21	6240	10140	47450		13851	23.0	.64	3061	43157	71.6	60071	2.76
•PORTVILLE	1336	2343	25422	19.03	47.9	39.1	35799	15.36		4888	1000		4808	20.9	3.60	4764	13279	57.6	27852	17.11
•RANDOLPH	2513	1783	15196	6.05	44.8	26.0	18325	10.28	1040	1040	3375		2096	28.9	.83	980	4111	56.6	7137	2.84
•SALAMANCA	8480	3468	20400	2.41	34.8	28.4	68305	19.70	1898	5694	18189		6791	21.7	.80	1255	15175	61.9	23229	2.74

Table 14 continued

CHAUTAUQUA

ASHVILLE	2400	760	4389	1.83	49.1	44.7	9831	12.94		624	1200		1372	54.7	.57	357	720	28.7	2449	1.02
BEMUS POINT	448	505	6228	14.06			9785	19.38		442	900		1149	51.5	2.60	413	668	30.0	2252	5.04
• BROCTON	3605	174	11 492	3.19	52.7	41.4	17310	99.48		2080	4000		1675	54.0	.46	663	2586	52.5	4923	1.37
• BUSTI	7766	325	4419	.57	58.4	43.6	9318	28.67		1132	2100		1637	41.7	.21	409	1260	32.1	3307	.43
• CHAUTAUQUA	400	2760	21231	53.08	61.4	12.2	21573	7.82	1080	2546			6152	40.1	5.33	2807	7144	46.7	15 283	38.21
CLYMER-FRENCH CREEK	2283	358	4458	1.95	55.9	44.7	6122	17.18		660	1350		1195	46.0	.52	606	669	25.7	2471	1.08
• DUNKIRK	18205	5390	25451	1.40	34.5	21.7	78371	14.54	1800	6025	25150		10059	26.8	.56	3389	21390	57.0	34858	1.91
ELLINGTON	1314	368	4119	3.13	45.4	34.0	5274	14.33		520	600		1192	57.4	.91	344	538	26.0	2075	1.58
• FALCONER	3343	1477	9207	2.75	41.2	22.9	27822	18.84		2444	4000		2701	58.9	.91	907	3932	56.7	6940	2.08
FLUVANNA	1350	860	7374	5.46	54.1	32.0	26922	31.30		832	700		1604	59.0	1.19	418	696	25.6	2718	2.01
• FREDONIA	8477	6229	25411	3.00	41.7	22.5	89736	13.76		6968	17331		8140	53.6	.96	1858	19798	57.0	25796	2.81
FREWSBURG	2661	1891	14835	5.57	53.0	43.5	25645	17.00		1300	900		3309	36.0	1.24	1090	4108	44.7	9508	3.20
• JAMESTOWN	41818	25575	99633	2.38	16.6	19.3	523403	12.65	1976	23788	70000		27982	26.7	.67	11327	62808	60.0	102118	2.44
• JAMESTOWN - CHAUT. - CAT.	225564		22611	.10	.6	2.2			9750	29250	24597	164517	74155	32.8	.33	54259	92471	40.9	220566	.98
KENNEDY	2588	367	3751	1.50	61.9	22.6	7382	20.11		650	1350		1378	49.7	.55	317	1071	38.6	2761	1.10
• LAKEWOOD	7766	1651	6353	.82	45.4	29.2	14584	8.93		846	3350		3388	55.5	.44	1083	1454	23.0	5925	.76
• MAYVILLE	1619	614	6241	3.85	37.8	27.4	14998	24.43		858	2600		2716	48.7	1.68	754	1733	31.1	5209	3.22
• RIPLEY	2848	614	7247	2.54	55.2	42.7	12545	20.43		1042	1500		1812	52.2	.64	298	1419	40.9	3470	1.22
SHERMAN	1511	654	11811	7.82	56.2	20.1	15044	23.00		1040	2000		1588	37.2	1.05	812	1865	43.7	4265	2.82
• SILVER CREEK	7501	2631	11845	1.02	45.3	32.7	76535	13.89	1300	2018	11000		4395	32.2	.60	1502	7223	52.9	13421	1.84
SINCLAIRVILLE	726	365	4226	5.82	86.8	17.7	6115	15.75		416	900		909	48.9	1.25	534	416	22.4	1850	2.56
• STOCKTON MEA.	2156	801	8295	3.85	49.4	50.4	21257	26.50		1508	2280		2196	27.9	1.02	691	1417	18.8	4504	2.09
• WESTFIELD	3878	2348	22228	5.79	19.3	18.1	34118	14.53		3632	4130		4096	31.4	1.06	1934	6990	53.6	12922	3.33

CHEMUNG

• ELMIRA STEELE MEMORIAL	98706	29251	226712	2.30	27.9	33.6	660865	18.92	32688	40914	176665	71769	55258	21.4	.56	35082	163431	68.4	259752	2.57
• HORSEHEADS	7207	4119	16382	2.27	47.6	39.2	64631	15.69	2080	2080										

CHENANGO

• AFTON	2245	577	8063	3.59	57.9	24.6	11623	20.14		1017	1800		875	28.2	.70	163	1555	65.0	2392	1.07
• BAINBRIDGE	3177	1052	15626	4.92	54.2	27.7	18693	18.11		1170	2500		879	28.2	.28	193	2721	71.7	3793	1.19
• GREENE	2051	1424	13957	6.80	40.5	17.8	29798	20,93	2080	1144	1000		1921	17.4	.94	2145	7006	68.3	11073	5.40
• NEW BERLIN	1262	620	10257	8.13	51.6	20.3	11710	18.90	780		1800		609	25.4	.48	674	1113	46.4	2397	1.90
• NORWICH - GUERNSEY	13391	4578	24860	1.86	16.3	18.2	78447	17.14	3842	8039	26758	100	6332	20.9	.47	2410	18582	61.4	27825	2.04
• OXFORD	3500	1479	15511	4.43	36.3	17.6	10069	6.81		1500	4500		650	18.2	.19	1078	2705	55.4	4497	1.29
• SHERBURNE	3338	805	19327	5.79	36.1	23.6	25032	28.61		3200	6200		944	10.2	.28	2528	5794	62.5	9257	2.78
SMYRNA	1055	416	2990	2.83	40.5	23.4	5899	14.18		648	431		615	90.4	.58	66			678	.64
SOUTH NEW BERLIN	450	785	7895	17.54	54.6	25.4	4550	15.96		468	800		374	30.5	.83	478	573	40.6	1226	2.73

CORTLAND

CINCINNATUS	960	690	8981	9.36	49.5	37.4	10576	15.33		1555			2006	11.4	2.09	1576	5180	29.8	8763	9.13
MARATHON	1079	448	4885	4.55	47.9	28.7	9999	20.08		1014	1600		565	11.8	.52	2104	1578	28.8	4048	3.75
• MCGRAW	1276	832	10796	8.46	59.8	26.9	20935	25.16		1649	5750		987	15.1	.77	982	5297	70.6	7216	5.66
• CORTLAND	19181	7281	51761	2.70	33.1	24.0	116259	15.97	5962	13744	51600	100	13075	21.5	.68	7001	39093	64.2	59169	3.08
• HOMER	3622	2544	14810	4.09	43.1	20.3	19127	8.16	2000	1152	1950	99	477	6.0	.13	1445	6068	76.9	7992	2.21

DELAWARE

ANDES	899	212	4276	11.72	68.6	26.9	4920	23.21		572	271		554	77.4	1.34	156			690	1.78
BOVINA CENTER	594	248	4556	7.58	64.6	27.1	1878	7.97		624	400		405	40.2	.68	179	414	41.5	997	1.59
FLEISCHMANNS	450	427	7595	16.88	59.2	19.0	5068	11.87		756	3200		967	33.2	1.99	765	995	38.0	2614	5.81
FRANKLIN	525	470	9736	18.54	78.2	28.5	7509	15.48		624	450		489	34.9	.92	421	479	34.7	1384	2.64
HANCOCK	4000	1675	5161	1.29	58.4	24.8	12800	7.64		496	5000		947	26.2	.24	564	2107	58.2	3619	.90
ROXBURY	610	521	6869	13.74	50.0	13.7	9752	18.68		509	200		750	49.2	1.46	40	13	1.7	784	1.57
• SIDNEY	9500	4495	39760	4.19	56.3	28.9	78207	17.41	2080	7100	31488		11232	30.8	1.18	4175	20758	56.9	36165	3.81
STAMFORD	1166	722	10380	8.90	52.8	20.2	14824	20.53		1372	1100		1413	36.3	1.21	666	1819	46.7	3980	3.34
WALTON	5855	1779	12221	3.17	24.4	21.6	21595	12.14	780	1352	6000		1944	23.5	.50	1491	5876	46.8	7802	1.99
DELHI	5398	1580	19082	3.85	45.2	22.0	26171	16.56		3432		99	1228	14.6	.36	1667	5531	65.7	8424	2.48

Table 14 continued

OTSEGO

CHERRY VALLEY	6608	411	7648	11.44	69.7	14.5	5171	12.58		416	600		321	25.4	.48	196	644	60.9	1261	1.89
COOPERSTOWN	2555	1693	10224	4.00	51.1	18.0	18685	11.04		1560	4000		1050	21.1	.41	174	3654	78.5	4879	1.91
E. SPRINGFIELD	500	98	3887	12.90	65.5	24.8	2479	28.18		312	75		185	26.2	.62	89	345	48.4	620	2.07
EDMESTON	1300	835	6695	5.07	55.7	30.1	11080	13.27		650	800		423	25.5	.53	420	885	49.1	1728	1.93
GILBERTSVILLE	522	308	4613	8.84	58.7	26.2	5915	15.24		658	400		343	18.6	.66	462	981	58.1	1787	5.42
HARTWICK-KINNEY	1400	241	3660	2.61	61.9	26.5	3999	16.59		1834	1580		662	91.1	.47	629	375	17.5	1665	1.19
MILFORD	548		5743	10.48	68.7	26.2	6093			520			684	61.4	1.21	81	135	12.5	832	1.52
MORRIS-KENYON	677	652	6628	9.79	62.9	32.6	8357	13.82		624	1000		474	23.8	.70	440	1020	51.0	1995	2.86
• OTEGO	2008	1085	4455	2.22	59.3	38.0	15068	14.58			850		543	39.0	.27	851			1895	.69
RICHFIELD SPR.	1680	1408	7623	4.68	84.6	88.3	8495	6.85	2080		675		765	23.0	.47	180	1997	60.0	2942	1.81
SPRINGFLD CTR.	250	70	2553	10.21	70.9	17.4	1471	21.01		312	75		151	21.9	.52	88	350	69.4	599	2.40
• UNADILLA	1586	601	15751	9.93			10029	16.69		624	1100		651	43.8	.40	24	786	54.5	1442	.91
WORCESTER	1200	367	7512	6.26	68.7	28.0	9778	26.64		468	800		233	20.2	.19	206	542	47.0	981	.82
• ONEONTA	13412	7969	48842	3.64	24.9	16.0	88427	11.10		1144	31160	100	4336	9.8	.32	2641	28359	64.2	35337	2.63

SCHOHARIE

• COBLESKILL	4964	2355	8090	1.62	41.8	26.9	30341	12.88	780	780	5275		1090	16.8	.21	1927	3489	54.1	6447	1.80
• MIDDLEBURG	3600	870	21418	6.16	60.4	19.8	18261	20.99		2400	2400		1713	42.2	.44	715	1280	31.6	9789	1.86
• SCHOHARIE	4808	803	11798	2.45	46.2	37.6	22977	28.61		676	3667		1558	28.1	.32	873	871	12.9	5304	.69
SHARON SPR'S	1405	240	3783	2.69	54.4	20.8	4371	18.21		452	900		478	36.8	.34	101	713	53.3	1288	.92

SCHUYLER

• WATKINS GLEN	5086	1448	7768	2.52	55.0	37.4	27192	18.74		884	5000		1245	44.3	.40	53	1227	48.6	2526	.82
• MONTOUR FALLS	1533		10912	6.78	46.9	29.1	11003			956	600	86	1139	34.2	.74	869	1260	37.8	9268	2.19
• READING CTR.	200		3072	15.36	67.5	12.5	365						105	54.1	.53	89			194	.47

STEUBEN

• ADDISON	2400	1495	11854	4.73	34.4	15.6	23947	16.07		1512	2800		1096	29.4	.46	867	1915	51.4	3378	1.41
ATLANTA	900	146	3937	4.37	53.2	34.3	3708	25.40		658	400		263	44.1	.29	73	200	57.2	537	.60
• AVOCA	1096	496	5524	5.04	80.3	25.2	9867	19.87		676	1400		723	43.1	.67	306	646	38.6	1676	1.54
• BATH	6166	2155	14483	2.35	50.5	22.1	34754	16.13	396	468	1000		1766	20.5	.29	2936	5898	45.3	8600	1.39
• CANISTEO	2751	750	10132	3.71	71.5	48.0	10810	14.41			1600		920	53.0	.34	543	82	1.9	1496	.55
• CORNING	17085	9182	47468	2.78	26.1	25.5	153070	16.67	8892	12856	46135		10601	20.7	.62	4122	35552	69.5	50276	2.94
• CORNING - SO. TIER	178327	9913	57700	.33	41.6	30.2	90308	9.11	5850	28270		275790	40543	29.6	.25	36859	93601	54.4	171003	.98
• HAMMONDSPT.	2592	714	10921	4.21	50.7	41.3	11896	16.66		936	3250		1098	32.7	.42	322	1935	57.7	3357	1.90
• HORNELL	19907	4501	35620	2.56	81.5	16.7	57429	12.76	2080	5144	18841		6560	27.8	.47	1646	15378	66.2	23585	1.70
JASPER	1008	204	3877	3.85	62.3	25.5	4991	24.47		468	500		250	40.5	.25	103	195	31.6	549	.55
FULTONEY	256	218	5193	20.29	63.3	19.3	4444	20.39		312	650		431	51.6	1.68	54	323	38.7	808	3.16
SAVONA	904	120	4662	5.16	43.5	28.3	3774	31.45		416	500		857	44.7	.95	82	498	26.0	1438	1.59
SO. DANSVILLE	1126	89	9419	3.84	63.8	49.3	2035	22.81		624	150		266	57.0	.24	51	150	32.0	468	.42
• WAYLAND	3385	1725	8757	2.59	69.3	29.1	20090	11.65		1178	1650		860	18.7	.25	1196	1439	51.2	3496	1.09
HOWARD	929	80	4330	4.66	76.9	20.0	1398	17.47		208	250	100	266	77.6	.29	27	50	14.6	943	.37

TIOGA

BERKSHIRE	500	112	5970	11.94	59.8	23.4	9070	80.98		312	400		428	16.2	.86	524	598	22.7	1551	3.10
CANDOR	956	540	4878	5.10	51.3	39.9	12191	22.58			900		1411	78.7	1.48	194	66	5.7	1671	1.75
NEWARK VALLEY	1234	2078	9961	8.07	98.0	20.9	26999	12.99		1040	2400		960	25.3	.77	792	2007	53.5	3750	3.04
NICHOLS	1998	638	4598	2.30	74.5	26.0	10763	16.87		520	303		1034	40.2	.52	1299	240	9.3	2574	1.29
• OWEGO	5417	3971	16747	3.10	38.4	20.9	40996	10.32	1612	2112	5800		2631	20.6	.49	2611	6608	52.3	11910	2.20
SPENCER	1790	623	4960	2.44	57.1	25.1	4014	6.44		832	2200		509	26.7	.28	553	843	44.3	1907	1.07
• WAVERLY	5950	3444	16965	2.85	60.5	26.9	53434	15.52	2184	1456	7500		2149	13.6	.36	3060	7762	49.0	12972	2.18

TOMPKINS

• DRYDEN	1263	887	9409	6.66	54.1	24.0	14272	16.09		1404	1800	98	1010	17.6	.80	1561	2507	40.2	4680	3.71
• GROTON	5000	2978	16206	3.24	38.4	27.6	25088	8.41	1000	1132	9349		2375	20.9	.48	3116	6202	58.0	11695	2.34
• ITHACA	28799	14789	60870	2.11	30.9	28.3	314742	21.28	7124	26804	68480		14520	15.7	.50	18006	59670	64.7	92198	3.20
• ITHACA - FINGER LAKES	228202	4903	59974	.26	12.4	31.1	107259	21.88	12480	21800	6500	199281	55370	17.7	.15	46139	112628	56.5	196139	.86
• NEWFIELD	700	382	5545	7.92	59.3	30.2	13731	34.64		750	1050		425	25.3	.61	299	936	44.7	1561	2.23
• TRUMANSBURG	1768	816	11377	6.43	79.6	23.3	12668	15.54		416	1125		942	54.6	.55	482	300	17.4	1725	.98

SOURCE: PUBLIC & ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES - STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT - DIVISION of LIBRARY DEVOLOPEMENT - STATISTICS 1965

Health Facilities

METHODOLOGY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The inventory of public and private health facilities assembled and presented in these pages contains detailed information for each facility.

The Hill-Burton Law which controls Federal grants for construction and modernization of health facilities requires that each state submit an annual plan of how it proposes to distribute Federal aid. In New York, the State Department of Health has undertaken a detailed evaluation of the hospital and health facilities. The annual plan estimates the total hospital and nursing home beds and other facilities needed by county. It also shows the number of what are called "conforming" beds (see Standards), and estimates the gap between these and the total needed in each county.

Information on existing facilities used in the Health Department plan was related to the Appalachia Growth Areas for use in this report. Measurements of need formulated by the State were also used.

Similar plans provide for the construction of mental health centers and mental retardation facilities. Population forms the basis of standards for these facilities (see Standards).

Data for mental hygiene facilities in New York State's Appalachia Region are abstracted from the inventories compiled for the *New York State Plan for the Construction of Mental Retardation Facilities and the New York State Plan for the Construction of Community Mental Health Facilities.*

Annual inventory reports for general and chronic hospitals as well as diagnostic and rehabilitation centers are secured from the various facilities by Regional Hospital Councils. These reports are edited and submitted to the State Department of Health where they are compiled. Similar reports are provided by the State Department of Mental Hygiene for all mental hospitals and public health centers. The data on these facilities are included separately in this report. In the past, the State Department of Social Services was responsible for the certification and supervision of all nursing homes and provided annual inventory data on these facilities. This information now comes from the State Department of Health.

General hospitals, nursing homes, special service and mental health facilities have been mapped to indicate the type and location of available service. This information has been evaluated in conjunction with information relative to health services obtained through the Mayors' and Supervisors' Questionnaire.

STANDARDS – MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES

The New York State Department of Health regards the following objectives as basic in planning for health facilities on a regional basis:

1. Facilities should be distributed so that each community has adequate service locally or within a reasonable distance.
2. Each facility should be large enough to operate economically but not too large for the area it serves.
3. Each facility should operate within the limits of its capacity, coordinating its program with that of other institutions in the area so that supplemental services are available as needed.

On the basis of these goals and others relating to patient care and staff training, the state agency has evaluated major health care facilities in the region and recommended expansion and improvement where necessary. These recommendations are summarized in Table 20.

Health care facilities included in the evaluation were hospitals and related facilities (except mental and Federal hospitals) which were in operation, under construction, or had been approved to receive Federal aid for construction under the Hill-Burton Program in 1965. These are as follows:

1. General hospitals, including organized chronic care, nursing home and tuberculosis units.
2. Chronic care hospitals, including organized general care, nursing home and tuberculosis units.
3. Tuberculosis hospitals, including organized chronic care units.
4. Nursing homes under proprietary and voluntary ownership.
5. Infirmaries of public and private homes for the aged.
6. Diagnostic, Rehabilitation and Public Health centers.

The evaluation was prepared by the architectural staff of the State Health Department, Division of Hospital Review and Planning, using a combination of inspections, review of documents, and consultations with the various regional health councils. The criteria applied were as follows:

BED CAPACITY. The "bed capacity" included all inpatient areas with the exception of newborn nurseries and accommodations in labor, induction, recovery, emergency, diagnostic and treatment rooms, solaria, waiting rooms, corridors and staff residence quarters. Minimum square foot allowances per bed were applied to determine the proper capacity per room.

NUMBER OF BASSINETS. The total number of bassinets included all those in newborn infant nurseries, observation and isolation units and accommodations for premature infants. Minimum square foot allowances per bassinet were applied to determine capacity for infant care.

STRUCTURAL CRITERIA. The degree of "conformity" of each hospital facility was determined by an evaluation of each building, floor and wing as to (1) fire resistiveness, and other fire safety factors, (2) adequacy of nursing units and (3) capacity of service departments to fulfill their functions properly.

After determinations on these criteria were made, each hospital was evaluated in terms of its inpatient capacity in "conforming" beds, i.e., beds conforming to the above standards. Chronic hospitals, organized nursing homes and chronic care units of general and tuberculosis hospitals were evaluated as part of the parent institutions.

Hospital facilities are evaluated by the Division of Hospital Review and Planning of the State Health Department for their conformity to standards established by the federal government for the Hill-Burton Program.

The tables in the inventory reflect the extent to which Appalachian region hospitals conform to these standards. (These tables contain a column labeled "state standards" provided on standardized federal forms for the convenience of states having their own criteria. Inasmuch as New York State uses federal criteria only, this column is inapplicable and has been left blank).

Voluntary and proprietary nursing homes and the infirmaries of public and private homes for the aged were evaluated according to the following criteria:

BED CAPACITY. A minimum allowance of 125 square feet in single and 100 square feet in multi-bed rooms excluding bedspace in areas designated as diagnostic and treatment rooms, waiting rooms and solaria.

STRUCTURAL CRITERIA. Pending development of specific criteria for evaluating non-hospital-based long-term care facilities, beds have been classified on the basis of the fire safety characteristics of the structure in which they are located. A conforming bed is, therefore, one located in a fire-resistive structure, i.e., a structure capable of controlling a fire for at least two hours so that orderly, safe evacuation of patients can be accomplished.

In estimating beds and facilities needed, three basic factors were taken into consideration. These factors are:

POPULATION. This factor includes current estimated population and a projected population for 1970.

BED UTILIZATION. This factor is expressed as the "use rate", i.e., patient-days of care per 1,000 population per year. The daily use rate is derived by dividing this result by 365 (days).

OCCUPANCY RATE. This factor projects utilization of general hospitals at 80 percent and long-term care facilities at 90 percent occupancy.

Using these factors, the projected estimated bed need was computed for each county as follows:

GENERAL CARE HOSPITAL BEDS

1. Current annual use rate: patient-days of general hospital care (1964) divided by current estimated population, in thousands.
2. Projected average daily use rate: current annual use rate (1964) multiplied by projected population (1970) in thousands, divided by 365.
3. Estimated bed need: projected average daily use rate divided by .80, plus a contingency of 10.

LONG-TERM CARE BEDS.

1. Current annual use rate: patient-days of care (1964) provided in long-term care facilities divided by current estimated population (1970), in thousands.
2. Projected average daily use rate: current annual use rate (1964) multiplied by projected population (1970) in thousands, divided by 365.
3. Estimated bed need: projected average daily use rate divided by .90, plus a contingency of 10.

After these estimates were prepared, conferences were held with the staffs of each regional hospital review and planning council to consider whether the estimated bed needs within their service areas should be adjusted. Where necessary, the computed estimates were modified to reflect factors not included in the formulae such as misuse of present bed capacity, inadequate home care programs, and organized out-patient services.

Diagnostic, Rehabilitation and Public Health Centers do not include in-patient bed areas and, therefore, must be evaluated on a different basis. Diagnostic centers offer a complex array of specialized medical and technical services strategically located to provide comprehensive diagnostic service to out-patients. Rehabilitation centers supply personnel capable of evaluating the need and potential of patients for rehabilitation, developing appropriate programs for each case and arranging for the prescribed treatment at the center or elsewhere. Both types of facilities have been planned on a regional basis, Diagnostic Centers at the rate of one per 200,000 population, Rehabilitation Centers at the rate of one per 300,000 population. Public Health Centers have been programmed so that each county or city health department will have one primary center and, if needed, a number of auxiliary centers.

Table 19 shows the number of existing beds in in-patient facilities, the number of beds needed, the number to be provided by construction or expansion of existing facilities, and the number to be provided by replacement or modernization of obsolete facilities. This table also shows the "Percent of Need Met" (by county) as determined by the following formula:

CONSTRUCTION. Total number of existing "con-

forming" beds divided by the total number estimated as needed, multiplied by 100.

MODERNIZATION. Total number of existing "conforming" beds divided by the total number of existing beds or the total number estimated as needed, whichever is the lesser, multiplied by 100.

SUMMARY OF THE DATA – MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES

Health facilities (as shown on the *Hospital and Health Care Facilities Map*) are irregularly distributed throughout the region and generally follow the pattern of population distribution. With the exception of the *Cohocton River Valley-Hammondsport* and the *Ashford-Nuclear Growth Areas,* general hospital and nursing home facilities are centrally located within the growth areas. These two growth areas, however, have access to facilities in other areas.

The southern portion of the *Chenango Valley Growth Area* which includes the Town of Greene, is outside the service area of a general hospital. This is the only growth center which has portions not served by a basic hospital facility.

Location of facilities, while important, indicates only one aspect of health service. As an example, although hospital and nursing home facilities are evenly distributed throughout the *Susquehanna Valley Growth Area,* Table 20 shows that general hospital facilities in the area do not meet the needs of the population. The State Health Department has estimated that 228 hospital beds are needed in this area with only 195 presently existing. Of these, only 91 conform to Federal standards. An excess of 28 nursing home beds exists in Otsego County, but many of these are not convenient to the City of Oneonta which has a shortage of 45 beds. Questionnaire respondents from the Cooperstown and Otego areas considered inadequate health facilities a major problem in their communities.

By comparison, the *Cobleskill-Schoharie Growth Area* has a slight excess of hospital beds all of which conform to Federal standards, but a shortage of 58 nursing home beds. Of the 16 beds existing, none are in conformance. Respondents to the questionnaire from this area indicated a need for improvement of health facilities.

The *Chenango Valley Growth Area* has an adequate supply of hospital and nursing home beds with only 21 of the 130 hospital beds in non-compliance with established standards. Fifty percent of the existing nursing home beds are in compliance, with the majority of non-conforming beds in the towns of Oxford and Greene. Questionnaire responses from this growth center emphasized the need for improved nursing home facilities.

General hospital facilities in the *Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna Growth Area* are adequate in terms of numbers but a shortage of 151 nursing home beds exists. Within existing facilities only 469 of the 1,154 hospital beds and 232 of the 598 nursing home beds conform to standards. This growth center is one of the few that contain a wide range of health facilities including diagnostic and rehabilitation centers and chronic hospital care units. The benefits of this wide range of services apparently do not extend to all parts of the growth center. Questionnaire respondents from the more rural areas indicated a need for all types of medical services, ranging from the need for a local doctor to hospital, nursing home and mental health facilities.

The *Ithaca-Cortland Growth Area* has an adequate supply of hospital and long-term care beds. Approximately 24 percent of existing hospital beds and 48 percent of the nursing home beds, however, are not in conformance with standards. This growth center also offers a wide range of health services including a recently completed chronic care unit in Tompkins County Hospital. Questionnaire responses from this area resembled those from the rural portions of Broome and Tioga Counties; the need for local doctors, nursing homes, and extension of all major health services were mentioned by 3 of the 6 respondents.

Health facilities in the *Watkins Glen-Montour Falls Growth Area* are somewhat limited with a small general hospital and a total lack of long-term care institutions. The general hospital has an excess of beds but only 1 of the 52 existing beds is in conformance with established standards. Respondents to the questionnaire from this growth area all indicated a pressing need for the improvement and extension of all types of health facilities (which may be alleviated by a new wing now being added to the hospital facility).

A shortage of both general hospital and long-term care facilities exists in the *Chemung River Valley Growth Area*. Forty-four additional hospital beds and 66 nursing home beds are needed in the Elmira area while Corning has an adequate supply of hospital beds and an excess of 29 nursing home beds. Respondents to the questionnaire from Horseheads emphasized this imbalance by indicating a need for additional nursing home beds in their area.

Of the 518 existing hospital beds in the eastern portion of the growth center, only 399 are in conformance to standards, although all of the 136 beds in the western portion conform. Special facilities include diagnostic centers in Elmira and Corning and a rehabilitation center in Elmira.

The *Cohocton River Valley Growth Area* has adequate hospital facilities in the southern portion of the area around Bath but an extreme shortage of nursing home facilities. No long-term care institutions exist with the exception of a small 39-bed facility in Bath. An additional 64 beds are needed in that area alone without consideration for the needs of other communities in the growth area. No special health facilities exist. On the basis of questionnaire responses it would appear that the improvement of health services in this area is a necessity. Respondents indicated

high priorities for these services, emphasizing the need for improvement and expansion of nursing homes and extended care facilities.

The *Hornell-Alfred Growth Area* is adequately served with both general hospital and long-term care services. All hospital beds and all of the needed nursing home beds are in conformance with standards. An additional 55 non-conforming nursing home beds are available as needed. Respondents to the questionnaire, while not considering health services a major problem, expressed a desire for expansion of nursing home and extended care facilities. This growth area also contains a diagnostic center in the City of Hornell.

The *Wellsville Growth Area* is also well served by hospital and long-term care facilities, all of which are located in and around the Village of Wellsville. All existing hospital beds and over two-thirds of the existing nursing home beds conform to standards.

The questionnaire revealed that in this growth center, as in several others, additional facilities for care of the aged are needed. Although no special facilities exist, a recently completed wing to the Wellsville hospital should raise the level of general hospital services in this area.

The *Olean-Bradford Growth Area* has an ample supply of hospital and chronic care facilities, including an excess of beds in both types of institutions in the City of Olean. In addition to these basic facilities, chronic hospital care, a diagnostic center and a rehabilitation center are also available in Olean. Questionnaire respondents generally agreed with this assessment of available health services, with the exception of those from communities in the northwest portion of the growth center, who expressed a need for extended care and nursing home facilities.

Health facilities are practically non-existent within the *Ashford-Nuclear Growth Area*. There is, however, a large (137-bed) nursing home in the Town of Machias. The southern portion of the growth area is sufficiently close to the City of Salamanca to utilize hospital facilities there. Although this practice may tend to overcrowd the Salamanca Hospital. The northern portion of the growth center is dependent upon the Village of Springfield for hospital service. Communities in the central part of the growth area have no convenient access to hospital facilities, an observation borne out by respondents to the questionnaire.

Health care facilities in the *Chautauqua Lake-Warren Growth Area* appear to be adequate in the area around Jamestown. Two hospitals containing 343 conforming beds are located in Jamestown together with 8 nursing homes containing 386 beds, 204 of which conform to standards. The western portion of the growth center may have inadequate health services because of its dependence on the Westfield Hospital, a facility which does not conform to standards and is overcrowded. As might be expected, questionnaire respondents from the western communities expressed a need for improved health services to care for the aged. Diagnostic and rehabilitation centers are available in Jamestown.

In the *Dunkirk-Lake Erie Growth Area* health services appear to be generally available in facilities meeting established standards. A chronic hospital care unit is available in Dunkirk as well as an adequate number of conforming nursing home beds. Health services in the southern portion of the growth center could be improved by bringing existing hospital beds in the Westfield Hospital into conformance with established standards. A shortage of facilities plus the need for expanded nursing home care was mentioned by respondents from the southern communities.

STANDARDS – MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

The New York State Department of Mental Hygiene is responsible for the establishment of a network of mental health centers and state hospitals which will provide comprehensive services in each area of the Appalachia Region. Existing facilities are shown on the Mental Health Facilities map.

Planning for new facilities is based on the assumption that all areas of the region require a full range of mental health services in approximately the same volume on a population basis. Each of the planning areas with a population of 750,000 or less will have one facility to provide medium and long-term inpatient care. Beds for this type of care should be provided at a ratio of one bed per 750 population. No state hospital is to exceed 1000 beds. In addition to each state treatment facility, one comprehensive mental health center is planned for every 150,000 population.

In addition, a network of mental retardation and state schools is planned which will provide a full range of services to the retarded in each of the State's planning areas. In each of the planning areas with a population of 750,000 or less the State plan calls for a comprehensive mental retardation complex including a state school for residential treatment. In planning areas with populations above 750,000, one such complex with a state school is planned for each 750,000 population. The maximum size of any of the proposed state schools will be 1,000 beds. In areas of lesser population the capacity of the residential schools will be determined by using a ratio of one bed per 750 population and the capacity of other facilities will be adjusted accordingly.

SUMMARY OF THE DATA – MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Regional Service Areas

For planning purposes, the State has been divided into five major regions by the State Department of Mental Hygiene (see Figure 11). Each region is centered on a metropolitan area containing a major university and at least

one primary medical center including a medical school. For the planning of community mental health centers and retardation facilities the five regions are further divided into a total of thirteen planning areas containing two to eight counties.

> "The rationale of the area divisions was to develop New York State on a balanced regional basis and to provide a mechanism for long-range planning for health, education and welfare services, transportation, public facilities, urban renewal, open space and recreation and natural resources."*

The five larger areas are similar to the regions used by the Hill-Burton Program, the State Department of Health and the State Department of Social Welfare and are used in the planning of mental health centers.

Erie-Niagara Area

Two Appalachian counties, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, fall in this area. Both of these counties as well as the remaining counties in the area have organized community health boards.

(a) MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES. West Seneca State School and the J. N. Adam Division of West Seneca State serve the five county area almost exclusively. Two private facilities also provide residential services, St. Joseph's School for Retarded Children in Chautauqua County and St. Rita's Home for Children in Erie County; Newark State School in Ontario County also provides some services. There are seven day care facilities for the mentally retarded of which two are located in Chautauqua County. Cattaraugus County has none. The seven facilities serve a combined total of 500 persons. Diagnostic and evaluation services are available to area residents through the outpatient clinic at Children's Hospital Rehabilitation Center in Erie County. This serves approximately 300 persons annually.

Two comprehensive mental retardation centers are planned for the Erie Niagara Area, one in the north and one to serve Cattaraugus, Chautauqua and Wyoming Counties.

(b) COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS. Psychiatric in-patient units have been established at Edward J. Meyer Memorial Hospital and Buffalo General Hospital. The area has eight other general hospitals with more than 200 beds but with the exception of Mountain Clinic Hospital in Olean, they have no organized psychiatric in-patient units. The Gowanda State Hospital in Erie County also provides in-patient care.

There are 12 community clinics and two clinic teams to serve the area. Nine of the community clinics are full time and three are part time. The number of hours of service reported by the staff of these clinics is equivalent to the services of three professional workers per 100,000 population. Other mental health facilities include four family service agencies, an unlicensed clinic for the mentally retarded, a day care center for persons with cerebral palsy, and three day care centers for the mentally retarded.

Ten Comprehensive Community Health Centers are proposed for the Erie-Niagara Area.

*Source: *New York State Programs for Construction of Community Health Facilities,* IV-1.

Southern Tier West Area

This area includes four Appalachian counties: Allegany, Steuben, Chemung and Schuyler. Two of the four counties, Steuben and Chemung, have organized county health boards:

(a) MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES. The area has no residential facilities, diagnostic and evaluation services or day care programs for the mentally retarded. Area residents are served by West Seneca State School in the Erie-Niagara Area and Newark State School in the Ontario Area.

One comprehensive mental retardation center is planned for the Southern Tier West Area.

(b) COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS. The Southern Tier West Area has only a single psychiatric out patient facility, the Chemung County Mental Health Clinic and two family service agencies located within its boundaries. Additional service is available through Binghamton State Hospital which is located in the Southern Tier East Area but is districted to serve counties in the Southern Tier West Area. The unorganized counties, Allegany and Schuyler, are served by two travelling child guidance teams of the Department of Mental Hygiene. In the City of Elmira, Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital is the only facility which provides psychiatric in-patient care.

Central Area

The only Appalachian Region county in this area is Cortland County and it does not have an organized mental health advisory board.

(a) MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES. Syracuse State School serves the mentally retarded of the area and day care facilities are available in Cayuga and Onondaga counties which serve approximately 150 persons. The Central Area lacks a specialized diagnostic and evaluation clinic for the mentally retarded. However, all clinics in the program of the Onondaga County Mental Health Board have as an established policy the provision of necessary services to the mentally retarded. A comprehensive mental retardation center is programmed for the Central Area.

(b) COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS. Apart from the Syracuse State School the only State in-patient facility in the area is the Syracuse Psychiatric Hospital, a small institution connected with the New York Upstate Medical Center for teaching and research purposes. Additional in-patient service to area residents is made available through local general hospitals. The only 200 bed general hospital in the Central Area which does not have a psychiatric in-patient unit in operation or in construction is

Syracuse Memorial Hospital. The area has four community clinics with full time staff and one community clinic with part time staff. Additional psychiatric service is provided by two travelling child guidance teams and two family service agencies.

Seven comprehensive community mental health centers are proposed for the Central Area.

Southern Tier East Area

All six counties comprising this area are Appalachian Region counties. Only two of them, Otsego and Tompkins, do not nave established mental health boards.

(a) MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES. The Southern Tier East Area has only two facilities for the mentally retarded located in the area: a licensed institution which provides residential care for about 60 persons annually and a day care facility sponsored by the Broome County Chapter of the Association for Retarded Children which serves 100 persons annually. The primary services on which area residents depend are Rome State School in the Adirondack-Mohawk Area and Newark State School in the Ontario Area. One comprehensive community mental retardation center is programmed for the Southern Tier East Area.

(b) COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS. Binghamton State Hospital serves the area almost exclusively. Additional psychiatric in-patient service is available through the general hospital psychiatric unit at Charles S. Wilson Memorial Hospital (Binghamton) through Willard State Hospital (Willard State Hospital is located in the Ontario Area but is districted to serve counties in the Southern Tier East Area) and through Mary I. Bassett Hospital in Cooperstown. Two full time and two part time community clinics, two travelling state hospital clinic teams, and two travelling child guidance teams also serve the area. The number of hours of service reported by the staff of these clinics is equivalent to the services of two professional workers per 100,000 population. Other programs include a day care center for the mentally retarded and two family service agencies.

Four comprehensive community health centers are proposed for the Southern Tier East Area.

Upper Hudson Area

Only Schoharie County of the seven in this area falls in the Appalachian Region. It is one of the two counties in the Upper Hudson Area without an organized community mental health board.

(a) MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES. Schoharie County has no facilities for the mentally retarded.

> "The Area has a division of a state school and three licensed institutions for the mentally retarded. Mount McGregor Division of Rome State School is located in Saratoga County and admits patients on transfer from Rome State School; St. Coleman's Home and Cobb Memorial School are located in Albany County and annually serve approximately 60 persons; Camphill Village U.S.A. is located in Columbia County and serves 40 persons annually. Local chapters of the Associatio. for Retarded Children operate day care programs in Albany County and Schenectady County. These programs serve 80 to 100 area residents annually."*

(b) COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS. Psychiatric in-patient units are in operation in two general hospitals, Albany Medical Center Hospital in Albany County and Ellis Hospital in Schenectady County. The Upper Hudson Area is served by 4 other general hospitals but these facilities lack psychiatric in-patient units.

Two comprehensive mental retardation centers and a state school are planned for the Upper Hudson Area.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

A preliminary analysis of the data indicates several problem areas which should be reviewed in greater detail. These observations are related to levels of service provided and availability of facilities.

The need for general hospital care is more nearly satisfied throughout the region than other health services. Some counties have a surplus of beds in this type of hospital while others supply only 30-50% of the needed space. In the majority of counties requiring additional beds, it appears that much of this need could be met through a program of systematic modernization rather than new construction.

Chronic care facilities are not generally available. The need for this type of facility has expanded considerably since the initiation of the medicare and medicaid programs and it is likely that the need will continue to increase. Adequate nursing home care is also not available in all parts of the region. A detailed analysis of the relationship between extended care facilities, nursing homes and proprietary homes should be undertaken by the State Department of Health so that existing facilities can be used more efficiently and to insure that future investment reflects this relationship.

In-patient mental health facilities are nonexistent in some parts of the region and out-patient clinics and treatment centers are not generally available. Future investment in these types of facilities should be carefully evaluated so that mental health services are made available to an increased number of people in the region.

In general, while major health facilities are distributed throughout the region according to the needs of the greatest concentrations of population, many persons in the more rural areas are not adequately served.

*Source: *New York State Programs for Construction of Community Health Facilities*, IV-8.

Table 15

New York State Appalachian Region

GENERAL HOSPITAL CARE BY COUNTY

1964

COUNTY	BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	NONCONFORMING BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/ A	B	C	D	BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
Allegany	145	5	0	0	30	0	110	4,712	37,274
Broome	1,154	0	320	173	192	0	469	41,126	346,557
Cattaraugus	387	0	33	0	0	0	354	13,542	109,679
Chautauqua	581	13	20	0	0	0	548	21,462	162,572
Chemung	518	0	115	4	0	0	399	19,531	151,590
Chenango	130	21	0	0	0	0	109	3,983	30,364
Cortland	116	0	0	28	0	0	88	5,709	34,680
Delaware	282	44	8	0	28	0	202	7,739	67,848
Otsego	195	0	36	40	28	0	91	7,089	60,592
Schoharie	70	0	0	0	0	0	70	2,208	16,733
Schuyler	52	0	7	43	1	0	1	2,232	15,559
Steuben	399	0	0	0	0	0	399	16,765	116,283
Tioga	106	0	27	12	34	0	33	3,316	25,382
Tompkins	220	0	0	0	0	0	220	7,486	54,649

2/ Includes all projects approved to receive Federal aid under Hill-Burton Program and all other construction for which contracts have been let.

4/ As determined by the Division of Hospital Reveiw and Planning, New York State Department of Health.

5/ As promulgated by the U. S. Public Health Service.

Source: New York State Plan for Hospitals and Other Related Facilities, New York State Department of Health.

Table 16

GENERAL HOSPITAL CARE
SUMMARY AND PROGRAM BY COUNTY

COUNTY	NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA
	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	NONCONFORMING			CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
						FEDERAL STANDARDS		STATE STANDARDS							
						A-B-C	D								
Allegany	2	2	0	1	145	5	30	0	110	136	0	26	80.9	80.9	9
Broome	4	4	0	4	1,154	493	192	0	469	1,154	0	685	40.6	40.6	0
Cattaraugus	5	4	0	0	387	33	0	0	354	354	0	0	100.0	100.0	33
Chautauqua	5	5	0	1	581	33	0	0	548	585	4	33	93.7	94.3	0
Chemung	2	2	0	1	518	119	0	0	399	562	44	119	71.0	71.0	0
Chenango	2	1	0	0	130	21	0	0	109	109	0	0	100.0	100.0	21
Cortland	1	1	0	1	116	28	0	0	88	116	0	28	75.9	75.9	0
Delaware	7	6	0	2	282	52	28	0	202	255	0	53	79.2	79.2	27
Otsego	2	2	0	2	195	76	28	0	91	228	33	104	39.9	46.7	0
Schoharie	1	1	0	0	70	0	0	0	70	67	0	0	104.5	104.5	3
Schuyler	1	1	0	1	52	50	1	0	1	50	0	50	2.0	2.0	2
Steuben	4	4	0	0	399	0	0	0	399	396	0	0	100.8	100.8	3
Tioga	1	1	0	1	106	39	34	0	33	103	0	70	32.0	32.0	3
Tompkins	1	1	0	0	220	0	0	0	220	215	0	0	102.3	102.3	5

Source: New York State Plan for Hospitals and Other Related Facilities, New York State Department of Health.

Table 17

New York Appalachian Region

LONG-TERM CARE BY COUNTY
1964

COUNTY	BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	NONCONFORMING BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/ A	B	C	D	BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
Allegany	164	88	0	0	0	0	76		29,555
Broome	598	366	0	0	0	0	232		155,056
Cattaraugus	400	135	0	0	0	0	265		104,182
Chautauqua	664	211	0	0	0	0	453		120,446
Chemung	214	123	0	0	0	0	91		42,583
Chenango	250	125	0	0	0	0	125		64,921
Cortland	163	83	0	0	0	0	80		42,506
Delaware	125	45	0	0	0	0	80		27,945
Otsego	237	124	0	0	0	0	113		65,457
Schoharie	16	16	0	0	0	0	0		8,041
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,800
Steuben	223	149	0	0	0	0	74		48,291
Tioga	148	76	0	0	0	0	72		42,013
Tompkins	363	82	0	0	0	0	281		61,176

Source: New York State Plan for Hospitals and Other Related Facilities, New York State Department of Health.

Table 18

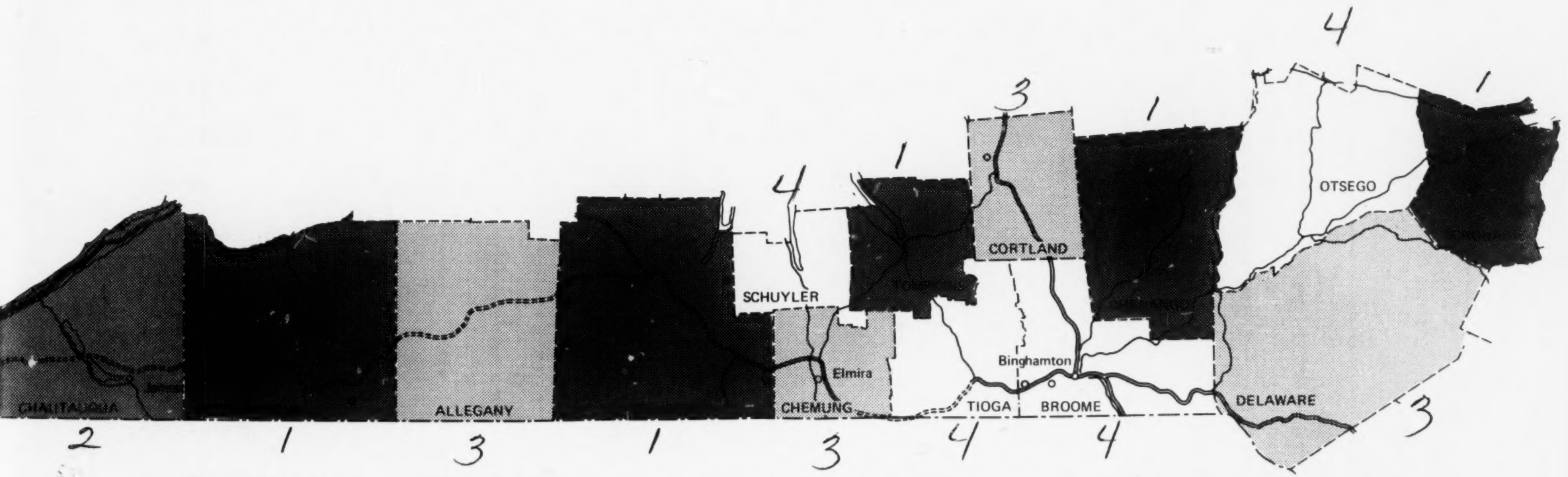
LONG-TERM CARE

SUMMARY AND PROGRAM BY COUNTY

Name of County	NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA
	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	NONCONFORMING		STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
						FEDERAL STANDARDS									
						A-B-C	D								
Allegany	5	4	0	2	164	88	0	0	76	146	0	70	52.1	52.1	18
Broome	14	10	0	6	598	366	0	0	232	749	151	366	31.0	38.8	0
Cattaraugus	9	6	0	1	400	135	0	0	265	275	0	30	96.4	96.4	125
Chautauqua	14	6	0	0	664	211	0	0	453	449	0	0	100.9	100.9	215
Chemung	4	4	1	2	214	123	0	0	91	280	66	123	32.5	42.5	0
Chenango	9	4	0	3	250	125	0	0	125	212	0	87	59.0	59.0	38
Cortland	6	4	0	2	163	83	0	0	80	152	0	72	52.6	52.6	11
Delaware	3	2	0	1	125	45	0	0	80	105	0	25	76.2	76.2	20
Otsego	10	6	0	3	237	124	0	0	113	209	0	96	54.1	54.1	28
Schoharie	1	1	0	1	16	16	0	0	0	74	58	16	0.0	0.0	0
Schuyler	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	0.0	0.0	0
Steuben	6	3	0	2	223	149	0	0	74	239	16	149	31.0	33.2	0
Tioga	3	2	0	2	148	76	0	0	72	147	0	75	49.0	49.0	1
Tompkins	8	4	0	0	363	82	0	0	281	214	0	0	131.3	131.3	149

SOURCE: New York State Plan for Hospitals and Other Related Facilities, New York State Department of Health.

Figure 1
ADEQUACY OF GENERAL HOSPITAL CARE FACILITIES, 1965



Percent of Need Met – General Hospital Beds

1 — 100% or Over

2 — 90 – 100%

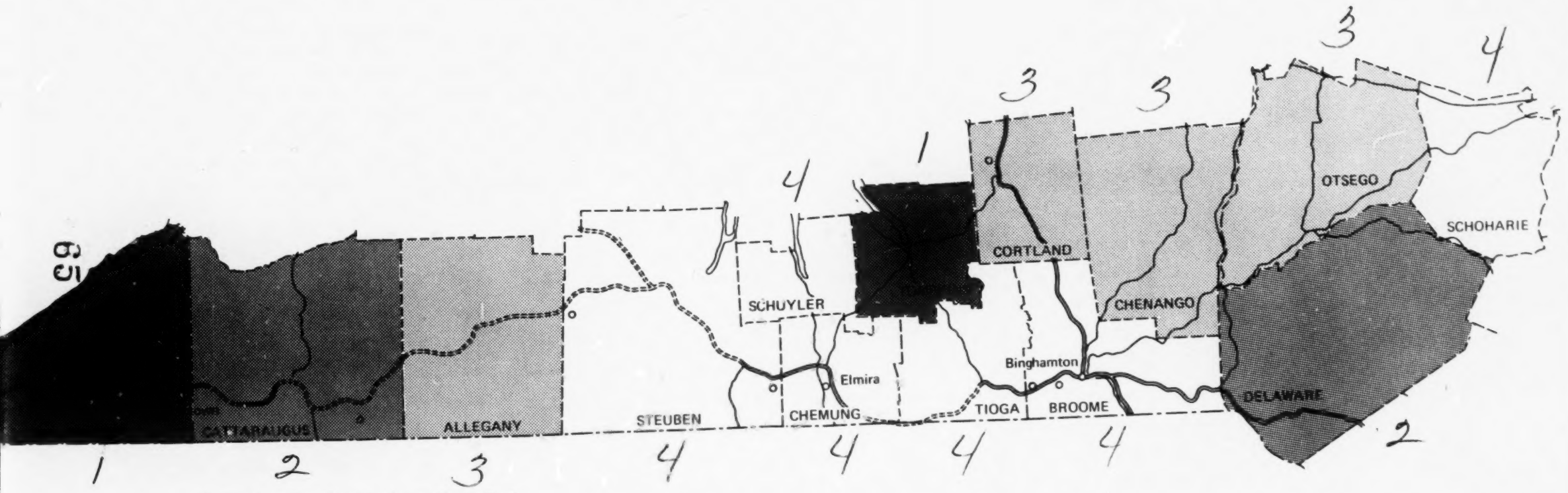
3 — 50 – 90%

4 — Less Than 50%

Source: Table 19

Figure 2

ADEQUACY OF LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES, 1965



Percent of Need Met — Long Term Beds

1 — 100% or Over

2 — 70 – 100%

3 — 50 – 70%

4 — Less Than 50%

Source: Table 19

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH FACILITIES

TABLE# 19
PAGE 1 OF 1

PRIORITIES FOR FEDERAL GRANTS IN AID 1965-66

		FOR BUILDING GENERAL CARE HOSPITAL FACILITIES									FOR BUILDING LONG TERM CARE FACILITIES EXCL. MENTAL & TB HOSP.							
				FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES ①			FOR MODERNIZATION OF FACILITIES					FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES ①			FOR MODERNIZATION OF FACILITIES ⑧		
COUNTY	ESTIMATED POPULATION 1970 ③	CURRENT BED CAPACITY ②	CONFORMING BEDS NEEDED 1970 ④	% NEED MET ⑤	RANK	PRIOR.	% NEED MET	RANK	PRIOR.	CURRENT BED CAPACITY	CONFORMING BEDS NEEDED 1970	% NEED MET	RANK	PRIOR.	% NEED MET ⑨	RANK	PRIOR.
ALLEGANY	44029	145	136	80.88	34	C	80.88	31	C	104	140	52.05	29	C	52.05	26	C
BROOME	254795	1154	1154	40.64	8	A	40.64	6	A	598	749	70.97	13	B	38.80	14	B
CATTARAUGUS	84433	387	354	100.00	45	E	100.00	41	E	400	275	96.36	51	D	96.36	50	D
CHAUTAUQUA	156753	581	585	93.68	41	D	94.32	39	E	664	449	100.89	57	E	100.89	57	E
CHEMUNG	112127	518	562	71.00	26	C	77.03	28	C	214	280	32.5	14	B	42.52	17	B
CHENANGO	44482	130	109	100.00	46	E	100.00	42	E	250	212	58.96	35	C	58.96	31	C
CORTLAND	48471	116	116	75.86	32	C	75.86	27	C	163	152	52.68	30	C	52.63	27	C
DELAWARE	45711	282	255	79.22	33	C	79.22	29	C	125	105	76.19	47	D	76.19	44	C
OTSEGO	55746	195	228	39.91	7	A	46.67	10	A	237	209	54.07	32	C	54.07	29	C
SCHOHARIE	22640	70	67	104.48	55	E	104.48	55	E	16	74	0.00	5	A	0.00	5	A
SCHUYLER	16093	52	50	2.00	2	A	2.00	2	A	0	40	0.00	6	A	0.00	6	A
STEUBEN	103487	399	396	100.76	52	E	100.76	52	E	223	239	30.96	12	B	33.18	12	B
TIOGA	45817	106	103	32.04	5	A	32.04	5	A	148	147	48.98	23	B	48.98	23	B
TOMPKINS	77722	220	215	102.33	54	E	102.33	54	E	363	214	131.31	58	E	131.31	58	E

1. COMPRISES THE BUILDING OF COMPLETELY NEW PLANTS & THE EXPANSION REMODELING & ALTERATIONS OF EXISTING INSTALLATIONS – INCLUDING PROVISION OF ORIGINAL EQUIP. FOR SAME
2. AT END OF 1965
3. U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
4. IN FIRE-RESISTIVE & FIRE SAFE STRUCTURES, EFFICIENTLY DESIGNED, MODERN SERVICES
5. EXIST'G CONFORMING BEDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF 1970 NEED
8. REPLACEMENT OF EXIST. PLANT & EQUIP., NOT TO EXCEED PRESENT BED CAPACITY
9. BEDS & EXIST FACILITIES (FIRE ENCLOSURES, SAFETY & ADEQUACY OF NURSING UNITS)

FOOTNOTES 6 & 7 OMITTED – NOT RELEVANT

SOURCE: N.Y.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH 1966 OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION.

Table 20

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES BY COUNTY: EVALUATION OF NEED*

ALLEGANY COUNTY

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
							NONCONFORMING									
							FEDERAL STANDARDS									
CATEGORY / COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	A-B-C	D	STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Cuba	Allegany	1	1	0	1	65	5	30	0	30	56	0	26	XX	XX	XX
Wellsville	"	1	1	0	0	80	0	0	0	80	80	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Allegany	2	2	0	1	145	5	30	0	110	136	0	26	80.9	80.9	9
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care	None in Area															
Nursing home care																
Angelica	Allegany	1	1	0	1	40	40	0	0	0	40	0	40	XX	XX	XX
Cuba	"	1	1	0	1	18	18	0	0	0	30	0	30	XX	XX	XX
Wellsville	"	3	2	0	0	106	30	0	0	76	76	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Allegany	5	4	0	2	164	88	0	0	76	146	0	70	52.1	52.1	18
Diagnostic Center	None in Area															
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center	None in Area															

*Source: New York State Plan for Hospitals and Other Related Facilities, New York State Department of Health.

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (BROOME COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BFDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
CATEGORY COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	NONCONFORMING			CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
							FEDERAL STANDARDS		STATE STANDARDS							
							A-B-C	D								
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Binghamton	Broome	2	2	0	2	691	201	155	0	335	691	0	356	XX	XX	XX
Endicott	"	1	1	0	1	148	74	37	0	37	148	0	111	XX	XX	XX
Johnson City	"	1	1	0	1	315	218	0	0	97	315	0	218	XX	XX	XX
Total	Broome	4	4	0	4	1,154	493	192	0	469	1,154	0	685	40.6	40.6	0
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care																
Binghamton	Broome	1	1	0	0	87	0	0	0	87	87	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Nursing home care																
Binghamton	"	6	3	0	2	282	267	0	0	15	180	0	165	XX	XX	XX
Chenango Bridge	"	1	1	0	0	90	0	0	0	90	90	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Endicott	"	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40	XX	XX	XX
Johnson City	"	4	2	0	2	90	90	0	0	0	150	0	150	XX	XX	XX
Port Dickinson	"	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Vestal	"	1	1	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Willow Point	"	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	162	151	11	XX	XX	XX
Total	Broome	14	10	0	6	598	366	0	0	232	749	151	366	31.0	38.8	0
Diagnostic Centers																
Binghamton	Broome	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	XX	XX	XX
Johnson City	"	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	XX	XX	XX
Total	Broome	0	2	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis				
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center																
Binghamton	Broome	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis					

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (CATTARAUGUS COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
							NONCONFORMING									
CATEGORY COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	FEDERAL STANDARDS A-B-C	FEDERAL STANDARDS D	STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Gowanda	Cattaraugus	1	1	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Olean	"	3	2	0	0	275	33	0	0	242	242	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Salamanca	"	1	1	0	0	62	0	0	0	62	62	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Cattaraugus	5	4	0	0	387	33	0	0	354	354	0	0	100.0	100.0	33
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care																
Olean (gen.)-chr. unit	Cattaraugus	1	1	0	0	39	0	0	0	39	39	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Nursing home care																
Allegany	"	1	1	0	0	36	0	0	0	36	36	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Gowanda	"	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	XX	XX	XX
Machias	"	1	1	0	0	137	0	0	0	137	137	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Olean	"	3	1	0	0	90	37	0	0	53	33	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Otto	"	1	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Randolph	"	1	1	0	0	44	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Salamanca	"	1	0	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Cattaraugus	9	6	0	1	400	135	0	0	265	275	0	30	96.4	96.4	125
Diagnostic Center																
Olean	Cattaraugus	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis				
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center																
Olean	Cattaraugus	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis				

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INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA
CATEGORY COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	NONCONFORMING			CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
							FEDERAL STANDARDS A-B-C	FEDERAL STANDARDS D	STATE STANDARDS							
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Dunkirk	Chautauqua	1	1	0	0	166	0	0	0	166	166	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Jamestown	"	2	2	0	0	343	0	0	0	343	343	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Silver Creek	"	1	1	0	0	39	0	0	0	39	39	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Westfield	"	1	1	0	1	33	33	0	0	0	37	4	33	XX	XX	XX
Total	Chautauqua	5	5	0	1	581	33	0	0	548	585	4	33	93.7	94.3	0
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care																
Dunkirk	Chautauqua	1	1	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Nursing home care																
Dunkirk	"	2	2	0	0	195	0	0	0	195	195	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Frewsburg	"	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Gerry	"	1	1	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Jamestown	"	8	2	0	0	386	182	0	0	204	204	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Westfield	"	1	0	0	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Chautauqua	14	6	0	0	664	211	0	0	453	449	0	0	100.9	100.9	215
Diagnostic Center																
Jamestown	Chautauqua	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis				
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center																
Jamestown	Chautauqua	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis				

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (CHEMUNG COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
							NONCONFORMING									
							FEDERAL STANDARDS									
CATEGORY COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	A-B-C	D	STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Elmira	Chemung	2	2	0	1	518	119	0	0	399	562	44	119	XX	XX	XX
Total	Chemung	2	2	0	1	518	119	0	0	399	562	44	119	71.0	77.0	0
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care	None in Area															
Nursing home care																
Breesport	Chemung	1	0	0	0	102	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Elmira	"	2	3	1	2	52	21	0	0	31	220	66	123	XX	XX	XX
Horseheads	"	1	1	0	0	60	0	0	0	60	60	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Chemung	4	4	1	2	214	123	0	0	91	280	66	123	32.5	42.5	0
Diagnostic Center																
Elmira	Chemung	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis				
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilites for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center																
Elmira	Chemung	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis				

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (CHENANGO COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
							NONCONFORMING									
							FEDERAL STANDARDS									
CATEGORY COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	A-B-C	D	STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
New Berlin	Chenango	1	0	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Norwich	"	1	1	0	0	109	0	0	0	109	109	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Chenango	2	1	0	0	130	21	0	0	109	109	0	0	100.0	100.0	21
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care	None in Area															
Nursing home care																
Bainbridge	Chenango	1	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Earlville	"	1	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Greene	"	1	1	0	1	18	18	0	0	0	30	0	30	XX	XX	XX
McDonough	"	1	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Norwich	"	2	2	0	1	81	1	0	0	80	110	0	30	XX	XX	XX
Oxford	"	3	1	0	1	107	62	0	0	45	72	0	27	XX	XX	XX
Total	Chenango	9	4	0	3	250	125	0	0	125	212	0	87	59.0	59.0	38
Diagnostic Center	None in Area															
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center	None in Area															

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (CORTLAND COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
							NONCONFORMING									
							FEDERAL STANDARDS									
CATEGORY COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	A-B-C	D	STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Cortland	Cortland	1	1	0	1	116	28	0	0	88	116	0	28	XX	XX	XX
Total	Cortland	1	1	0	1	116	28	0	0	88	116	0	28	75.9	75.9	0
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care																
Cortland	Cortland	1	1	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Nursing home care																
Cincinnatus	"	1	0	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Cortland	"	3	2	0	1	81	41	0	0	40	94	0	54	XX	XX	XX
Homer	"	1	1	0	1	18	18	0	0	0	18	0	18	XX	XX	XX
Total	Cortland	6	4	0	2	163	83	0	0	80	152	0	72	52.6	52.6	11
Diagnostic Center	None in Area															
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center	None in Area															

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (DELAWARE COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
							NONCONFORMING									
CATEGORY / COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	FEDERAL STANDARDS A-B-C	FEDERAL STANDARDS D	STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Delhi	Delaware	1	1	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Hancock	"	1	1	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Margaretville	"	1	1	0	1	32	32	0	0	0	25	0	25	XX	XX	XX
Sidney	"	1	1	0	0	82	0	0	0	82	82	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Stamford	"	1	1	0	0	42	0	0	0	42	42	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Walton	"	2	1	0	1	76	20	28	0	28	56	0	28	XX	XX	XX
Total	Delaware	7	6	0	2	282	52	28	0	202	255	0	53	79.2	79.2	27
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care	None in Area															
Nursing home care																
Delhi	Delaware	1	1	0	0	80	0	0	0	80	80	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Margaretville	"	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	XX	XX	XX
S. Kortright	"	1	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Stamford	"	1	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Delaware	3	2	0	1	125	45	0	0	80	105	0	25	76.2	76.2	20
Diagnostic Center	None in Area															
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center	None in Area															

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (OTSEGO COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
							NONCONFORMING									
CATEGORY COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	FEDERAL STANDARDS A-B-C	FEDERAL STANDARDS D	STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Cooperstown	Otsego	1	1	0	1	96	40	28	0	28	129	33	68	XX	XX	XX
Oneonta	"	1	1	0	1	99	36	0	0	63	99	0	36	XX	XX	XX
Total	Otsego	2	2	0	2	195	76	28	0	91	228	33	104	39.9	46.7	0
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care																
Cooperstown	Otsego	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36	XX	XX	XX
Oneonta	"	1	1	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Nursing home care																
Cooperstown	"	2	2	0	1	63	7	0	0	56	63	0	7	XX	XX	XX
Oneonta	"	2	2	0	1	35	8	0	0	27	80	0	53	XX	XX	XX
Otego	"	1	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Richfield Springs	"	1	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Unadilla	"	1	0	0	0	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Worcester	"	2	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Otsego	10	6	0	3	237	124	0	0	113	209	0	96	54.1	54.1	28
Diagnostic Center																
Cooperstown	Otsego	1	1	0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis				
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities																
Oneonta	Otsego	1	1	0	0	250	0	0	0	250	250	0	0	Programed on state-wide basis		
Rehabilitation Center																
Cooperstown	Otsego	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis				

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (SCHOHARIE COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
							NONCONFORMING									
							FEDERAL STANDARDS									
CATEGORY COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	A-B-C	D	STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Cobleskill	Schoharie	1	1	0	0	70	0	0	0	70	67	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Schoharie	1	1	0	0	70	0	0	0	70	67	0	0	104.5	104.5	3
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care	None in Area															
Nursing home care																
Cobleskill	Schoharie	1	1	0	1	16	16	0	0	0	74	58	16	XX	XX	XX
Total	Schoharie	1	1	0	1	16	16	0	0	0	74	58	16	0.0	0.0	0
Diagnostic Center	None in Area															
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center	None in Area															

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (SCHUYLER COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
							NONCONFORMING									
CATEGORY COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	FEDERAL STANDARDS A-B-C	FEDERAL STANDARDS D	STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Montour Falls	Schuyler	1	1	0	1	52	50	1	0	1	50	0	50	XX	XX	XX
Total	Schuyler	1	1	0	1	52	50	1	0	1	50	0	50	2.0	2.0	2
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care	None in Area															
Nursing home care																
Montour Falls	Schuyler	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Schuyler	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	0.0	0.0	0
Diagnostic Center	None in Area															
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center	None in Area															

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (STEUBEN COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
							NONCONFORMING									
CATEGORY / COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	FEDERAL STANDARDS A-B-C	FEDERAL STANDARDS D	STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Bath	Steuben	1	1	0	0	73	0	0	0	73	70	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Corning	"	1	1	0	0	136	0	0	0	136	136	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Hornell	"	2	2	0	0	190	0	0	0	190	190	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Steuben	4	4	0	0	399	0	0	0	399	396	0	0	100.8	100.8	3
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care	None in Area															
Nursing home care																
Bath	Steuben	1	1	0	1	39	39	0	0	0	105	16	89	XX	XX	XX
Canisteo	"	1	0	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Corning	"	2	1	0	0	59	29	0	0	30	30	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Hornell	"	2	1	0	0	99	55	0	0	44	44	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Location pending	"	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	XX	XX	XX
Total	Steuben	6	3	0	2	223	149	0	0	74	239	16	149	31.0	33.2	0
Diagnostic Centers																
Corning	Steuben	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	XX	XX	XX
Hornell	"	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	XX	XX	XX
Total	Steuben	0	2	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis				
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center	None in Area															

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (TIOGA COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
CATEGORY COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	NONCONFORMING			CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
							FEDERAL STANDARDS		STATE STANDARDS							
							A-B-C	D								
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Waverly	Tioga	1	1	0	1	106	39	34	0	33	103	0	70	XX	XX	XX
Total	Tioga	1	1	0	1	106	39	34	0	33	103	0	70	32.0	32.0	3
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care	None in Area															
Nursing home care																
Candor	Tioga	1	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Owego	"	2	1	0	1	123	51	0	0	72	115	0	43	XX	XX	XX
Waverly	"	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32	XX	XX	XX
Total	Tioga	3	2	0	2	148	76	0	0	72	147	0	75	49.0	49.0	1
Diagnostic Center	None in Area															
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center	None in Area															

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (TOMPKINS COUNTY): EVALUATION OF NEED

LOCATION		NO. OF FACILITIES				NO. OF BEDS EXISTING					NO. OF BEDS PROGRAMED			% NEED MET		TOTAL EXCESS BEDS IN AREA (Col. 12-Col. 17)
							NONCONFORMING									
							FEDERAL STANDARDS									
CATEGORY COMMUNITY	NAME OF COUNTY	TOTAL EXISTING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	TOTAL EXISTING	A-B-C	D	STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	TOTAL NEEDED	TO BE ADDED	TO BE MODERNIZED	CONSTRUCTION	MODERNIZATION	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
General hospital care																
Ithaca	Tompkins	1	1	0	0	220	0	0	0	220	215	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Tompkins	1	1	0	0	220	0	0	0	220	215	0	0	102.3	102.3	5
Long-term care																
Chronic hospital care	None in Area															
Nursing home care																
Ithaca	Tompkins	7	4	0	0	336	55	0	0	281	214	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Jacksonville	"	1	0	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX
Total	Tompkins	8	4	0	0	363	82	0	0	281	214	0	0	131.3	131.3	149
Diagnostic Center																
Ithaca	Tompkins	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis				
Mental facilities	See State Plans for "Community Mental Health Centers" and "Facilities for the Mentally Retarded"															
Tuberculosis facilities	None in Area															
Rehabilitation Center																
Ithaca	Tompkins	0	1	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	Programed on regional basis				

Table 21

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES BY COUNTY: INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

ALLEGANY COUNTY

# 2-0200 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
					BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/							
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	A	B	C	D	BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Cuba Memorial	Allegany	Cuba	NPA	65	5	—	—	30	—	30	1,990	15,559
Memorial Hospital of Wm. F. and Gertrude F. Jones	"	Wellsville	Vllg.	80 #	—	—	—	—	—	80	2,722	21,715
Area (Allegany Co.) Total				145	5	0	0	30	0	110	4,712	37,274
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care	None in Area											
Nursing home care												
Allegany Co. Home & Infirmary-Infirmary Division	Allegany	Angelica	Co.	40	40	—	—	—	—	0	NR	14,142
Cuba NH	"	Cuba	Prop.	18	18	—	—	—	—	0	12	6,205
Mary's NH	"	Wellsville	Prop.	30	30	—	—	—	—	0	29	9,208
Memorial (gen.) Hospital of Wm. F. and Gertrude F. Jones-NH unit	"	Wellsville	Vllg.	36 #	—	—	—	—	—	36	Under construction	
Wellsville NH	"	Wellsville	Prop.	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	Under construction	
Area (Allegany Co.) Total				164	88	0	0	0	0	76	6/	29,555

1. Sources of Data: *Hospitals* – annual inventory reports submitted to the State Department of Health by the respective hospitals.

Nursing home type facilities – adapted from annual reports submitted to the State Department of Social Services by the respective institutions.

2. Includes all projects approved to receive Federal aid under the Hill-Burton Program and all other construction for which contracts have been let.

3. Abbreviations: *Co.* – county; *Dist.* – district; *NPA* – voluntary non-profit association and church-operated; *Prop.* – proprietary; *Vllg.* – village.

4. As determined by architectural personnel of the Division of Hospital Review and Planning, New York State Department of Health.

5. As promulgated by the Public Health Service.

6. Total cannot be ascertained as the data for one or more of the facilities in the area are not available.

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (BROOME COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

# 3-0300 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
					BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/				BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	A	B	C	D				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Binghamton General	Broome	Binghamton	City	380	--	201	--	--	--	179	11,244	104,075
Charles S. Wilson Memorial	"	Johnson City	NPA	315 #	--	119	99	--	--	97	13,127	115,808
Ideal Hospital of Endicott	"	Endicott	Vllg.	148	--	--	74	37	--	37	6,316	45,888
Our Lady of Lourdes Memorial	"	Binghamton	NPA	311	--	--	--	155	0	156	10,439	80,786
Area (Broome Co.) Total				1,154	0	320	173	192	0	469	41,126	346,557
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care												
Charles S. Wilson Memorial (gen.) Hospital-chronic unit	Broome	Binghamton	NPA	87 #	--	--	--	--	--	87	Under construction	
Nursing home care												
Broome Community Health Center	"	Chenango Bridge	Co.	90	--	--	--	--	--	90	128	28,843
Broome County Infirmary	"	Binghamton	Co.	179	179	--	--	--	--	0	223	61,708
Dehlman NH	"	Johnson City	Prop.	34	34	--	--	--	--	0	51	12,410
Garden House for Convalescents	"	Binghamton	Prop.	27	27	--	--	--	--	0	10	9,690
Garris NH	"	Port Dickinson	Prop.	9	9	--	--	--	--	0	6	3,014
Heylmun NH	"	Binghamton	Prop.	18	18	--	--	--	--	0	21	6,200
Home for Aged Women-Infirmary Div.	"	Binghamton	NPA	15	15	--	--	--	--	0	NR	2,920
Hubbell NH	"	Binghamton	Prop.	28	28	--	--	--	--	0	26	6,637
Kuntz NH	"	Johnson City	Prop.	13	13	--	--	--	--	0	7	4,353
Leonard NH	"	Johnson City	Prop.	16	16	--	--	--	--	0	6	4,336
Methodist Church Home (for aged) of Wyoming Conference-Inf. Div.	"	Binghamton	NPA	15	--	--	--	--	--	15	NR	1,629
Springer NH	"	Johnson City	Prop.	27	27	--	--	--	--	0	24	9,516
Vestal NH	"	Vestal	Prop.	40	--	--	--	--	--	40	Under construction	
Area (Broome Co.) Total				598	366	0	0	0	0	232	6/	151,256

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (CATTARAUGUS COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

# 1-0100 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
					BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/							
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	A	B	C	D	BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Mountain	Cattaraugus	Olean	Prop.	33	--	33	--	--	--	0	770	9,072
Olean General	"	Olean	NPA	150	--	--	--	--	--	150	5,075	43,995
St. Francis	"	Olean	NPA	92	--	--	--	--	--	92	3,158	26,312
Salamanca District	"	Salamanca	Dist.	62	--	--	--	--	--	62	2,112	16,201
Tri-County Memorial	"	Gowanda	NPA	50	--	--	--	--	--	50	2,427	14,099
Area (Cattaraugus Co.) Total				387	0	33	0	0	0	354	13,542	109,679
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care												
St. Francis (gen.)-chr. unit	Cattaraugus	Olean	NPA	39	--	--	--	--	--	39	Under construction	
Nursing home care												
Allegany (Van Zile) NH	"	Allegany	Prop.	36	--	--	--	--	--	36	Under construction	
Cattaraugus Co. Home Infirmary-Infirmary Div.	"	Machias	Co.	137	--	--	--	--	--	137	NR	45,377
Lockwood NH	"	Salamanca	Prop.	26	26	--	--	--	--	0	13	8,136
Olean NH	"	Olean	Prop.	37	37	--	--	--	--	0	11	8,030
Rest-Moor (formerly Gowanda) NH	"	Otto	Prop.	28	28	--	--	--	--	0	21	8,801
St. Joseph's Manor (NH Unit of St. Francis Hospital)	"	Olean	NPA	20	--	--	--	--	--	20	6	6,915
Valley View NH	"	Olean	Prop.	33	--	--	--	--	--	33	26	11,838
Van Slyke NH	"	Randolph	Prop.	44	44	--	--	--	--	0	31	14,235
Area (Cattaraugus Co.) Total				400	135	0	0	0	0	265	6/	103,332

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

# 1-0600 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
					BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/				BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	A	B	C	D				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Brooks Memorial	Chautauqua	Dunkirk	NPA	166	--	--	--	--	--	166	5,168	49,176
Jamestown General	"	Jamestown	City	157	--	--	--	--	--	157	6,561	49,629
Lake Shore Inter-Community	"	Silver Creek	NPA	39	--	--	--	--	--	39	Under construction	
Westfield Memorial	"	Westfield	NPA	33	13	20	--	--	--	0	1,538	8,955
Woman's Christian Assn.	"	Jamestown	NPA	186	--	--	--	--	--	186	6,981	48,567
Area (Chautauqua Co.) Total				581	13	20	0	0	0	548	20,248	156,327
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care												
Brooks Memorial (gen.)-chr. unit	Chautauqua	Dunkirk	NPA	30	--	--	--	--	--	30	Under construction	
Nursing home care												
Allen NH	"	Jamestown	Prop.	42	42	--	--	--	--	0	20	14,907
Bittersweet NH	"	Jamestown	Prop.	21	21	--	--	--	--	0	14	7,636
Caldwell NH	"	Westfield	Prop.	29	29	--	--	--	--	0	16	5,284
Chautauqua Co. Home & Infirmary-Infirmary Div.	"	Dunkirk	Co.	155	--	--	--	--	--	155	NR	47,030
Fenton Park NH	"	Jamestown	Prop.	104	--	--	--	--	--	104	Under construction	
Frewsburg Covenant Home (for aged) of Middle East Conference-Infirmary Div.	"	Frewsburg	NPA	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	NR	554
Gerry Homes-Inf. Div.	"	Gerry	NPA	20	--	--	--	--	--	20	NR	6,834
Hillside NH	"	Jamestown	Prop.	22	22	--	--	--	--	0	15	7,653
Hope Haven NH	"	Jamestown	Prop.	42	42	--	--	--	--	0	36	10,995
Jamestown NH	"	Jamestown	Prop.	24	24	--	--	--	--	0	17	8,355
King Manor NH	"	Jamestown	Prop.	100	--	--	--	--	--	100	Under construction	
Margaret-Anthony Convalescent NH	"	Dunkirk	Prop.	40	--	--	--	--	--	40	Under construction	
Rowley NH	"	Jamestown	Prop.	31	31	--	--	--	--	0	21	11,198
Area (Chautauqua Co.) Total				664	211	0	0	0	0	453	6/	120,446

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (CHEMUNG COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

# 2-0700 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
					BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/				BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	A	B	C	D				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Arnot Ogden Memorial	Chemung	Elmira	NPA	271	—	115	4	—	—	152	10,982	81,008
St. Joseph's	"	Elmira	NPA	247	—	—	—	—	—	247	8,549	70,582
Area (Chemung Co.) Total				518	0	115	4	0	0	399	19,531	151,590
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care	None in Area											
Nursing home care												
Chemung Co. Home & Inf.-Inf. Div.	Chemung	Breesport	Co.	102	102	—	—	—	—	0	NR	32,564
Elcor NH	"	Horseheads	Prop.	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	Under construction	
St. Joseph's (gen.) Hosp.-NH unit	"	Elmira	NPA	31	—	—	—	—	—	31	18	2,613
Town House	"	Elmira	Prop.	21	21	—	—	—	—	0	14	7,406
Area (Chemung Co.) Total				214	123	0	0	0	0	91	6/	42,583

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (CHENANGO COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

#3-0800 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
					BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/							
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	A	B	C	D	BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Chase Memorial	Chenango	New Berlin	NPA	21	21	--	--	--	--	0	195	5,623
Chenango Memorial	"	Norwich	NPA	109	--	--	--	--	--	109	3,745	24,282
Area (Chenango Co.) Total				130	21	0	0	0	0	109	3,940	29,905
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care	None in Area											
Nursing home care												
Bida Convalescent Home	Chenango	Oxford	Prop.	27	27	--	--	--	--	0	47	7,741
Chenango Co. Home & Infirmary-Infirmary Div.	"	Oxford	Co.	8	8	--	--	--	--	0	NR	2,600 E
Conamore NH	"	Bainbridge	Prop.	13	13	--	--	--	--	0	19	3,894
Deuel NH	"	McDonough	Prop.	16	16	--	--	--	--	0	11	5,124
Earlville NH	"	Earlville	Prop.	15	15	--	--	--	--	0	12	5,703
Kelsey NH	"	Norwich	Prop.	1	1	--	--	--	--	0	0	366
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home-Infirmary Div.	"	Oxford	State	72	27	--	--	--	--	45	NR	26,000 E
Valley View Manor (formerly Taylor at Greene) NH	"	Norwich	Prop.	80	--	--	--	--	--	80	16	7,793
Wheeler NH	"	Greene	Prop.	18	18	--	--	--	--	0	NR	5,700 E
Area (Chenango Co.) Total				250	125	0	0	0	0	125	6/	64,921

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (CORTLAND COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

# 3-1100 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
					BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/				BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	A	B	C	D				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Cortland Memorial	Cortland	Cortland	NPA	116 #	—	—	28	—	—	88	5,709	34,680
Area (Cortland Co.) Total				116	0	0	28	0	0	88	5,709	34,680
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care												
Cortland Memorial (gen.)-chr. unit	Cortland	Cortland	NPA	40	—	—	--	—	—	40	1,449	13,295
Nursing home care												
Cortland Co. Home for Aged Women -Infirmary Div.	"	Homer	NPA	18	18	--	--	—	—	0	NR	6,205
Cortland NH	"	Cortland	Prop.	40	--	—	—	—	—	40	Under construction	
Elms NH	"	Cortland	Prop.	25	25	—	—	—	—	0	30	9,100
Otselic Valley NH	"	Cincinnatus	Prop.	24	24	—	—	—	—	0	20	7,939
Wothe NH	"	Cortland	Prop.	16	16	--	—	—	—	0	9	5,967
Area (Cortland Co.) Total				163	83	0	0	0	0	80	6/	42,506

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (DELAWARE COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

# 4-1200 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	NONCONFORMING BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/ A	B	C	D	BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Community	Delaware	Stamford	NPA	42	--	--	--	--	--	42	1,053	10,426
Delaware Valley	"	Walton	NPA	56	--	--	--	28	--	28	1,252	12,139
Delhi	"	Delhi	NPA	25	--	--	--	--	--	25	795	6,577
Margaretville	"	Margaretville	NPA	32	32	--	--	--	--	0	999	8,069
Read Memorial	"	Hancock	NPA	25	--	--	--	--	--	25	765	4,320
Smith	"	Walton	Prop.	20	12	8	--	--	--	0	565	6,075
The Hospital	"	Sidney	Town	82	--	--	--	--	--	82	2,310	20,242
Area (Delaware Co.) Total				282	44	8	0	28	0	202	7,739	67,848
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care	None in Area											
Nursing home care												
Delaware Co. Home & Infirmary-Infirmary Division	Delaware	Delhi	Co.	80	--	--	--	--	--	80	NR	11,996
Stamford NH	"	Stamford	Prop.	14	14	--	--	--	--	0	9	4,949
Wheeler NH	"	S. Kortright	Prop.	31	31	--	--	--	--	0	NR	11,000 E
Area (Delaware Co.) Total				125	45	0	0	0	0	80	6/	27,945

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (OTSEGO COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

# 4-3800 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
					BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/							
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	A	B	C	D	BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Aurelia Osborn Fox Memorial	Otsego	Oneonta	NPA	99	--	36	--	--	--	63	4,104	31,394
Mary Imogene Bassett	"	Cooperstown	NPA	96	--	--	40	28	--	28	2,985	29,198
Area (Otsego Co.) Total				195	0	36	40	28	0	91	7,089	60,592
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care												
Aurelia Osborn Fox Memorial (gen.) Hospital-chronic unit	Otsego	Oneonta	NPA	30	--	--	--	--	--	30	181	3,955
Nursing home care												
Aurelia Osborn Fox Memorial (gen.) Hospital-NH unit	"	Oneonta	NPA	27	--	--	--	--	--	27	12	2,673
Clara Welch Thanksgiving Home (for aged)-Inf. Div.	"	Cooperstown	NPA	7	7	--	--	--	--	0	NR	1,827
Clark NH	"	Oneonta	Prop.	8	8	--	--	--	--	0	7	2,648
Clark NH	"	Richfield Spgs.	Prop.	20	20	--	--	--	--	0	18	6,831
Fair Haven NH	"	Unadilla	Prop.	33	33	--	--	--	--	0	35	11,611
Jobmann NH	"	Worcester	Prop.	22	22	--	--	--	--	0	17	5.351 E
Kern (Van Gorder) NH	"	Otego	Prop.	16	16	--	--	--	--	0	5	4,108
McDonough NH	"	Worcester	Prop.	18	18	--	--	--	--	0	14	5,984
Otsego Co. Home & Inf.-Inf. Div.	"	Cooperstown	Co.	56	--	--	--	--	--	56	NR	17,326
Area (Otsego Co.) Total				237	124	0	0	0	0	113	6/	62,317

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (SCHOHARIE COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

# 4-4700 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
					BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 3/							
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	A	B	C	D	BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Community Hospital of Schoharie Co.	Schoharie	Cobleskill	NPA	70	--	--	--	--	--	70	2,208	16,733
Area (Schoharie Co.) Total				70	0	0	0	0	0	70	2,208	16,733
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care	None in Area											
Nursing home care												
Haven Manor NH	Schoharie	Cobleskill	Prop.	16	16	--	--	--	--	0	11	5,741
Area (Schoharie Co.) Total				16	16	0	0	0	0	0	6/	5,741

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (SCHUYLER COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

# 2-4800 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
					BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/				BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT DAYS
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	A	B	C	D				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General Hospital care												
Schuyler	Schuyler	Montour Falls	NPA	52	--	7	43	1	--	1	2,232	15,559
Area (Schuyler Co.) Total				52	0	7	43	1	0	1	2,232	15,559
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care	None in Area											
Nursing home care												
Area (Schuyler Co.) Total				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6/	

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (STEUBEN COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

# 2-5000 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/ A	B	C	D	BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Bethesda	Steuben	Hornell	NPA	90 #	—	—	—	—	—	90	2,762	19,603
Corning	"	Corning	NPA	136 #	—	—	—	—	—	136	6,182	37,654
Ira Davenport Memorial	"	Bath	NPA	73	—	—	—	—	—	73	2,980	20,274
St. James Mercy	"	Hornell	NPA	100 #	—	—	—	—	—	100	4,493	35,794
Area (Steuben Co.) Total				399	0	0	0	0	0	399	16,417	113,325
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care	None in Area											
Nursing home care												
Corning (gen.) Hospital-NH unit	Steuben	Corning	NPA	30 #	—	—	—	—	—	30	Under construction	
Foote NH	"	Canisteo	Prop.	26	26	—	—	—	—	0	NR	7,850 E
Harris NH	"	Hornell	Prop.	55	55	—	—	—	—	0	49	18,300
Pinecrest Manor NH	"	Corning	Prop.	29	29	—	—	—	—	0	37	8,424
St. James Mercy (gen.) Hospital-NH Unit	"	Hornell	NPA	44	—	—	—	—	—	44	App'd. for H-B grant.	
Steuben Co. Home & Infirmary-Infirmary Div.	"	Bath	Co.	39	39	—	—	—	—	0	NR	13,717
Area (Steuben Co.) Total				223	149	0	0	0	0	74	6/	48,291

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (TIOGA COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

# 3-5300 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
					BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/				BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	A	B	C	D				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Tioga County General	Tioga	Waverly	NPA	106		27	12	34	—	33	3,316	25,382
Area (Tioga Co.) Total				106	0	27	12	34	0	33	3,316	25,382
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care	None in Area											
Nursing home care												
Glenmary NH	Tioga	Owego	Prop.	51	51	—	—	—	—	0	43	16,863
Riverview Manor NH	"	Owego	Prop.	72	—	—	—	—	—	72	38	16,799
Scouten NH	"	Candor	Prop.	25	25	—	—	—	—	0	15	8,351
Area (Tioga Co.) Total				148	76	0	0	0	0	72	96	42,013

INVENTORY OF MAJOR HEALTH FACILITIES (TOMPKINS COUNTY): INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES

# 3-5400 IDENTIFICATION				BEDS ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER WAY 2/							STATISTICS (EXCL. NEWBORN)	
					NONCONFORMING							
					BY FEDERAL STANDARDS 5/				BY STATE STANDARDS	CONFORMING	DISCHARGES	PATIENT-DAYS
CATEGORY AND NAME OF FACILITY	COUNTY	CITY OR VILLAGE	CONTROL 3/	TOTAL CAPACITY 4/	A	B	C	D				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General hospital care												
Tompkins County	Tompkins	Ithaca	Co.	220	--	--	--	--	--	220	7,486	54,649
Area (Tompkins Co.) Total				220	0	0	0	0	0	220	7,486	54,649
Long-term care												
Chronic hospital care	None in Area											
Nursing home care												
Dodd NH	Tompkins	Ithaca	Prop.	30	30	--	--	--	--	0	36	9,453
Goldsmith NH	"	Ithaca	Prop.	82	--	--	--	--	--	82	Under construction	
Goldsmith NH	"	Jacksonville	Prop.	27	27	--	--	--	--	0	10	9,568
Grand Lodge I.O.O.F. Home (for aged)-Infirmary Division	"	Ithaca	NPA	24	--	--	--	--	--	24	NR	6,296
Margaret's NH	"	Ithaca	Prop.	25	25	--	--	--	--	0	28	7,585
Oak Hill Manor NH	"	Ithaca	Prop.	58	--	--	--	--	--	58	19	10,021
Reconstruction Home	"	Ithaca	NPA	72	--	--	--	--	--	72	96	12,500
Tompkins County (gen.) Hospital -NH unit	"	Ithaca	Co.	45	--	--	--	--	--	45	59	5,753
Area (Tompkins Co.) Total				363	82	0	0	0	0	281	6/	61,176

Source: New York State Plan for Hospitals and Other Related Facilities, New York State Department of Health.

MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES

TABLE #22
PAGE 1 OF 1

COUNTY / CITY / NAME OF FACILITY	DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CLINIC (A)	DAY FACILITY (B)	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY (C)	OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY	SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAM	SPONSORS INTEREST IN PROPERTY	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CLASSIFIED BY M.R. DESIGN (A)	(B)	(C)	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHOWING STRUCTURAL SUITABILITY (S)	(U)	NUMBER MENTALLY RETARDED SERVED IN ALL PROGRAMS OFFERED BY THE FACILITY: TOTAL	LEVEL OF RETARDATION: MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	PROFOUND	AGE GROUPING: PRE-SCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE	ADULT	NO. OF MENTALLY RETARDED SERVED IN SPECIFIED PROGRAMS & SERVICES: D&E EVALUATION SVCS. CLINIC	SERVICES IN DAY FACILITY PROGRAMS: TOTAL	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP	SERVICES IN RESIDENT. FACILITY PROGRAMS: TOTAL	TREATMENT	EDUCATION	TRAINING	CUSTODIAL CARE	SHELTERED WORKSHOP
ALLEGANY																																		
BROOME																																		
BINGHAMTON																																		
BROOME CO. CHAPTER A.R.C.	X			01	01	B	0	1	0			108	21	0	87	0	16	92	0		61	61	61	61	61	0								
CATTARAUGUS																																		
PERRYSBURG																																		
J.N. ADAM DIVISION, WEST SENECA STATE SCHOOL		X		14	13	C	0	4	0			364	35		119	210	114	154	96									330	330	35	330	330	0
CHAUTAUQUA																																		
DUNKIRK																																		
ST. JOS. SCHOOL FOR RET CHILDREN		X		02	02	A	0	11	0			34	17		17	0	0	34										22	22	22	22	22	0
DUNKIRK CENTER	X			01	01	B	0	1	0			20	0		20	0	2	7	11									15	15	15	15	15	0
JAMESTOWN																																		
JAMESTOWN CENTER	X			01	01	B	0	1	0			20	0		20	0	0	10	10									12	12	12	12	12	0
CHEMUNG																																		
CHENANGO																																		
CORTLAND																																		
DELAWARE																																		
OTSEGO																																		
EDMESTON																																		
OTSEGO SCHOOL INC.	X			24	24	A	0	1	0			59	0		59	0	0	59	0									56	56	56	56	56	0
SCHUYLER																																		
SCHOHARIE																																		
STEUBEN																																		
BATH																																		
VETERANS ADMIN.												40																						
TIOGA																																		
TOMPKINS																																		

SOURCE: NEW YORK STATE PROGRAM FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS, ALBANY N.Y. N.Y. STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

INVENTORY OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES BY COUNTY – 1965

COUNTY	AUSPICES (Fed. Gov't; Local/State Gov't; Voluntary Nonprofit; Proprietary)	CHECK SERVICES OFFERED IN THIS FACILITY (Facility includes any Units Within and All Associated Units)													TOTAL SEPARATIONS LAST YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS (Inpatient Units)	NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATIONS (Day Program)
		INPATIENT	OUT-PATIENT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION: DAY	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION: NIGHT	PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION: OTHER	EMERGENCY (24 hours)	CONSULTATION & EDUCATION	DIAGNOSTIC	REHABILITATIVE	PRECARE/ AFTERCARE	TRAINING	RESEARCH & EVALUATION	OTHER (Specify on Page 3)			
ALLEGANY	NONE																
BROOME																	
Broome County Mental Health Clinic	Local Gov't		X					X	X						650		
Charles S. Wilson Mem. Hospital	VNP	X							X						550		
Information Center-Out-patient Clinic of the Broome County Committee on Alcoholism, Inc.	VNP		X					X	X						56		
Binghamton State Hospital	State	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			2,055	2,345	
CATTARAUGUS																	
Cattaraugus County Mental Health Clinic	Local Gov't		X					X	X						151		
J. N. Adam Hospital Div. W. Seneca St. School	State	X					X	X	X	X	X	X			19	349	

CHAUTAUQUA																			
Chautauqua County Community Mental Health Clinic	Local Gov't		X					X	X								0		
CHEMUNG																			
Chemung County Meucal Health Clinic	Local Gov't		X					X	X								228		
CHENANGO																			
Chenango County Mental Health Clinic	Local Gov't		X					X	X								0		
CORTLAND	N O N E																		
DELAWARE	N O N E																		
OTSEGO	N O N E																		
SCHOHARIE	N O N E																		
SCHUYLER	N O N E																		
STEUBEN	N O N E																		
TIOGA	N O N E																		
TOMPKINS																			
Ithaca Child Guidance Team	State		X					X	X								25		
Tompkins County Mental Health Clinic	Local Gov't		X					X	X								197		

Source: New York State Program for the Development of Mental Retardation Facilities.

Table 24

INVENTORY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

COUNTY	AUSPICES (FED. GOV'T; LOCAL/STATE GOV'T; VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT; PROPRIETARY)	TYPE OF FACILITY OR RESOURCE (Check one): DAY-NIGHT UNITS	HALFWAY HOUSES	OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	ALCOHOLISM CLINICS	NARCOTICS CLINICS	CLINICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED	PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICS	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES	SPECIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS	MARITAL COUNSELING CENTERS	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL	OTHER (Specify on Page 3)	REGULARLY SCHEDULED CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST (Check one): YES	NO	TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH STAFF	ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: AGE: NO LIMITATION	AGE: LIMITED (Specify minimum and maximum ages accepted): MIN.	MAX.	DIAGNOSTIC OR SPECIAL GROUPS ONLY: NO LIMITATION	DIAGNOSTIC OR SPECIAL GROUPS ONLY: LIMITED (Specify groups on Page 3)	INCOME OF FAMILY: NO LIMITATION	INCOME OF FAMILY: LIMITED (Specify income groups served): MIN.	MAX.	CAPACITY OF FACILITY	TOTAL ESTIMATED SERVED DURING YEAR
ALLEGANY	N O N E																									
BROOME																										
Broome County Day Training Center	VNP	X												X		10	X				MR			X	75	100
Family and Children's Service Society of Broome County Inc.	VNP							X						X		9	X			X				X	--	1,236
CATTARAUGUS	N O N E																									
CHAUTAUQUA																										
The Family and Children's Service of Niagara Falls, N. Y. Inc.	VNP							X						X		2	X			X				X	--	454
Chautauqua County Chapter of ARC:	VNP																									
Dunkirk		X												X		2	-				MR			X	12	20
Jamestown Center		X												X		2	-				MR			X	15	25

| | | |

Table 25

OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION CENTERS FUNDED UNDER THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM*

Center and Location	School Districts Served
Allegany Area O.C. near Belmont	Alfred-Almond, Andover, Angelica, Belfast, Belmont, Bolivar, Canaseraga, Cuba, Fillmore, Friendship, Richburg, Rushford, Scio, Whitesville and Wellsville.
Southern Cattaraugus O.C. near Olean	Allegany, Franklinville, Hinsdale, Limestone, Olean and Portville.
Northern Chautauqua O.C. near Fredonia	Brocton, Cassadaga, Dunkirk, Fredonia, Forestville, Pine Valley, Ripley, Silver Creek and Westfield.
Southern Chautauqua O.C. at Ashville	Bemus Point, Chautauqua, Clymer, Falconer, Frewsburg, Jamestown, Mayville, Panama, Sherman, and Southwestern.
Chemung Area O.C. near Elmira	Elmira, Elmira Heights, Horseheads, Spencer, Van Etten, and Waverly.
Cortland County O.C. at Homer	City of Cortland, De Ruyter, Homer, Marathon, McGraw, Cincinnatus, Truxton.
Eastern Delaware O.C. at Grand Gorge	Andes, Davenport, Fleischmanns, Grand Gorge, Margaretville, Roxbury, South Kortright, and Stamford.
Western Steuben O.C. near Hornell	Alfred-Almond, Arkport, Avoca, Canisteo, Cohocton, Canaseraga, Dansville, Greenwood, Hammondsport, Hornell, Jasper, Prattsburg, Troupsburg, and Woodhull.
Southeastern Steuben O.C. near Corning	Addison, Bath, Bradford, Campbell, Corning, Hammondsport, Odessa-Montour, Savona, Watkins Glen, and Woodhull.
Tompkins County O.C. near Ithaca	Candor, Dryden, Groton, Interlaken, Ithaca, Lansing, Newfield, Ovid, and Trumansburg.

* Included here are only those in the planned network of 16 occupational centers that had been funded by January 1968.

Source: New York State Appalachian Program--A Development Plan.

Educational Facilities

METHODOLOGY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This report contains an inventory of all public primary and secondary schools within the New York State Appalachian Region. Also included are inventories of vocational and technical training schools and higher education facilities.

The inventory of primary and secondary school facilities was compiled from publications of the New York State Department of Education, Bureau of Statistical Services and from data supplied by school district supervisors. Information on higher education facilities was obtained from the State Education Department, Division of Higher Education. Inventory data on vocational and technical schools was supplied by the Office of Planning Coordination, Inventory of Facilities in New York State's Appalachia Region.

Standards have been established for capacity of school buildings, site size and pupil-teacher ratios. These standards have been the basis for the summary of the data which presents an evaluation of school district deficiencies. Although specific standards have not been established for *Student-Professional Ratios* and *Operating Expenses vs. Tax Contribution,* guidelines for the evaluation of these two factors have been suggested.

Additional information regarding school district deficiencies was obtained from the Mayors' and Supervisors' Questionnaire. In some cases, respondents listed overcrowding, teacher shortages and a need for specialized school facilities as major community problems. In many other cases, questions concerning school facilities were referred to local school administrators indicating reluctance on the part of elected officials to evaluate school conditions in their communities. It would appear from these responses that many local governmental officials consider problems related to school facilities outside the realm of community problems with which they are concerned.

Specialized educational facilities and higher education facilities have been mapped according to type. A brief discussion of higher education facilities is also included.

STANDARDS

The first requirement for the establishment of standards for school facilities is an understanding of local school board educational policy. An additional requirement is the capacity and willingness of taxpayers within a given school district to support this policy. Since a wide range of school districts with varying financial capacities is included in the Appalachian Region the standards outlined below should be applied with discretion to the individual districts.

In general, the basic goal of educational policy should reflect a desire to develop the maximum potential of every child with regard to his mental, physical and emotional capabilities and with recognition that the school system's main emphasis must be on intellectual development. This goal may then be translated into instructional program requirements which have measurable dimension.

School Building Capacity

Although the theoretical capacity of a school is a function of the amount of floor space and number of permanent seats, these variables can fluctuate widely from year to year depending on curriculum content and the construction program of a particular school district. As an alternate method of determining capacity, district superintendents were asked to supply an estimate of the capacity of individual schools within their jurisdiction at the time of this study. Differentials between enrollments and estimated theoretical capacity have been noted in Table 27 for those school districts where enrollment exceeds capacity. In these instances it was assumed that a degree of overcrowding existed and that some improvement in school facilities was needed.

Site

In general, sites should be large enough to accommodate the activities connected with the school program. If the school board places emphasis on outdoor laboratories, athletic fields, driver education training areas or agriculture courses, the minimum size of the site should be considerably larger than if the policy is to contain most activities within the school building. The size of school sites will also vary according to peak enrollment expected, land needed for future expansion, and the ability of the school board to pay land acquisition and development costs.

Minimum area requirements outlined by the American Society of Planning Organizations Planning Advisory Service in 1952 stated:

> "Although acreage is related to size of school enrollments, most authorities say that the minimum land area requirement for elementary schools is five acres, with an additional acre for each one hundred pupils of ultimate enrollment. Secondary schools should have a minimum of 10 acres, plus an additional acre for each one hundred pupils of ultimate enrollment."*

*ASPO PAS Information Report No. 36, *Planning for School Capacities and Locations.*

Although elementary school standards for minimum site size have not changed appreciably during the past decade, those for junior and senior high schools have increased dramatically, in some cases 100 percent, over what they were in 1952. The recommended size of junior high sites ranges from 10 to 20 acres; recommended senior high sites range from 20 to 30 acres, with the median being 25 acres. New York State standards for school site size are as follows:*

Elementary Schools - 5 acres minimum plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils.

Secondary Schools - 10 acres minimum plus an additional 2 acres for each 100 pupils up to 500; plus 1 acre for each 100 pupils over 500.

For purposes of this report, the New York State Standard for secondary school site size was used for the evaluation of an entire district. An an example, school sites for a given district were totaled and measured against the aggregate amount of land required according to the standard. While this technique permits the evaluation of the district as a whole, it does not identify site deficiencies which undoubtedly exist for individual schools within a district. Districts having aggregate totals equal to or greater than those required by the standard may also have serious local site deficiencies. In the second phase of this study these local deficiencies will be identified in selected communities. The total district evaluation indicates where most serious site difficulties are liable to exist. Deficiencies in site size according to the standard are noted in Table 27.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Most school authorities equate high quality education with small classes. As new teaching techniques are developed, however, and classroom space becomes more flexible, it is the ratio of staff to student body rather than class size which becomes the important measure of quality.

Although those concerned with education are not in total agreement on the optimum size of classes, most agree that pupil-teacher ratios in excess of 1 to 25 are undesirable.** Throughout the New York State Appalachian Region, a majority of school districts has pupil-teacher ratios of approximately 20 to 1. Because the 20 to 1 ratio appears to be more representative of regional trends in education, this standard was used as a basis for analysis of staff deficiencies. The pupil-teacher ratio for each school district is noted in Table 27.

Student-Professional Ratio

Table 26, which summarizes staff by county, includes all professional support personnel as well as teachers. Teaching assistants, clerks. aides and other non-professional employees are not included in the computation of these ratios. Although no specific standard exists for the evaluation of professional staff adequacy, the assumption has been made that the lower the ratio of students to professionals, the more comprehensive the educational system.

Average Operating Expense per Pupil and Real Property Tax Revenues

Although no specific standard exists relative to operating expense per pupil, one measure of a community's willingness to support its educational system is the percentage of the expense borne locally through real property taxation. In the absence of a standard, operating costs and tax contributions have not been evaluated for individual school districts but have been included in the *Summary of the Data* to permit a comparison by county.

SUMMARY OF THE DATA

In summarizing the adequacy of existing facilities in the Appalachian Region, school systems have been evaluated on the county level with special attention to schools within the growth areas. This method has been used because of the increasing trend in New York State toward school district reorganization. Since the initiation in 1925 of a state aid incentive for consolidation into larger, more effective units, school district boundaries have expanded far beyond the political boundaries of municipalities. For this reason, inventory data is compiled on a county basis rather than a community basis.

Allegany County

The most striking deficiency in the Allegany County schools is related to site size. Twelve of the 15 school sites are too small. With the exception of the Alfred-Almond area, all of the communities in the growth area have site deficiencies. Three of the communities located within the *Wellsville Growth Area* (Andover, Scio and Wellsville) also have a degree of overcrowding, a problem which was noted by questionnaire respondents. Pupil-teacher ratios in all but the Andover school system are adequate. In Allegany County the average operating expense per pupil is $566 compared with the State average of $668. Thirty-one percent of this cost is financed through real property taxes as compared with 55 percent for the State as a whole.

Broome County

Schools located in the rural areas of Broome County appear to have adequate school sites while those in the Binghamton urban area are somewhat deficient. The Harpursville school system is the only one within the Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna Growth Area which is overcrowded at the present time. The Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott and Vestal schools are all operating well under capacity and should be able to accommodate a

*Taylor, James L., *School Sites. Selection, Development and Utilization*, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1958.

**_The Cost of a Schoolhouse_, Educational Facilities Laboratory, 1960, pp. 71-72.

substantial increase in students. Pupil-teacher ratios throughout the county are favorable with the exception of two schools outside the Growth Area. Average operating expense per pupil is $612, 41 percent of which is financed through real property taxes. Questionnaire responses indicated general satisfaction with educational facilities throughout the Growth Area.

Cattaraugus County

Five school systems located within the *Olean-Bradford Growth Area* are suffering from major site deficiencies. One of these, Little Valley, also has a pupil-teacher ratio in excess of 20 to 1, a deficiency which was noted by questionnaire respondents from that area. Two-thirds of the schools in the county are operating over capacity with particular pressure existing in the Hinsdale, Limestone and Delevan-Machias areas. Average operating expense per pupil is $582, 33 percent of which is financed through real property taxes.

Chautauqua County

Although the Chautauqua County schools appear to have a variety of deficiencies ranging from inadequate sites to overcrowding and unfavorable pupil-teacher ratios, the majority of the inadequate schools are located outside the two growth areas. School districts located within the growth centers are generally adequate with the exception of Fredonia and Ripley which have a combination of deficiencies. The Ripley schools have the most serious problems of site and staff; however, the school population of the town has been declining and additional teachers have been employed in the past year. The Chautauqua and Mayville schools appear to be operating at a marginal level of efficiency with relatively small school populations and high operating costs. Average operating expense for the county as a whole is $557 per pupil, 57 percent of which is financed through local real property taxes. This represents the highest percentage of school costs financed locally throughout the region.

Chemung County

An analysis of schools in Chemung County suggests that the Elmira and Elmira Heights school systems are seriously overcrowded, an observation confirmed by questionnaire respondents. In addition, although the deficiency is not serious, the Elmira City Schools have a need for expanded sites to accommodate the present school population. The Horseheads schools have a pupil-teacher ratio in excess of 20 to 1. The school enrollment, however, has declined 10 percent in the past year and 21 additional teachers have been employed. Average operating expense is $540, 39 percent of which is financed through local real property taxes.

Chenango County

The major deficiency in the Chenango County schools is the degree of overcrowding. All of the communities within the *Chenango Valley Growth Area* are operating over capacity with the situation being particularly critical in the Bainbridge-Guilford school district. Pupil-teacher ratios throughout the county are below the 20 to 1 standard. This may partially ease the situation created by over-enrollment. It should be noted that Sherburne, strategically located within the Growth Area, increased school enrollment by 20 percent in the past year and is seriously overcrowded. This community has an extremely large school site which could provide space for building expansion to accommodate the increase. Questionnaire respondents did not give school needs a high priority but did indicate that building programs were being undertaken in several districts including Bainbridge and Greene. Average operating expense is $575 per pupil, 31 percent of which is financed through local real property taxes.

Cortland County

School population in Cortland County has been increasing steadily in all districts for the past three years. The Cortland City School District appears to have adequate site area although the buildings are not of sufficient capacity to accommodate the school population. While the capacities of the Homer and Marathon schools are not known, questionnaire respondents from those areas mentioned overcrowded schools as a major problem. The Homer school system, also with a higher pupil-teacher ratio than is desirable, has increased the staff during the past year. The Truxton school appears to be operating at marginal efficiency with a small pupil population and high operating costs. Average operating expense per pupil is $534 for the county as a whole, 39 percent of which is financed through local real property taxes.

Delaware County

The Sidney school system in the *Susquehanna Valley Growth Area* is adequate in building capacity, pupil-teacher ratio and site size. No other Delaware County schools are located in the growth center. Outside of the Growth Area a number of schools including those in the Kellogg, Andes, Charlotte Valley and Fleishmanns districts, are operating below efficiency with low enrollments and high operating costs. Schools throughout the county have extremely low pupil-teacher ratios which may indicate an area in which operating expenses might be reduced. Average operating expense per pupil is $597, 31 percent of which is financed through local real property taxes. Educational facilities were considered adequate by questionnaire respondents.

Otsego County

Of the 13 school districts in Otsego County, only the Otego and Oneonta districts are within the *Susquehanna Valley Growth Area.* The Otego schools are seriously overcrowded while the Oneonta schools are under-enrolled. Questionnaire respondents from Otego and Unadilla noted this deficiency and called attention to a new high school now under construction in Unadilla. The pupil-teacher ratio throughout the county is favorable, particularly in the Oneonta district. Average operating expense is $575, 35 percent of which is financed through local property taxes.

Schoharie County

The Schoharie County schools have a combination of deficiencies attributable to existing physical plants. At least five of the seven school districts have overcrowded buildings on inadequate sites. Only one respondent to the questionnaire considered this a community problem. Four of these inadequate schools are within the *Cobleskill-Schoharie Growth Area.* Pupil-teacher ratios throughout the county are favorable and only one school district (Gilboa-Conesville) is operating below an efficient level, with operating expenses over the State average and a low enrollment. Average operating expense for the county as a whole is $577, 33 percent of which is financed through local real property taxes.

Schuyler County

Schuyler County contains only two school districts, both serving the population centered in the Watkins Glen area. The Watkins Glen district is over-enrolled, located on an inadequate site, and has an unfavorable pupil-teacher ratio. These deficiencies were noted by questionnaire respondents. The Odessa-Montour district could accommodate an additional 180 students without forcing an undesirable pupil-teacher ratio and is located on an ample site. The possibility of reassigning students within these two districts might offer a temporary solution to this apparent imbalance. Average operating expense per pupil is $501, 29 percent of which is financed through local real property taxes.

Steuben County

A major problem in the Steuben County schools is related to staffing, with one-third of the districts having pupil-teacher ratios higher than 20 to 1. These districts include Avoca, Campbell, Cohocton and Wayland in the *Cohocton River Valley Growth Area.* An additional problem exists relative to site size with 8 of the 18 districts operating on inadequate sites. Overcrowding exists in several of the districts and is particularly critical in the growth area communities of Avoca and Campbell. Although school deficiencies seem particularly serious in this county respondents to the questionnaire did not rank them as major community problems. Average operating expense per pupil is $552, 36 percent of which is financed through local real property taxes.

Tioga County

The Tioga County schools have no obvious problems, with the exception of the Spencer school district which has a minor site deficiency. All other schools have adequate buildings and sites in terms of enrollment capacity and also have favorable pupil-teacher ratios. Average operating expense per pupil is $560, 26 percent of which is financed through local real property taxes.

Tompkins County

Schools in the Tompkins County districts have no apparent deficiencies in building capacity, site size or pupil-teacher ratios, although field reports indicate that some school buildings are outmoded and need improvement or replacement and five of the schools in the Ithaca district have inadequate sites. Questionnaire respondents expressed satisfaction with existing facilities but also stated that the proposed BOCES Vocational Training Center was needed. Hunt Memorial School District in the Town of Dryden includes only those areas within the boundaries of the "George Junior Republic," a private school for children needing emotional as well as intellectual development. Because of its unique character, the Junior Republic has not been included in the computation of operating costs and tax revenues. Even so, average operating expense per pupil is $619, the highest in the region, 55 percent of which is financed through local real property taxes. This represents the highest property tax per pupil of any of the 14 counties.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Educational facilities in New York State's Appalachian Region vary widely from county to county and, within counties, from district to district. As stated previously, average operating expense per pupil in the State as a whole was $668 in 1965, 55 percent of which was supported by local real property taxes. Throughout the Appalachian Region, operating expenses range from a low of $501 per pupil in Schuyler County to $619 in Tompkins County. Local contributions in the form of property taxes range from a low of 26 percent in Tioga County to 55 and 57 percent in Tompkins and Chautauqua counties. The property tax contribution averaged 37 percent throughout the region with Tompkins County school districts having the highest actual dollar tax assessment, $341.22 per pupil. Tioga and Schuyler Counties show the lowest assessments ($143.91 and $146.14), contributing less than one-third of the cost of operating their school systems from local taxes.

The student-professional ratio ranges from 16 to 1 to 19 to 1 with the Tompkins and Otsego County school districts showing the most favorable ratios of students to professional staff. This would seem to indicate that school districts in these two counties offer a greater variety of programs and services than other school districts in the region.

Between 1965 and 1967 school enrollments throughout the region increased by an average of 2.6 percent. Extremes in this average are the schools in Otsego County, which show a decrease of 0.2 percent, and those in Cattaraugus County, which experienced an extremely large 9.4 percent increase in school enrollments. During this same period enrollments in the State as a whole increased by 2.28 percent. Only two other counties in the State (Putnam and Rockland) increased by a magnitude comparable to the schools in Cattaraugus County.

While no attempt has been made to evaluate educational policy, the use of new methods and teaching techniques such as the ungraded or nongraded programs should not be overlooked. Of the 3.25 million students enrolled in public schools throughout the State, only 52,347 or 1.6 percent are classified as ungraded. In the Appalachian Region 2.1 percent of the students are classified as ungraded. Tompkins County brings up this average since its schools have 16 percent of their pupils in ungraded classes which might be indicative of a more progressive or innovative attitude on the part of Tompkins County educators.

A variety of two- and four-year colleges and universities exist in the region ranging from specialized facilities such as Baptist Bible Seminary in Broome County to Cornell University in Tompkins County. All but three of these institutions, the State Universities at Alfred, Cobleskill and Hartwick College in Oneonta, carry on summer and evening programs which might be expanded to serve a larger segment of the population. A brief comparative analysis of the inventory indicates that some of these institutions, especially the SUNY colleges, might need to expand student loan funds in order to make scholarships and financial aids available to a larger number of students. See Tables 28 and 29.

In addition to the schools listed in the inventory, at least one additional community college should be considered, the Tompkins-Cortland Community College, which will be enrolling students for the 1968-69 academic year in September, 1968.

Under the auspices of the Appalachian Regional Development Program, 16 occupational education centers are to be developed in the 14 Appalachian counties of New York State. The purpose of these facilities is to make possible a more efficient and economic program of occupational preparation for young people and adults in the region to meet the expansion of existing businesses and plants.

In addition to these proposed facilities, 52 vocational and technical schools are located throughout the region, 39 of which are within growth areas. Four of the designated growth areas, *Cobleskill-Schoharie, Chenango Valley, Wellsville,* and *Ashford Nuclear,* are not served by existing facilities but will be served by vocational centers developed under the Appalachian Program:

The largest number of school districts reporting site inadequacies were located in Allegany County. The City of Binghamton, in the *Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna Growth Area,* shows the greatest need for additional acreage. This is to be expected since Binghamton has the greatest number of urban schools on small sites, a situation facing all of the older schools in urban centers.

Pupil-teacher ratios are reasonably good throughout the region. The highest ratios (23.9 and 23.5) are to be found in the Ripley district of the *Dunkirk-Lake Erie Growth Area* and the Westover district of the *Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna* Growth Area, respectively.

Enrollment-capacity measurements showed that the worst situation exists in the Bainbridge-Guilford district located in the *Chenango Valley Growth Area.* The Otego district in the *Susquehanna Valley Growth Area* and the Hinsdale district in the *Olean-Bradford Growth Area* have over-capacity problems more serious than other districts in the region.

SUMMARY: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT & STAFF

TABLE # 26
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COUNTY	TOTAL ENROLLMENT 1966-67	% CHANGE 64-65 TO 65-66	% CHANGE 65-66 TO 66-67	ENROLLMENT K-6	ENROLLMENT 7-12	UNGRADED	PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL FULL TIME K-6	PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL FULL TIME 7-12	PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL FULL TIME K-12	PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL PART TIME K-6	PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL PART TIME 7-12	PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL PART TIME K-12	TOTAL	STUDENT/PROFESSIONAL RATIO K-6	STUDENT/PROFESSIONAL RATIO 7-12	STUDENT/PROFESSIONAL RATIO ALL	1965 PROPERTY TAX PER PUPIL
ALLEGANY	11,566	-0.46	2.21	6521	4964	81	282	283	63	6	8	3	645	23	17	17	176.87
BROOME	52,505	1.25	.96	30,286	21,713	506	1424	1411	109	24	9	3	2980	21	15	18	255.04
CATTARAGUS	20,830	.35	9.40	11,384	9243	203	549	555	84	12	17	11	1228	20	16	17	195.51
CHAUTAUQUA	34,802	.72	.83	19,158	15,095	549	866	887	89	17	7	1	1861	22	17	19	310.09
CHEMUNG	23,764	1.40	1.83	13,442	9987	335	621	540	57	0	4	5	1227	22	18	19	209.19
CHENANGO	12,469	.18	1.32	7084	5130	195	381	333	33	3	7	4	711	21	15	17.5	176.79
CORTLAND	10,118	.48	2.60	5835	4123	160	258	265	34	7	4	8	576	22	15	17.5	209.02
DELAWARE	11,252	-.99	.87	6138	4889	175	286	314	50	8	3	1	662	21	15	17	190.41
OSTEGO	11,680	.24	-0.20	6167	5268	245	305	355	44	2	6	2	712	20	15	16	201.18
SCHOHARIE	6254	-.16	1.33	3468	2659	107	152	152	36	2	5	4	351	22.5	17	18	188.67
SCHUYLER	3627	1.21	2.86	2141	1451	35	87	98	4	0	2	0	191	25	14.5	19	146.14
STEUBEN	26,955	1.76	.66	14,586	11,625	344	684	692	78	20	19	5	1498	21	16	18	199.02
TIOGA	11,610	2.16	2.44	6948	4516	146	309	295	28	2	1	4	639	22	15	18	145.91
TOMPKINS	15,430	.36	1.00	6587	6403	2440	425	460	24	5	19	3	936	15	14	16	341.22

SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICAL SERVICES, "SURVEY OF ENROLLMENT, STAFF & SCHOOLHOUSING," FALL 1966.

INVENTORY OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY COUNTY

TABLE #27
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• INDICATES GROWTH CENTER COMMUNITIES

POPULAR NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT	TYPE	ENROLLMENTS 1964 K-12	ENROLLMENTS 1966 K-12	ENROLLMENTS 1967 K-12	CAPACITY 1967	CAPACITY 1967 DEFICIENCY	NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1966	NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1967	STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO 1966	PER PUPIL OPERATING EXPENDIT. 1964	SITE INFORMATION SITE SIZE	SITE INFORMATION STANDARD	SITE INFORMATION DEFICIENCY	1965 PROPERTY TAX PER PUPIL
ALLEGANY														
•ALFRED-ALMOND	4	947	1008	1018	1200		53	58	19.0	557	60	25		229.47
•ANDOVER	4	585	611	617	700		30	32	20.3	547	14	21	7	120.41
ANGELICA	4	424	418	421	500		24	24	17.4	544	12	19	7	130.96
BELFAST	4	475	483	483	525		28	30	17.3	615	9	20	11	158.46
•BELMONT	4	584	610	615	500	115	53	33	18.5	571	5	21	16	185.12
•BOLIVAR	4	869	928	915	950		48	48	19.3	582	12	24	12	154.97
CANASERAGA	4	503	502	494	550		32	31	15.7	598	17	20	3	145.98
•CUBA	4	1116	1104	1104	1200		61	60	18.1	574	19	26	7	138.50
FILLMORE	4	978	1001	981	850	131	51	57	19.6	543	10	25	15	148.91
•FRIENDSHIP	4	586	648	648	700		34	34	19.1	569	6	21	15	142.85
RICHBURG	4	502	490	478	500		28	34	17.5	542	6	20	14	118.28
RUSHFORD	4	441	427	427	450		24	25	17.8	542	39	19		222.92
•SCIO	4	594	586	586	500	86	37	36	15.8	565	16	21	5	179.63
•WELLSVILLE	6	2449	2438	2492	2119	373	125	NA	19.5	555	39	40	1	238.92
WHITESVILLE	4	315	312	319	390		20	20	15.6	564	26	18		103.91
BROOME														
•ALICE F. PALMER	4	2552	2776	NA	NA		136	NA	20.4	535	NA	42		138.18
•BINGHAMTON	1	12945	12380	12265	16250		714	657	17.5	605	72	138	66	295.77
•CHENANGO FORKS	4	1864	2069	2150	2598		115	115	18.0	521	102	36		124.65
•CHENANGO VALLEY	4	3723	3745	3621	4050		215	219	17.4	629	68	51		303.43
DEPOSIT	4	1193	1180	1210	1446		68	66	17.4	622	27	27		182.22
•ENDICOTT	6	6677	7053	7172	8138		355	371	19.6	609	82	86	4	364.98
•HARPURSVILLE	4	1121	1101	1560	1275	285	65	60	16.9	583	41	31		163.49
•JOHNSON CITY	3	4497	4431	4226	4585		274	252	16.2	616	35	57	22	262.14
•MAINE-ENDWELL	4	4979	5054	NA	5420		295	N.A.	17.1	628	131	75		246.91
OAKDALE	8	NA	NA	247	260		NA	12	20.1	NA	14	7		
SANITARIA SPR'S.	8	81	68	71	84		5	4	13.6	432	1.25	5	5.75	337.20
•SUSQUEHANNA V'Y.	4	2903	3127	NA	2871	256	161	NA	19.4	585	110	46		153.77
•VESTAL	6	6869	7520	7697	8314		439	456	17.1	585	179	90		227.45
WESTOVER	2	NA	NA	282	275		NA	12	23.5	NA	2.5	7	4.5	NA
•WHITNEY POINT	4	1960	2021	2046	2725		102	104	19.8	483	86	35		80.45
CATTARAUGUS														
•ALLEGANY	4	1422	1430	1496	1477	19	78	76	18.3	534	12	29	17	210.97
•CATTARAUGUS	4	1017	952	1000	1005		57	60	16.7	617	56	25		119.77
CHILDRENS HOME	8	12	17	2816	2320	496	1	145	19.1	731	63	33		NA
DELEVAN MACHIAS	4	893	2676				140			543				181.11
•ELLICOTTVILLE	4	917	956	935	950		55	63	17.4	597	156	24	8.4	190.66
FRANKLINVILLE	4	1074	1051	1015	876	139	56	54	18.8	560	225	25		131.13
GOWANDA	4	2251	2400	NA	NA		126	N.A.	19.0	603	NA	NA.		160.58
•HINSDALE	4	678	678	706	500	206	43	44	15.8	565	9	22	13	237.43
LIMESTONE	2	376	390	401	250	151	19	24	20.5	521	7	18	11	183.62
•LITTLE VALLEY	4	628	644	663	565	98	32	33	20.1	533	5±	21	16±	142.38
•OLEAN	1	4182	4003	3991	4660		256	198	15.6	623	28	55	27	286.60
•PORTVILLE	4	1434	1478	1495	1525		91	86	16.2	559	50	30		158.40
•RANDOLPH	4	1421	1393	1425	1400	25	79	80	17.6	603	30	29		134.62
•SALAMANCA	5	2226	2307	2335	2280	55	127	131	18.2	603	98	38		154.11
WEST VALLEY	4	448	455	465	347	118	28	29	16.3	536	118	19		219.41

Table 27 continued

INVENTORY OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY COUNTY

TABLE #27
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POPULAR NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT	TYPE	ENROLLMENTS 1964 K-12	ENROLLMENTS 1966 K-12	ENROLLMENTS 1967 K-12	CAPACITY 1967	CAPACITY DEFICIENCY	NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1966	NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1967	STUDENT TEACHER RATIO 1966	PER PUPIL OPERATING EXPENDIT. 1964	SITE INFORMATION SITE SIZE	SITE INFORMATION STANDARD	SITE INFORMATION DEFICIENCY	1965 PROPERTY TAX PER PUPIL
CHAUTAUQUA														
• BEMUS POINT	4	1443	1530	1566	1950		86	72	17.8	569	81	30		235.56
• BROCTON	4	1122	1095	1100	NA		67	63	16.3	582	36	26		186.45
• CASSADAGA VALLEY	4	1687	1765	1692	2090		82	83	20.8	562	148	32		144.48
• CHAUTAUQUA	4	825	632	650	864		35	36	18.1	672	33	22		460.70
CLYMER	4	796	841	842	684	158	46	44	18.3	533	45	23		182.23
• DUNKIRK	1	3174	3251	3417	3460		169	144	19.2	578	39	49	10	515.01
• FALCONER	4	2054	2222	2243	2500		120	112	18.5	542	69	37		243.47
FORESTVILLE	4	980	1026	1025	900	125	49	46	20.9	520	23	25	2	140.98
• FREDONIA	6	1975	2109	2105	1970		102	102	20.7	550	62	36		310.09
• FREWSBURG	4	1075	1154	1161	1075		68	65	17.0	538	25	27	2	134.49
• JAMESTOWN	1	8755	8688	8681	9577		459	406	18.9	574	102	102		304.51
• MAYVILLE	4	803	836	865	680	195	48	47	17.4	603	23	24	1	247.75
PANAMA	4	979	1002	1012	1000	12	55	51	18.2	526	55	25		154.63
PINE VALLEY	4	1157	1141	1137	1020	117	66	63	17.3	604	29	26		172.98
• RIPLEY	4	753	717	713	750		30	34	23.9	508	5	22	17	159.87
SHERMAN	4	857	823	820	875		43	45	19.1	486	9	23	14	106.70
• SILVER CREEK	4	1635	1674	1646	2010		86	82	19.4	544	58	31		249.12
SOUTHWESTERN	4	2902	2919	NA	NA		152	NA	19.2	556	NA	NA		269.06
• WESTFIELD	4	1508	1437	1422	1600		79	76	18.2	539	21	29	8	234.88
CHEMUNG														
• ELMIRA HEIGHTS	1	2260	2166	2145	1900	245	118	113	18.4	537	67	36		228.11
• ELMIRA	6	13860	13933	13933	13600	333	722	630	19.5	529	143	154	11	204.05
• HORSEHEADS	6	6197	7024	6860	7050		343	364	20.5	514	132	84		180.21
VAN ETTEN	4	699	641	NA	NA		35	NA	18.3	593	NA			182.47
CHENANGO														
• AFTON	4	882	903	925	850		47	50	19.2	536	24	24		136.46
• BAINBRIDGE-GUILFORD	4	1416	1453	1440	NA	*	94	82	15.2	646	48	29		325.18
• GREENE	4	1698	1771	1860	1820	40	97	100	18.3	556	174	34		111.72
MOUNT UPTON	4	380	376	402	450		20	26	18.8	573	12	19	7	112.70
• NEW BERLIN	4	873	853	867	975		50	50	17.1	562	36	24		126.09
• NORWICH	5	3324	3369	3408	3378	30	182	171	18.5	604	103	49		223.05
• OXFORD	4	1362	1401	1400	1400		76	82	18.4	569	48	29		124.74
• SHERBURNE	4	1550	1509	2065	1850	215	83	126	18.2	582	500	36		149.22
SOUTH NEW BERLIN	4	417	435	450	350	100	24	24	18.1	532	9	20	11	152.45
SOUTH OTSELIC	4	383	419	420	400	20	24	22	17.5	586	10	19	9	110.65
CORTLAND														
CINCINNATUS	4	895	934	950	NA		49	57	19.1	548	NA			89.66
• CORTLAND	1	3539	4005	4008	3800	208	249	202	16.1	572	86	55		348.19
• HOMER	4	2568	2697	2701	NA		130	134	20.7	477	NA			156.12
• MARATHON	4	1050	1087	1102	NA		56	69	19.4	481	NA			89.35
• McGRAW	4	950	1003	1000	NA		52	56	19.3	493	NA			145.74
TRUXTON	4	353	392	396	NA		21	25	18.7	606	NA			133.94
VIRGIL	4	460	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	–	560	NA			183.34

* USING CHURCHES

INVENTORY OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY COUNTY

TABLE 27
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POPULAR NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT	TYPE	ENROLLMENTS 1964 K-12	ENROLLMENTS 1966 K-12	ENROLLMENTS 1967 K-12	CAPACITY 1967	CAPACITY DEFICIENCY	NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1966	NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1967	STUDENT TEACHER RATIO 1966	PER PUPIL OPERATING EXPENDIT. 1964	SITE INFORMATION SITE SIZE	SITE INFORMATION STANDARD	SITE INFORMATION DEFICIENCY	1965 PROPERTY TAX PER PUPIL
DELAWARE														
ABRAHAM L KELLOGG	4	229	210	138	150		15	10	14.0	589	18	6		102.38
ANDES	4	351	305	307	350		21	22	14.5	571	5	18	13	191.10
CHARLOTTE VALLEY	4	524	505	515	550		37	36	13.6	584	57	20		137.19
DELAWARE	4	1162	1160	1280	1140	140	68	80	17.1	534	25	27	2	155.51
DOWNSVILLE	4	482	514	505	500	5	33	32	15.6	892	15	20	5	780.95
EAST BRANCH	8	46	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	378	NA	–		177.31
FLEISCHMANNS	2	247	218	217	260		18	18	12.1	694	5	17	12	269.15
FRANKLIN	4	482	466	476	630		31	35	15.0	545	17	20	3	109.35
GRAND GORGE	4	260	263	263	300		16	16	16.4	639	8	18	10	187.84
•HANCOCK	4	1184	1216	1257	1350		65	65	18.7	520	53	27		110.52
MARGARETVILLE	4	618	660	660	526	134	39	41	16.9	572	13	22	9	288.18
MERIDALE	8	33	37	NA	NA		3	NA	12.3	668	NA	–		229.91
ROXBURY	4	410	369	380	400		21	24	17.6	579	7	19	12	169.77
•SIDNEY	6	2329	2306	2304	2420		123	106	18.7	547	85	38		161.38
SOUTH KORTRIGHT	4	568	606	609	900		34	39	17.8	606	12	21	9	192.88
STAMFORD	4	493	566	566	600		32	33	17.7	747	5	21	16	222.21
WALTON	4	1868	1861	1798	2120		94	106	19.7	488	116	33		130.25
OTSEGO														
•ANDREW S DRAPER	4	418	427	NA	NA		26	29	16.4	621	NA			228.06
CHERRY VALLEY	4	539	534	528	NA		28	29	19.1	493	NA			110.61
•COOPERSTOWN	4	1416	1452	1419	NA		87	88	16.7	646	NA			222.24
EDMESTON	4	641	624	631	NA		39	37	16.0	593	NA			113.43
GILBERTSVILLE	4	364	376	NA	NA		21	NA	17.9	621	NA			113.98
LAURENS	4	486	463	432	NA		30	29	15.4	572	NA			100.91
MILFORD	4	548	546	528	NA		32	34	17.1	606	NA			78.00
MORRIS	4	546	578	577	NA		32	31	18.1	583	NA			131.84
•ONEONTA	1	3194	3196	3133	3750		211	211	15.1	673	194	46		357.25
•OTEGO	4	1548	1539	1489	1060	439	85	86	18.1	514	NA			105.66
RICHFIELD SPRINGS	4	1130	1118	NA	1460		57	NA	19.7	502	NA			96.05
SPRINGFIELD	4	341	319	335	NA		19	17	16.8	532	NA			177.05
WORCESTER	4	515	508	506	NA		35	33	14.5	515	NA			187.19
SCHOHARIE														
•COBLESKILL	4	2004	2011	1982	1950	32	102	102	19.7	531	25	45	20	177.77
GILBOA-CONESVILLE	4	506	496	504	NA		33	30	15.0	710	NA			540.85
JEFFERSON	4	277	299	278	NA		18	18	16.6	591	NA			192.92
•MIDDLEBURG	4	1053	1042	1078	1000	78	57	56	18.3	569	15	26	11	131.83
•RICHMONDVILLE	4	477	462	478	450	28	28	29.5	16.5	557	15	19	4	151.12
•SCHOHARIE	4	1398	1428	1475	1450	25	75	69	19.0	511	20	30	10	125.27
SHARON SPRINGS	4	467	496	475	450	25	27	19	18.4	571	15	19	4	208.11
SCHUYLER														
•ODESSA-MONTOUR	4	1522	1559	1568	1748		91	93	17.1	517	42	31		117.66
•WATKINS GLEN	4	1962	2068	2008	1888	120	98	92	20.5	486	30	35	5	168.61

Table 27 continued

INVENTORY OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY COUNTY

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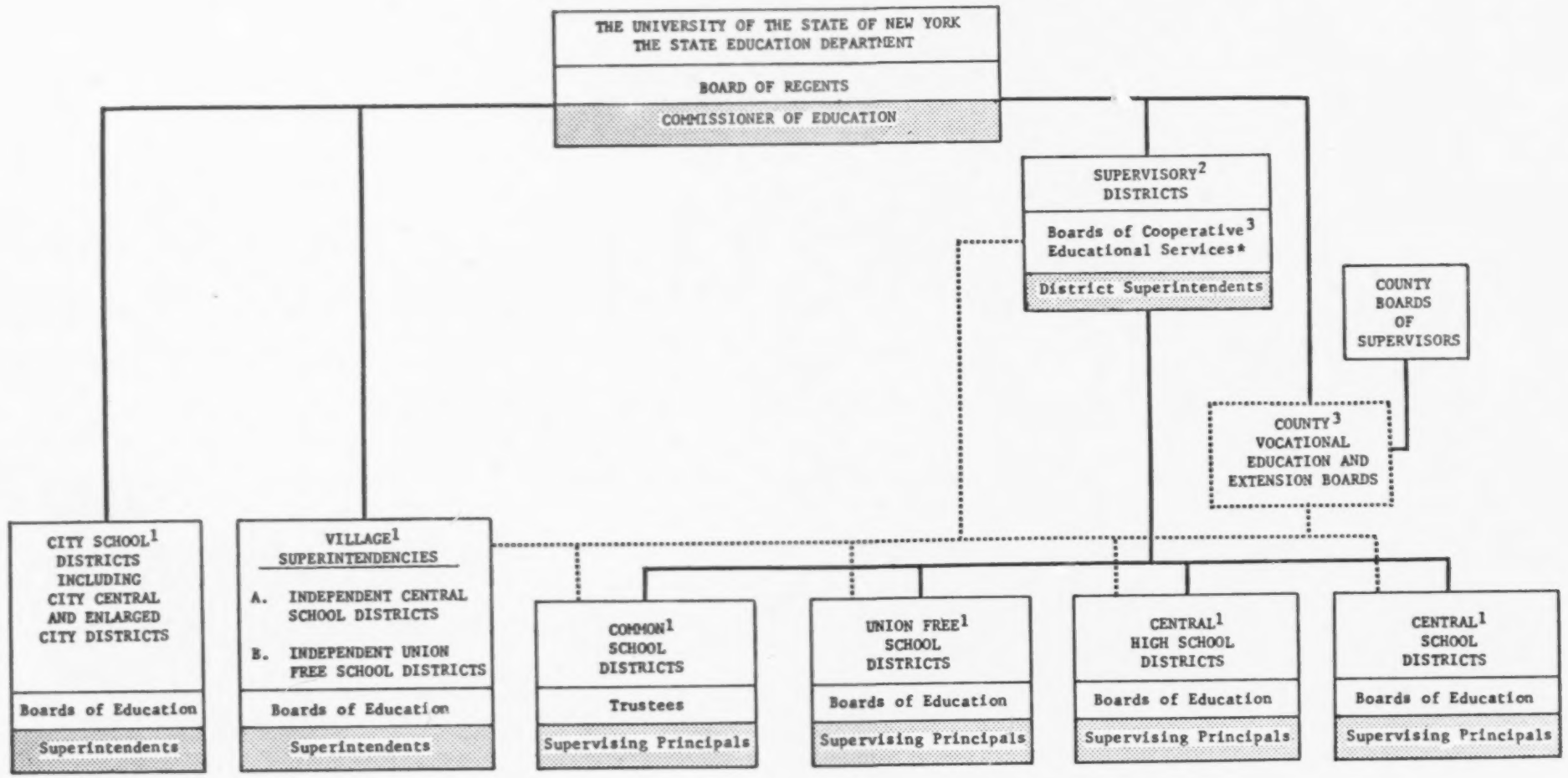
POPULAR NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT	TYPE	ENROLLMENTS 1964 K-12	ENROLLMENTS 1966 K-12	ENROLLMENTS 1967 K-12	CAPACITY 1967	CAPACITY DEFICIENCY	NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1966	NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1967	STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO 1966	PER PUPIL OPERATING EXPENDIT 1964	SITE INFORMATION SITE SIZE	SITE INFORMATION STANDARD	SITE INFORMATION DEFICIENCY	1965 PROPERTY TAX PER PUPIL
STEUBEN														
•ADDISON	4	1687	1667	1742	1850		86	—	19.2	556	99	32		114.24
ARKPORT	4	716	784	795	700	95	40	—	18.7	567	22	23	1	177.54
•AVOCA	4	980	964	1012	820	192	45	—	21.9	455	60	25		103.70
•BATH	6	2441	2481	2450	2750		138	—	18.0	527	60.5	40		150.79
BRADFORD	4	424	458	423	395	28	26	—	21.8	579	22	18		91.16
•CAMPBELL	4	751	797	762	670	92	40	—	21.0	508	33	22		87.23
•CANISTEO	4	1569	1572	1405	1575		78	—	18.5	566	122.5	29		138.13
•COHOCTON	4	423	427	417	510		24	—	20.8	535	10.3	18	7.7	161.59
•CORNING	1	8976	9228	9211	11235		512	439	18.0	604	187	107		294.88
GREENWOOD	4	315	322	338	450		30	—	15.3	590	10	16	6	216.14
•HAMMONDSPORT	4	1138	1162	1175	1300		65	—	18.7	547	32	27		257.93
•HORNELL	1	3598	3627	3679	3825		203	204	17.9	635	32	51	19	191.54
JASPER	4	449	468	501	525		25	—	18.7	497	6.5	20	13.5	69.73
PRATTSBURG	4	590	572	573	600		35	—	18.5	534	10	21	11	125.13
SAVONA	4	562	596	627	467	160	33	—	20.6	528	19	21	2	67.95
TROUPSBURG	4	294	295	312	350		20	—	16.4	600	9.6	16	6.4	122.15
•WAYLAND	4	1496	1572	NA	NA		71	—	22.1	481	NA	NA.		133.93
WOODHULL	2	197	163	145	200		15	—	9.6	618	3	11	8	111.10
TIOGA														
CANDOR	4	1011	1036	1060	NA		59	59	17.6	571	NA	—		115.45
NEWARK VALLEY	4	1738	1864	1949	1988		97	98+	19.3	528	152	33		82.96
•OWEGO	6	4077	4312	4457	4630		240	231	18.0	549	125	59		190.63
SPENCER	4	658	678	NA	1000		37	—	18.3	584	21.5	25	3.5	136.90
TIOGA	4	1240	1231	1252	1400		71	75	17.3	550	39	28		98.70
•WAVERLY	6	2369	2485	2593	3200		128	125	19.4	580	65	41		149.23
TOMPKINS														
•DRYDEN	4	1852	2115	2330	NA		115	107	18.7	560	NA			208.94
•GROTON	4	1412	1535	1318	NA		81	87	16.5	562	NA			179.00
•HUNT MEMORIAL *	2	170	158	NA	NA		11	NA	14.4	1446	NA			848.91
•ITHACA	1	8161	8153	8259	9035		487	368	16.7	676	170	98		399.29
•LANSING	4	1201	1209	1169	NA		65	76	18.6	793	NA			587.24
•NEWFIELD	4	791	775	831	NA		52	56	14.9	544	NA			142.70
•TRUMANSBURG	4	1635	1705	1684	NA		100	101	17.1	576	NA			195.66

* GEORGE JR. REPUBLIC

SOURCE: ① ANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATION — N.Y. STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION — 1965
② N.Y. STATE ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY 1964-65, STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICAL SERVICES
③ DISTRICT SUPERVISORS QUESTIONNAIRE

Figure 3

SCHOOL DISTRICT ORGANIZATION – NEW YORK STATE



* Elected by Boards of Education or Trustees of Basic Districts in Supervisory District

Table 28

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS

COUNTY	Enrollment UG M.	UG F.	G M.	G F.	Dorm Capacity M.	Dorm Capacity F.	Cost/Year Fees etc.	Cost/Year Room Board	Available Scholarships #	Available Scholarships Value	Available Student Loan Funds	% Earning ½ of Expenses	Special Programs Sum.	Special Programs Even.	Location
ALLEGANY															
Alfred University	524	385	16	9	85	280	1650	850	160	$150,000	$249,250	75%	-	-	Alfred
SUNY - Ceramics	341	72	48	4			500	878	-	-		50%	-	-	Alfred
Houghton College	447	577	-	-	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Houghton
BROOME															
Baptist Bible Sem.	178	150	-	-	54	138	606	558	10	1,260	-	75%	X	X	Johnson City
Harpur College	963	836	56	32	950	950	470	750	23	5,125	-	4%			Binghamton
CATTARAUGUS															
St. Bonaventure Univ.	1274	345	28	11	150	318	1300	850	72	120,000	120,000	10%	X	X	Olean
CHAUTAUQUA															
SUNY Fredonia	846	1252	4	1	280	720	655	780	20	1,500	11,000	-	X	X	Fredonia
CHEMUNG															
Elmira College	3	898	-	3	-	962	1635	1000	145	76,306	117,142	18%	X	X	Elmira
CHENANGO -	NONE														
CORTLAND															
SUNY Cortland	960	2085	-	-	342	1122	500	800	30	6,500	35,000	12%	X	X	Cortland
DELAWARE -	NONE														

Table 28 (continued)

FOUR YEAR COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS

COUNTY	Enrollment UG M.	UG F.	G M.	G F.	Dorm Capacity M.	Dorm Capacity F.	Cost/Year Fees etc.	Cost/Year Room Board	Available Scholarships #	Available Scholarships Value	Available Student Loan Funds	% Earning ½ of Expenses	Special Programs Sum.	Special Programs Even.	Location
OTSEGO															
Hartwick College	660	596	-	-	523	454	1625	900	160	78,000	30,000	5%	-	-	Oneonta
SUNY Oneonta	601	1902	18	10	200	808	600	696	40	6,884	10,000	75%	X	X	Oneonta
SCHOHARIE -	NONE														
SCHUYLER -	NONE														
STEUBEN -	NONE														
TIOGA -	NONE														
TOMPKINS															
Cornell University	4612	1498	2318	302			1925	1100	2300	2.1m	1 m	1%	X	-	Ithaca
SUNY - Agriculture	1600	289	648	144			900	1080	331	$168,000	$168,000	70%	X	-	Ithaca
SUNY - Home Economics	-	730	15	120	3194	3496	910	1085	37	13,700	13,700	33%	X	-	Ithaca
SUNY - I&LR	331	54	-	2			580	1085	25	21,675	21,675	50%	-	-	Ithaca
SUNY - Veterinary	221	8	47	3			1050	1080	37	13,700	-	33%	X	-	Ithaca
Ithaca College	1228	1102	25	6	1480	1730	1850	900	280	55,000	650,000	60%	-	-	Ithaca

Source: Going to College in New York State, SUNY - State Education Department, Division of Higher Education, 1964.

Table 29

HIGHER EDUCATION: TWO-YEAR COLLEGES

COUNTY	Full Time Enrollment M.	F.	Dorm Capacity M.	F.	Cost/Year Fees etc.	Room Board	Available Scholarships #	Value	Available Student Loan Funds	% Earning ½ of Expenses	Special Programs Sum.	Even.	Location
ALLEGANY													
S. U. Agric. & Tech. Coll.	1031	687	700	475	500	705	5	$ 1,952	$ 4,350	60-70%			Alfred
BROOME													
Broome Tech. Comm. Coll.	861	363			461		52	10,300	35,000	40%	X	X	Binghamton
CATTARAUGUS	NONE												
CHAUTAUQUA													
Jamestown Comm. Coll.	328	218			465-735		40	7,000	20,000	75%	X	X	Jamestown
CHEMUNG	NONE												
CHENANGO	NONE												
CORTLAND	NONE												
DELAWARE													
S. U. Agric. & Tech. Coll.	734	265	400	200	750	805	85	25,500	40,000	35%	X	X	Delhi
OTSEGO	NONE												
SCHOHARIE													
S. U. Agric. & Tech. Coll.	534	487	150	210	600	765	6	1,000	5,000	10%		X	Cobleskill
SCHUYLER	NONE												
STEUBEN													
Corning Community College	626	414		80	500	900	60	14,000	18,000	25%	X	X	Corning
TIOGA	NONE												
TOMPKINS	NONE												

Source: Going to College in New York State, SUNY - State Education Department, Division of Higher Education, 1964.

Table 30

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

COUNTY / SCHOOL	LOCATION	CONTROL	CURRICULA	ENROLLMENT
ALLEGANY				
● Ag. & Tec.	Alfred	Private	Agriculture	NA
			Trade/Industrial	NA
			Technical	NA
BROOME				
● Ridley Secretarial	Binghamton	Private	Distributive	NA
			Home Economics	NA
			Technical	NA
			Office	NA
● Lowell School of Business	Binghamton	Private	Office	NA
● Binghamton Gen. Hospital	Binghamton	Public	Med. Tech.	NA
			Nursing	107
				NA
● Our Lady of Lourdes Hosp.	Binghamton	Private	Med. Tech.	NA
● Binghamton School	Binghamton	Private	Nursing	51
● George S. Wilson Mem. Hosp.	Johnson City	Private	Nursing	19
CATTARAUGUS				
Cattaraugus South Center	Delevan-Machias	Public	Agriculture	43
			Home Economics	20
			Office	281
				344
● County South Center	Allegany	Public	Agriculture	40
			Home Economics	56
			Office	257
				353

Table 30 (continued)

COUNTY SCHOOL	LOCATION	CONTROL	CURRICULA	ENROLLMENT
CATTARAUGUS (cont.)				
● County South Center	Olean	Public	Distributive	NA
			Home Economics	222
			Office	702
			Technical	NA
				1166
● St. Francis Hospital	Olean	Private	Nursing (Prac.)	NA
● Olean Business Inst.	Olean	Private	Office	NA
● County South Center	Hinsdale	Public	Agriculture	11
			Home Economics	20
			Office	104
				135
CHAUTAUQUA				
● Chautauqua County Center Fredonia	Brocton	Public	Home Economics	35
			Office	88
				123
"	Cassadaga	Public	Agriculture	64
			Home Economics	63
			Office	140
				267
● "	Dunkirk	Public	Agriculture	NA
			Home Economics	62
			Office	408
			Trade/Industrial	129
			Technical	NA
				630
● Dunkirk School of Prac. Nurs.	Dunkirk	Private	Nursing (Prac.)	20

● Chautauqua County Center-Fredonia	Fredonia	Public	Home Economics Office	59 208 267
● Jamestown Business College	Jamestown	Private	Office	NA
● Women's Christian Assoc. Hospital	Jamestown	Private	Med. Tech.	NA
● Jamestown School	Jamestown	Public	Nursing	24
● Chautauqua County Center-Fredonia	Silver Creek	Public	Home Economics Office	49 235 284
"	Pine Valley	Public	Agriculture Home Economics Office	45 64 104 213
CHEMUNG ● Elmira So. Side Center	Elmira	Public	Home Economics Office	190 646 836
● Elmira Free Academy	Elmira	Public	Home Economics Office	123 530 653
CHEMUNG (cont.) ● Jean Summers Bus. School	Elmira	Private	Office	NA
● Arnot Ogden Hospital	Elmira	Private	Med. Tech. Nursing	NA 105 NA
● St. Joseph's Hospital	Elmira	Private	Nursing	128

Table 30 (continued)

COUNTY SCHOOL	LOCATION	CONTROL	CURRICULA	ENROLLMENT
● Chemung Co. Center	Elmira Heights	Public	Home Economics Office	138 245 383
● "	Horseheads	Public	Agriculture Home Economics Office	24 226 595 845
"	VanEtten	Public	Home Economics Office	27 100 127
● "	Waverly	Public	Agriculture Home Economics Office	37 65 197 299
DELAWARE				
Ea. Delaware Co. Center	Andes	Public	Distributive Home Economics Office Trade/Industrial	12 28 50 17 107
Ea. Delaware Co. Center	Delhi	Public	Agriculture Distributive Home Economics Office	46 NA 49 NA 242
"	Margaretsville	Public	Agriculture Distributive Home Economics Office	32 39 24 47 142

"	Roxbury	Public	Agriculture Distributive Home Economics Office	17 36 26 51 130
"	Davenport	Public	Agriculture Distributive Home Economics Office Trade/Industrial	22 NA 14 NA NA 140
OTSEGO ● Practical School of Nurs.	Oneonta	Private	Nursing (Prac.)	NA
STEUBEN ● Steuben Co. Corning Cent.	Addison	Public	Agriculture Home Economics Office Technical	42 47 NA NA 336
● Steuben Co. Corning Cent.	Bath	Public	Home Economics Office	180 434 614
● Steuben Co. Hornell Cent.	Canisteo	Public	Agriculture Home Economics Office Technical	50 89 NA NA 220
● Painted Post West Center	Corning	Public	Home Economics Office	240 458 698
● Painted Post East Center	Corning	Public	Agriculture Office	64 475 539
● Steuben Co. Hornell Cent.	Hornell	Public	Home Economics Office	106 469 575

Table 30 (continued)

COUNTY SCHOOL	LOCATION	CONTROL	CURRICULA	ENROLLMENT
● St. James Mercy Hospital	Hornell	Private	Nursing	68
● Hornell School of Prac. Nurs.	Hornell	Public	Nursing (Prac.)	NA
Hornell Center-Steuben Co.	Prattsburgh	Public	Agriculture Home Economics Office	54 61 66 181
STEUBEN (cont.) Corning Center-Steuben Co.	Savona	Public	Home Economics Office Technical	17 42 6 65
Hornell Center-Steuben Co.	Dansville	Public	Agriculture Distributive Home Economics Office	50 NA 45 NA 367
"	Jasper	Public	Agriculture Home Economics Office	48 30 51 129
● Corning Center-Steuben Co.	Odessa-Montour	Public	Distributive Home Economics Office Technical	43 12 NA NA 297
TOMPKINS ● Tompkins Co. Hospital	Ithaca	Public	Nursing	38

● Growth Center Communities

Source: Public Service Facilities Inventory for New York State, Brunswick Corporation, 1967.

Table 31

TYPES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Type	New York State Number	New York State % of Total	Appalachian Region Number	Appalachian Region % of Total	Can Operate High School?	Can Levy Tax For School Support?
Indep. Central (Village Super.)	162	16.2	11	7.2	Yes	Yes
Common	58	5.8	4	2.6	No	Yes
Union Free	107	10.7	4	2.6	Yes	Yes
Central District	408	40.8	123	80.4	Yes	Yes
City (incl. city central)	56	5.6	11	7.2	Yes	Yes
Central High School	4	.4	0	0.0	Yes	Yes
Big 6 Cities*	6	.6	0	0.0	Yes	No
Not Oper. Schools	197	19.7	0	0.0		
Total	998	100.0	153	100.0		

*New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Yonkers, Albany.

Source: Annual Education Summary 1964-65, SUNY, State Education Department, Bureau of Statistical Services, p. 11.

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal

METHODOLOGY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This report contains an inventory of known public and private water supply and sewage disposal systems in the New York State Appalachian Region. The inventory was compiled from information supplied by the State Department of Health and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Regional distribution of these facilities has been mapped and service areas for each type of system are approximated. Detailed information regarding operation has been summarized in tabular form. An inventory of active and inactive construction grants has been included in the study showing extensions of existing systems as well as new systems.

Supplementing the water and sewer systems data is information concerning ground and surface water availability and well productivity.

Evaluation of the adequacy of water and sewerage systems was related to average per capita / per day water consumption and sewage flow. In some cases quantities listed in the inventory for "water consumed" and "sewage treated" are less than the average per capita / per day yardstick would suggest. In these instances it was assumed that either the water supply or sewage treatment system was deficient, or that there was some unapparent reason why the standards did not apply.

Part of the questionnaire sent to mayors and supervisors in the growth areas provided information related to the adequacy of local water and sewer facilities. The results of this questionnaire confirm in some cases, and dispute in others, the inventory indications, and have been included in the Summary of the Data and Preliminary Analysis sections.

STANDARDS* – WATER SUPPLY

Quantity

In determining the total amount of water required by a community, estimates are made of the amounts required for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes and for firefighting and other public uses. To this total there is added an allowance for loss due to leakage, waste and similar reasons. In a city with a population of about 100,000 it would probably be necessary to have available for fire fighting an amount of water equal to that for domestic purposes. In a smaller city, the amount required for fire fighting is generally greater than that for domestic consumption.

For purposes of this study, a total of 100 gallons per person per day has been used as a standard of adequacy although consumption may run as high as 150 gallons per person per day in a high grade residential suburb or as low as 90 gallons per day in rural areas.

The probable maximum daily or hourly demand will be much greater than the average. Adequate storage reserves to meet these peak demands and a distribution system of adequate size to deliver water in increased quantities, particularly in the case of a large fire, are required. The maximum daily demand might be 150 percent of the average, with the maximum hourly demand even higher. The actual ratio must be determined from local conditions.

Quality

Water for domestic use, which is the most important consideration in a municipal supply, should be free from bacteriological or other contamination, clear, colorless, odorless, and pleasant to the taste and should contain a moderate amount of soluble mineral substances. The most acceptable water for general use will contain not less than 10 nor more than 50 parts per million of hardness.

Source of Supply

Surface streams and lakes are the most common source of supply. Ground water, in the quantities required for reliable community water supplies, are available only where conditions are exceptionally favorable. The location and capacity of ground and surface water may be seen on the *Water Systems* map .

Treatment

The type and degree of treatment required varies with the source and initial quality of the water. Water may require the removal of solids by filtration, of iron, manganese or calcium by chemical methods and filtration, or of objectionable tastes and odors by activated carbon or other methods. Public water supplies are usually protected against bacterial contamination by chlorination. Such treatment and periodic bacteriological analyses of the water are required by the State Department of Health.

SUMMARY OF THE DATA – WATER SUPPLY

Water supply systems in the *Dunkirk-Lake Erie Area* appear to be adequate in the northern portion of the growth center. The southern towns such as Westfield and Ripley have somewhat inadequate supplies which might be improved and extended to provide better service. Questionnaire responses indicated a concern with water supply particularly in areas surrounding the villages.

* *Local Planning Administration*, International City Managers Association, p. 121.

In the immediate vicinity of Dunkirk, a growing need for municipally-supplied water is developing. Respondents indicated an intent to take action in the near future on these problems.

The *Chautauqua Lake-Warren Growth Area* appears to be adequately served by municipal water supplies with the exception of the communities on the southwest side of the lake and those in the eastern portion of the growth center. Little, if any, demand for expansion or improvement of services exists according to respondents to the questionnaire. Wells provide the main source of supply as might be expected in an area where ground water is abundant.

The urbanized areas of the *Olean-Bradford Growth Area* have adequate water facilities but suburban areas such as the towns of Little Valley, Allegany and Hinsdale have developed a need for expansion of existing municipal water supplies. The Town of Friendship in the eastern portion of the growth center appears to have an inadequate water supply although this observation was not borne out by questionnaire respondents.

In the *Ashford-Nuclear Growth Area* the Town of Ashford appears to be the only community with an adequate water supply. Questionnaire respondents from the southern portion of this growth center indicated a need for improvement. The proximity of communities in the Ashford Center, such as Ellicottville, to communities in the Olean-Bradford Growth Area needing improvements suggests that a cooperative effort might be considered.

With the exception of the Village of Wellsville, towns in the *Wellsville Growth Area* appear to have inadequate water supplies. Consumption patterns are much lower than might be expected considering that the water in this area has a high degree of quality acceptability compared to water in other areas of the Appalachian Region. Although these facts emerge from information included in the inventory, questionnaire respondents were satisfied with the adequacy of present water systems.

Water supplies in the *Hornell-Alfred Growth Area* are generally adequate in the immediate vicinity of Hornell but appear to be less adequate in the smaller communities on the periphery of the growth area. The questionnaires indicate that no immediate need for extension and improvement of service in these areas exist except for the City of Hornell, which needs improvements. The basic source of water in this growth center is surface water since this is a relatively low yield area for ground water.

Water supplies are generally inadequate throughout the *Cohocton River Valley Growth Area.* Consumption patterns are only approximately one-half of what the standard indicates might be expected, a factor partially explained by the poor quality of the water in terms of chemical content. Respondents to the questionnaire, however, did not consider problems of water supply pressing at this time.

Water supplies in the *Watkins Glen-Montour Falls Growth Area* appear to be adequate, with the exception of the Town of Reading. Questionnaire responses from this area, however, revealed a concern with water problems, the cause of which is not readily seen in the inventory data.

Water supplies in the *Chemung River Valley Growth Area* appear to be highly inadequate when it is considered that many communities within the growth center do not have a public water supply. The urbanized areas of Corning and Elmira have adequate supplies but the suburban and rural areas do not.

Throughout the *Ithaca-Cortland Area* water supplies appear to be inadequate. Field studies, however, indicate that in the City of Ithaca, where the supply itself is adequate, the capacity of the filtration plant is a limitation. By all indications the City of Cortland also has an adequate water supply although the outlying villages in Cortland County have deficiencies.

With the exception of the villages of Owego and Windsor, water supplies in the *Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna Growth Area* are operating at capacity at the present time. Questionnaire respondent in the Conklin area reported that public water was needed and that action was being taken to accomplish this goal. The Broome County Planning Board estimated that existing supplies are adequate to meet future needs. It will be necessary, however, to expand the treatment plant in the City of Binghamton.

Water supplies in the *Chenango Valley Growth Area* are adequate, with the exception of the Village of Greene, which appears to have a shortage. While inventory data suggests that this water supply is deficient, it was not considered to be a problem by questionnaire respondents.

Throughout the *Susquehanna Valley Growth Area* water supplies are adequate and, in addition, are of a higher degree of acceptability in mineral content than water in other growth centers. Parts per million of hardness fall within desirable limits in nearly all areas of the growth area. Despite this, questionnaire respondents in the Oneonta and Unadilla areas expressed dissatisfaction with existing systems.

In the *Cobleskill-Schoharie Growth Area* water systems seem to be adequate on the basis of available data. Field studies and questionnaire responses, however, present contradictory evidence with problems noted in the Cobleskill and Middleburg areas not expressed in the questionnaire responses.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS – WATER SUPPLY

In 1960, the U.S. Bureau of the Census reported that 60.8 percent of the housing units of the state's Appalachian Region were connected to common water systems and 39.2 percent were not. This does not include the housing supply

in the City of Binghamton where it is assumed that nearly all units are connected to common systems. Of the 39.2 percent of the housing units not connected to public systems 32.4 had their own wells; 6.8 percent had other sources of supply such as springs, creeks, rivers, ponds, and lakes.

A breakdown of these findings by county is shown in Table 32 and the percent of housing units using common supply systems is shown in Figure 4. The percent using common systems is higher in all counties than the percentage of the population located in urban areas. This indicates that public or private water supplies are being made available to some rural dwellers in all of the Appalachian counties.

It is, unfortunately, too early to review the comprehensive intermunicipal Public Water Supply Studies and Reports being conducted in the area as most of these are now in preparation (as can be seen from Table 34). However, it is recommended that Cortland and Steuben County Boards of Supervisors be encouraged to submit an application for a grant for a Comprehensive Intermunicipal Public Water Supply Study and Report.

The *Water Supply Systems* map shows the areas served by common water systems in the State's Appalachian Region. As seen from this map and Table 33, most of the areas without treatment facilities fall outside the growth areas. Those supply areas without water treatment facilities that fall in growth areas are also identified on the map. Further details of these areas can be obtained by consulting the inventory. Table 33 shows the number of untreated supplies by growth area.

Throughout the region respondents to the questionnaire indicated a general concern for problems of water supply. However, questionnaire responses and inventory data appear to be in conflict in some areas. A number of factors may be responsible for this discrepancy. First, the standard may be too broad to reflect variations in water use between rural and urban areas. Second, the standard does not identify particular causes of deficiencies such as filter plant capacity, etc. Generally, demand for the extension and improvement of water supplies in suburban areas exists throughout the region. This demand will increase in areas selected for economic development.

STANDARDS – SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Treatment

Since most of the water consumed by communities either for industrial or household purposes eventually becomes sewage, disposal cannot be viewed as a separate problem from water supply. In major urban areas much of the water used has already been consumed by someone else before and will be consumed again. This situation is likely to prevail even more in the future in the growth areas of the State's Appalachian Region as the population increases.

Water must, therefore, be of a suitable quality for reuse. An increasing awareness of the problems involved in achieving this quality is indicated by the number of comprehensive sewer and water supply studies, waste treatment works standards, the Pure Waters Program, etc. in progress in the area.

The essentials of controlling water pollution are well known. However, it is worthwhile to review some of the basic standards of sewage treatment and pure water designation.

The term "pure water" is relative. In New York State, water is classified on a "best use" basis. A body of water may be used for a number of purposes: domestic, industrial, recreational. Its condition must conform to the standard for the use having the greatest priority. Seven classifications have been spelled out by the State Water Resources Commission:

Classification	Best Uses
AA & A	Drinking water (with approved treatment)
B	Bathing
C	Fishing
D	Industrial agricultural and drainage
E	Navigation and waste disposal
F	Waste disposal

In the Inventory of sewage facilities in this report each stream into which sewage is discharged is classified. To attain the stream classification designated by the State, sewage discharged into these streams must be treated in some manner.

The degree of treatment needed depends on the strength and volume of sewage to be treated, the volume of stream flow, pollution already present in the water from other sources and, finally, the purity standard.*

There are three levels of sewage treatment:

1. Primary treatment is a one-step process that removes about one-third of the contaminants;
2. Secondary treatment is a two-step process that removes about three-fourths of the contaminants;
3. Tertiary treatment is a three-step process that removes about 95 percent of the contaminants.

During 1965, the New York State Department of Health prescribed the minimum level of treatment required for each class of water. In addition, it also requires sewage to meet treatment levels for the highest downstream classification, not just the classification of immediate receiving waters. The new requirements are applicable to all new sewage outlets, to changes of existing equipment, to all State aid applications for construction, operation and maintenance grants and to all those applying for any kind of permit to discharge waste water.

**Pure Waters Guide*, Albany, New York State Department of Health, 1965, p.6

Treatment must meet the following requirements;*

Classification	New Requirements
AA	Tertiary treatment and chlorination
A & B	Secondary treatment and chlorination
C	Secondary treatment
D	Primary treatment
E	Primary treatment
F	Primary treatment

Capacity **

Sanitary sewers require sufficient capacity to carry the maximum daily flow, with an allowance for the infiltration of ground water into the system. For purposes of this report an average of 125 gallons per capita per day (which includes the infiltration of ground water) has been used.

The quantity of sewage contributed by small stores and industrial uses is assumed as being part of the general average. Special studies of requirements for large commercial and industrial districts have not been included as part of this study. The discharge of sanitary sewage and trade wastes from industrial and manufacturing plants varies within such a wide range – depending on the size of the plant and the nature of the industry – that the quantity of sewage can be estimated only through studies of each particular situation. The disposal of trade wastes is the responsibility of the industry producing them and private rather than municipal facilities may be appropriate, particularly in the case of larger plants.

SUMMARY OF THE DATA – SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There are 57 sewerage systems located in 52 communities throughout the Appalachian Region. Fifteen of the communities have systems which are deficient in terms of design flow per capita. Others, which are deficient in treatment plant capacity and equipment, staff, etc., are not identified by the design flow standard of 125 gallons per person.

Thirteen of the fifteen communities with deficient sewerage systems are located in growth areas. Most of these are concentrated in the *Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna* and the *Chemung River Valley Growth Areas* around major urban places which have experienced extensive suburban growth in the last 10 years. Ten of the 15 communities built or improved their sewerage systems during this same 10-year period. The five communities with obsolete systems are all located within growth areas and include Owego, Sidney, Elmira, Celoron and Portville.

Results of the questionnaire revealed a great deal about existing and potential problem areas throughout the region. Of the seventy respondents indicating dissatisfaction with community sewage disposal facilities, only 12 were from areas presently served by sewers. Two of these 12 respondents were from communities deficient in terms of the design flow standard, deficiencies in the other 10 communities were not specified.

The 58 remaining respondents were, for the most part, representing growth area communities which are beginning to feel the pressures of urban growth. Many of these communities have sustained rapid population increases since 1950 without improved means of sewage disposal.

Three growth areas appear to be badly in need of extended sewer systems, the Susquehanna Valley communities of Oneonta, Otsego and Unadilla, the communities along the shores of Lake Erie south of Dunkirk; and the communities immediately surrounding the City of Olean. Questionnaire respondents from these areas consistently reported a need for more service.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS – SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The 1960 census reported that 43.3 percent of the housing units in the Appalachian Region of New York State were connected to public sewage facilities. Table 35 shows the percentage of units served by public systems and the percentage of the population concentrated in urban areas, by county. With the exception of Chemung, Cortland, Schuyler, Steuben, and Tioga counties, public sewerage systems are available to the entire urban population and also to a limited number of rural residents in the Appalachian Region. In these five counties, the percentage of urban population exceeds the percentage of housing units served by public systems. This probably indicates a need for expanded service in those counties.

Of the 56.7 percent housing units in the region not served by public systems, 50.4 percent used septic tanks or cess pools for sewage disposal. The remaining 6.3 percent used other means of sewage disposal or none at all. On a regional basis, this 6.3 percent does not appear to be high. In specific counties, however, the percentage of units in this category may pose a problem. For example, in Schoharie County the percentage of units not served by either a public system, septic tank or cess pool is 18.4 percent. Schoharie County also has a high percentage of substandard housing units in comparison to most other counties in the region. The correlation of housing conditions with environmental sanitation should be considered in more detail.

The *Sewer Service Map* shows the area served by public systems and the location of active construction grants at the time of the inventory. Each of these projects is receiving Federal aid for the development or improvement of sewerage facilities.

A brief review of the data indicates that expanded facilities for the disposal of sewage will be necessary in most of the growth areas if increased population is to be encouraged.

Pure Waters Guide, p.7

** *Local Planning Administration*, p. 126.

Table 32

WATER SUPPLY

1960

County	% Pop. Urban	Housing Units	% H.U's Public System	% Ind. Well	% Other
Allegany	20.0	14,792	51.0	38.5	10.5
Broome	38.5*	41,951*	63.9	32.7	3.4
Cattaraugus	40.7	26,840	63.4	29.3	7.3
Chautauqua	57.1	52,454	70.0	28.6	1.4
Chemung	74.8	31,084	78.4	20.3	1.3
Chenango	21.2	13,901	50.8	37.3	11.9
Cortland	55.5	12,964	64.6	28.7	6.7
Delaware	20.7	15,543	48.5	22.8	28.7
Otsego	30.7	18,722	51.4	34.3	14.3
Schoharie	15.3	8,418	32.2	56.0	11.8
Schuyler	18.7	5,643	30.3	61.7	8.0
Steuben	43.5	32,396	59.5	32.0	8.5
Tioga	30.1	11,534	46.7	50.5	2.8
Tompkins	47.7	19,910	60.0	36.4	3.6
Region	46.4	306,152*	60.8	32.4	6.8

*Not including those in cities over 50,000 population, i.e., Binghamton

Source: Table 35, U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Housing: 1960, Volume I, States and Small Areas.
Trends in Human Resources and Their Characteristics, Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University, 1963.

Table 33

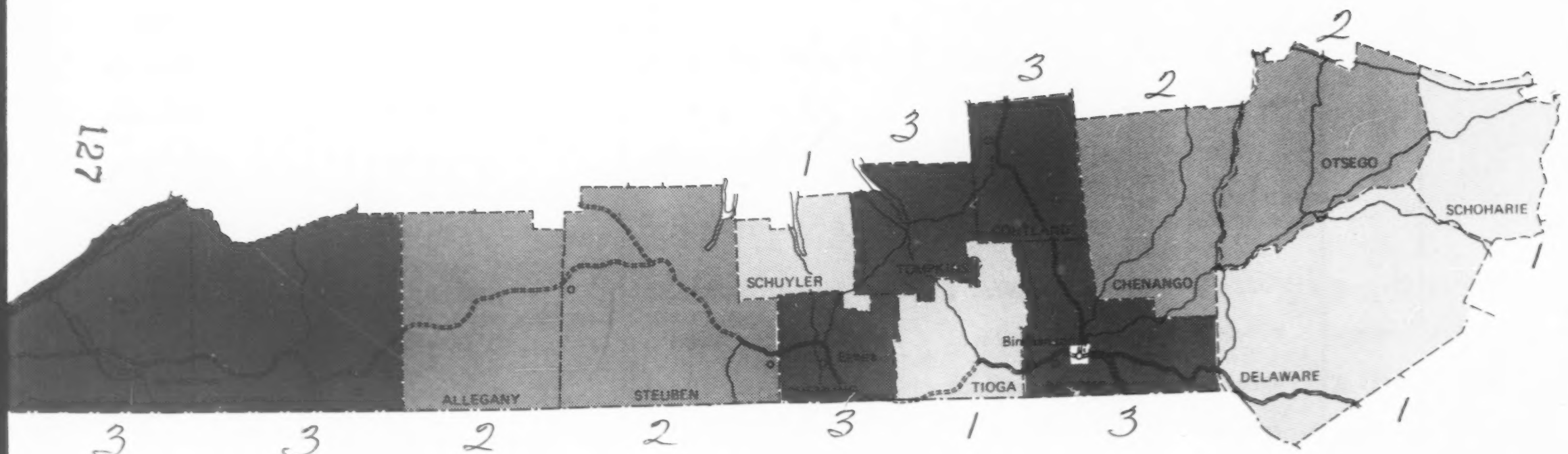
NUMBER OF WATER SUPPLIERS BY GROWTH CENTER

Growth Center	No. of Suppliers	No. of Untreated
Cobleskill-Schoharie	5	0
Susquehanna Valley	7	4
Chenango Valley	5	1
Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna	16 approx.	
Ithaca-Cortland	10	2
Chemung River Valley	10	1
Watkins Glen-Montour Falls	4	0
Cohocton River Valley	5	2
Hornell-Alfred	4	1
Wellsville	6	1
Olean-Bradford	7	2
Ashford-Nuclear	2	1
Chautauqua Lake-Warren	9	5
Dunkirk-Lake Erie	9	0

Source: Inventory Data.

Figure 4

PERCENT OF HOUSING UNITS USING PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – 1960



1 Less Than 50%

2 50 to 59.9%

3 60% and Over

4 City of Binghamton

Source: Table 32

Table 34

COMPREHENSIVE INTERMUNICIPAL PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY STUDY AND REPORT PROGRAMS

COUNTY	CPWS	STUDY AREA	APPLICANT	APPLICATION REC'D	APPLICATION APPV'D	ENGINEER	CONTRACT EFF.	CONTRACT CPLT.
ALLEGANY	54	Allegany County		1/9/67	3/2/67	Metcalf-Eddy		
BROOME	8	Broome County	Municipal Affairs	8/28/64	1/7/65	Martin-Schumaker	8/15/68	8/14/67
CATTARAUGUS	2	Gowanda (V) Perrysburg (V)&(T) Persia (T) Collins (T)	Joint Municipal Water Survey Committee	9/18/64	11/5/64	Wendel	1/12/66	1/26/67
	58	Cattaraugus Co.		4/4/67	5/4/57	Hazen-Sawyer	10/6/67	1/15/69
CHAUTAUQUA	49	Chautauqua Co.	Chautauqua Co. P. B.	10/4/66	11/3/66	Metcalf-Eddy	7/31/67	7/30/68
CHEMUNG	1	Chemung Co.	Chemung Co. P. B.	10/7/64	11/5/64	Hazen-Sawyer	5/4/66	5/3/67
CHENANGO	44	Chenango Co.	Chenango Co. P. B.	5/17/66	11/3/66	Metcalf-Eddy	8/11/67	8/10/67
CORTLAND								
DELAWARE	57	Delaware Co.	Delaware Co. P. B.	3/20/67	5/4/67	Barton, Brown, Clyde, Loguidice		
OTSEGO	14	Otsego Co.	Co. Bd. of Supvrs.	3/11/65	7/22/65	Diachishin		
SCHOHARIE	63	Schoharie Co.	Co. Bd. of Supvrs.	6/9/67		O'Brien & Gere		
SCHUYLER	52	Schuyler Co.	Co. Bd. of Supvrs.	9/28/66	1/5/67	Barton, Brown, Clyde, Loguidice		
STEUBEN								
TIOGA	35	Tioga Co.	Co. Bd. of Supvrs.	3/7/66	5/11/66	Stearns & Wheeler	3/7/67	
TOMPKINS	39	Tompkins Co.	Tomp. Co. Wat. Comm.	5/3/66	5/12/66	Metcalf-Eddy	3/31/67	3/31/68

Source: N. Y. S. Department of Health, Div. of Pure Waters, Construction Grants Activities Unit, 1967.

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Table 35

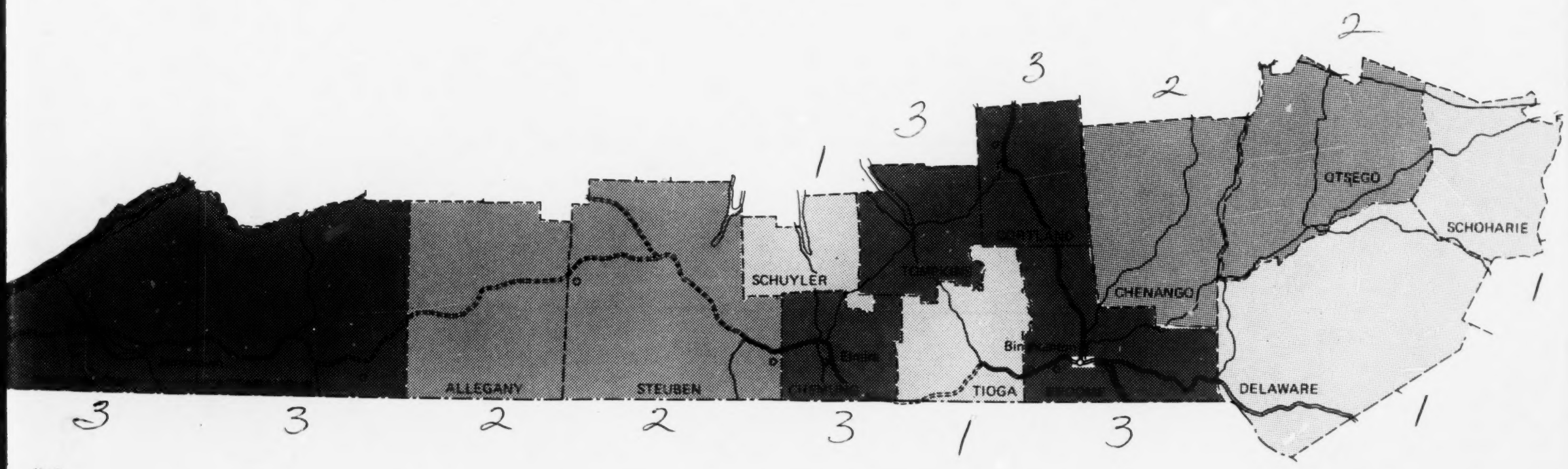
SEWAGE FACILITIES – 1960

County	Housing Units	Percent Population Urban	Percent Housing Units Served	Not Served		
				Total	Cess Pool or Septic Tank	Other or None
Allegany	14,792	20.0	26.5	73.5	65.2	8.4
Broome*	41,951*	38.5*	48.3	51.7	48.0	3.7
Cattaraugus	26,840	40.7	49.1	50.9	44.0	6.9
Chautauqua	52,454	57.1	59.3	40.7	37.4	3.3
Chemung	31,084	74.8	53.5	46.5	43.9	2.6
Chenango	13,901	21.2	27.8	72.2	62.5	9.7
Cortland	12,964	55.5	47.5	52.5	47.6	4.9
Delaware	15,543	20.7	21.9	78.1	69.8	8.3
Otsego	18,722	30.7	33.4	66.6	57.9	8.8
Schoharie	8,418	15.3	22.0	78.0	59.6	18.4
Schuyler	5,643	18.7	17.3	82.7	68.9	13.8
Steuben	32,396	43.5	38.2	61.8	51.5	9.2
Tioga	11,534	30.1	19.7	80.3	72.3	8.0
Tompkins	19,910	47.7	48.9	51.1	46.2	4.9
REGION	306,152	33.8	43.3	56.7	50.4	6.3

*Excluding those in cities over 50,000 (i.e., Binghamton)

Source: Table 35, U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Housing, 1960, Volume I, States and Small Areas

Figure 5
PERCENT OF HOUSING UNITS USING PUBLIC SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS



130

1 Less Than 25%

2 25 to 44.9%

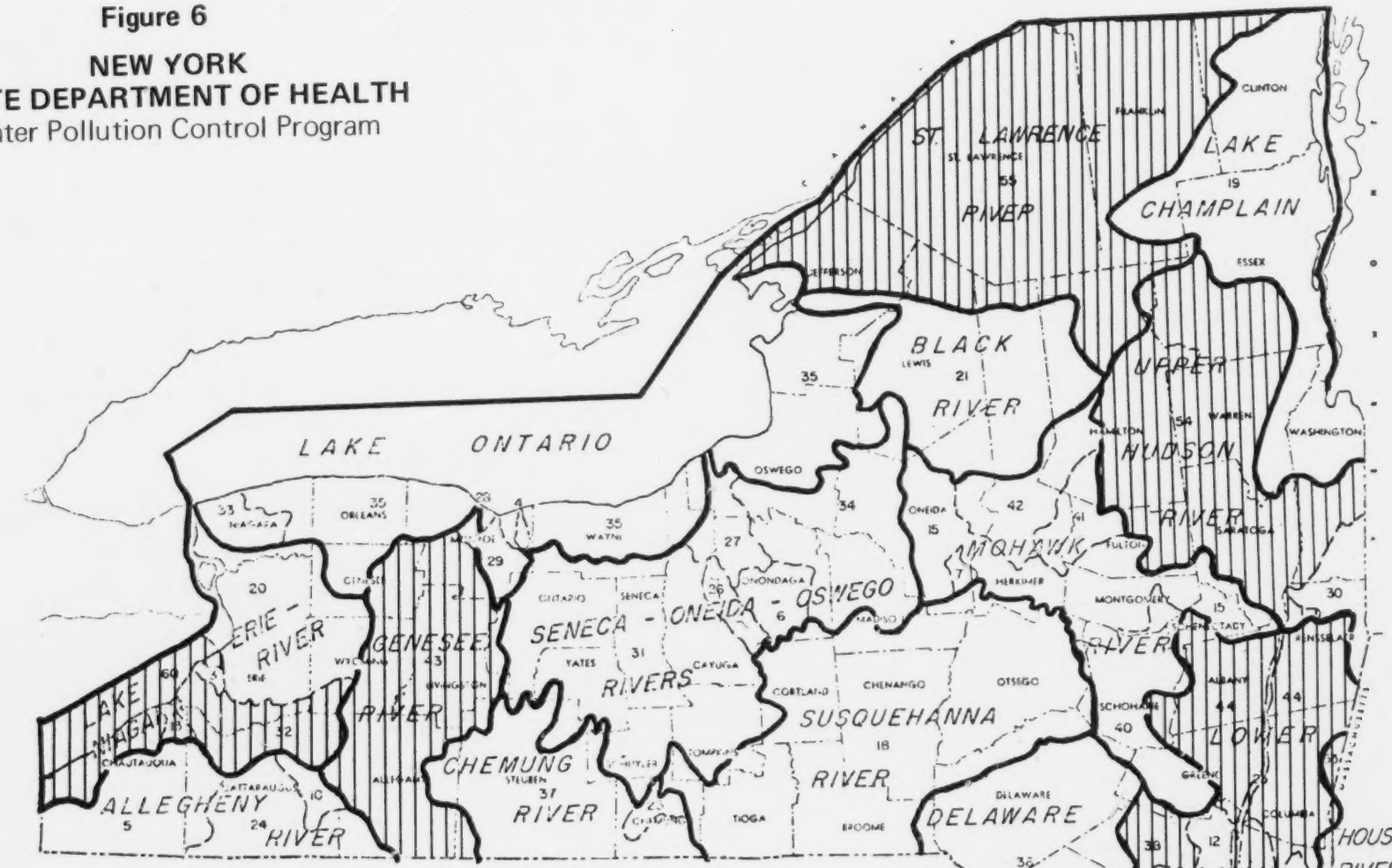
3 45% and Over

4 City of Binghamton

Source: Table 35

Figure 6

NEW YORK
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Water Pollution Control Program



REPORT NO.	DESIGNATED DRAINAGE BASIN	DRAINAGE BASIN SURVEY SERIES	REPORT NO.
1	Rondout Creek-Wallkill River	Lower Hudson River	1
2	Moriches Bay	Suffolk County	1
3	Big Sister Creek	Lake Erie-Niagara River	1
4	Mill Creek	Lake Ontario	1
5	Conewango Creek, French Creeks, and Brokenstraw Creeks	Allegheny River	1
6	Onondaga Lake	Oswego River	1
7	Sauquoit Creek	Mohawk River	1
8	Sparkill Creek	Lower Hudson	2
9	Peconic River-Flanders Bay	Suffolk County	2
10	Olean Creek	Allegheny River	2
11	Saw Mill River	Lower Hudson	6
12	Lower Esopus Creek	Lower Hudson	7
13	Silver Creek	Lake Erie-Niagara River	2
14	Great South Bay-Easterly Section	Suffolk County	3
15	Mohawk River	Mohawk River	2
16	Ramapo River	Lower Hudson	4
17	Shinnecock Bay-Mecox Bay	Suffolk County	4
18	Susquehanna River	Report on entire basin	–
19	Lake Champlain	Report on entire basin	–
20	Lake Erie (East End) – Niagara River	Lake Erie-Niagara River	3
21	Black River	Report on entire basin	–
22	Wappinger Creek	Lower Hudson	3
23	Hudson River (Main Stem Only)	Lower Hudson	5
24	Allegheny River	Allegheny River	3
25	Newtown Creek	Chemung River	1
26	Skaneateles Creek	Oswego River	2
27	Oswego River and Lower Seneca River	Oswego River	3
28	Lower Genesee River	Genesee River	1
29	Irondequoit Bay	Lake Ontario	2
30	Hoosic River	Upper Hudson	1
31	Finger Lakes	Oswego River	4
32	Cattaraugus Creek	Lake Erie-Niagara River	4

AREA NO.	DESIGNATED DRAINAGE BASIN	DRAINAGE BASIN SURVEY SERIES	REPORT NO.
33	Eighteenmile Creek	Lake Ontario	3
34	Oneida River	Oswego River	5
35	Lake Ontario	Lake Ontario	4
36	Delaware River	Report on entire basin	–
37	Chemung River	Chemung River	2
38	Streams entering the Hudson River in Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, and Putnam Counties	Lower Hudson	8
39	Upper Bay-East Lower Bay	New York City Waters	1
40	Schoharie Creek	Mohawk River	4
41	East Canada Creek	Mohawk River	5
42	West Canada Creek	Mohawk River	3
43	Upper Genesee River	Genesee River	2
44	Streams entering the Hudson River in Albany, Columbia, Greene, and Rensselaer Counties	Lower Hudson	11
45	Lower Hudson River from Mouth to Northern Westchester-Rockland County Lines	Lower Hudson	9
46	The Harlem River	New York City Waters	5
47	Lower East River	New York City Waters	4
48	Arthur Kill and Kill Van Kull	New York City Waters	3
49	West Lower Bay-Raritan Bay Portion of Staten Island	New York City Waters	6
50	Atlantic Ocean	New York City Waters	2
51	Hackensack-Saddle Rivers and Greenwood-Sterling Lakes	Lower Hudson	10
52	Jamaica Bay	New York City Waters	7
53	Housatonic River	Report on entire basin	–
54	Upper Hudson River	Upper Hudson	2
55	St. Lawrence River	Report on entire basin	–
56	Surface Waters of Eastern Suffolk County	Suffolk County	5
57	Surface Waters of Western Suffolk County	Suffolk County	6
58	Surface Waters of Nassau County	Report on entire area	–
59	Upper East River and Long Island Sound Within Queens, Bronx, and Westchester Counties		
60	Lake Erie (West End) and Tributary Streams in Chautauqua County	Lake Erie-Niagara River	6

Table 36

SEWAGE FACILITIES ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

SEPTEMBER 1967

COUNTY No. Applicant	Eligible Project Cost Federal State	Grant Amount Federal State	Grant Percent Federal State	Payments To Date Federal State	Percent Completed	Project Status Comments
ALLEGANY						
311 Belmont (V)	427,300 (427,300)	229,460 (128,190)	53.7[1] (30)	None None	0	Increase in grant accepted by applicant.
356 Caneadea (T)	492,700 (483,000)	19,700 (270,480)	4.0 (56)	None None	0	Authorized to advertise for bids.
182 Cuba (V)	302,500 44,600	151,250 13,380	50.0* 30.0	$151,250 None	99	State pick-up contract executed.
354 Friendship (V)	351,100 (351,100)	105,330 (105,330)	30.0 (30)	None None	0	Allowed to advertise for bids.
BROOME						
295 Vestal (T)	122,600 (122,600)	40,450 (36,780)	33.0 (30)	None None	15	Under construction; state contract to be executed.
242 Vestal (T) SD#1	86,099 (67,966)	25,829 (20,389)	30.0 (30)	$ 25,829 None	99	State contract to applicant for signature.
CATTARAUGUS						
409 Olean (C)	(4,500,000) (4,500,000)	(45,000) (2,655,000)	(1) (59)	None None	0	Awaiting applic. and accepted engineering report.
279 Salamanca (C)	(1,795,000)	(17,950)	(1)	None	0	Application and engineering report revisions required from applicant.
CHAUTAUQUA						
408 Brocton (V)	(2,583,000) (2,583,000)	(25,830) (1,523,970)	(1) (59)	None None	0	Awaiting application and accepted engineering report.
379 Dunkirk (C)	(8,735,000) (8,735,000)	(87,350) (5,153,650)	(1) (59)	None None	0	Awaiting application and accepted engineering report.
410 Jamestown (C)	(2,600,000) (2,600,000)	(26,000) (1,534,000)	(1) (59)	None None	0	Awaiting application and holding accepted engineering report.
245 Silver Creek (V)	1,543,600 1,543,600	763,156 463,080	49.44[2] 36	$530,300 294,300	95	Under construction.
CHEMUNG						
325 Chemung Co. SD#1	(1,100,000) (1,100,000)	(44,000) (616,000)	(4) (56)	None None	0	FWPCA grant application being processed by NYSDH.
297 Elmira (C)	(178,000) (178,000)	(58,700) (53,400)	(33) (30)	None None	0 0	Applicant will request increase in grant.
CHENANGO						
277 Bainbridge (V)	640,300 640,300	336,500 192,106	52.55[3] 30	$166,900 59,450	60	Under construction; State payment being processed.
300 Greene (V)	395,700 (395,700)	217,239 (118,710)	54.90[4] 30	None None	0	Bids exceeded authorized amount; new referendum required.
113 Norwich (C)	612,100 (3,821)	183,630 1,146	30 (30)	$183,630 None	99	Final audit completed; State pick-up contract to be executed.
CORTLAND						
DELAWARE						
256 Sidney (V)	304,500 (304,500)	91,350 (91,350)	30 (30)	None None	0	Awaiting additional copies of approved engineering report.

Table 36 (continued)

COUNTY No. Applicant	Eligible Project Cost Federal State	Grant Amount Federal State	Grant Percent Federal State	Payments To Date Federal State	Percent Completed	Project Status Comments
DELAWARE (cont.)						
366 Stamford (V)	699,250 (699,250)	(6,992) (412,558)	(1) (59)	None None	0	Amended application and additional information to be supplied by applicant.
OTSEGO						
338 Cooperstown (V)	618,000 (618,000)	316,416 (185,400)	51.2 (30)	None None	0	Bids under review by Applicant.
339 Milford (V)	51,328 (51,328)	10,890 (19,900)	21.22 (38.78)	None None	0	New application and engineering report to be submitted by Applicant.
SCHOHARIE						
SCHUYLER						
STEUBEN						
331 Corning (C)	(968,000) (968,000)	(250,712) (542,080)	(25.9)* (56)	None None	0	Grant application cannot be issued by FWPCA until ARC approval.
373 Erwin (T)	(918,000) (918,000)	(220,320) (514,080)	(24) (56)	None None	0	Acceptance of offer sent to FWPCA.
280 Hornell (C)	3,000,000 (3,000,000)	823,650 (1,703,100)	27.46[5] (56.77)	None None	0	Construction contract awarded.
TIOGA						
239 Owego (V)	625,972 653,100	187,791 195,930	30 30	$169,000 149,633	99	Final audits being prepared.
TOMPKINS						
278 Dryden (V)	757,000 757,000	401,520 227,100	53.04[6] 30	150,900 78,860	65	Under construction.
412 Dryden (T)	(130,500) (130,500)	(1,305) (76,995)	(1) (59)	None None	0	Eligibility determination 9/8/67. Engineering report under review by NYSDH.
224 Ithaca (C)	154,800 (20,000)	46,400 6,000	30 (30)	$ 46,400 None	99	State pick-up contract being processed.
267 Ithaca (C)	327,000 327,000	98,100 98,100	30 30	84,700 63,990	98	Awaiting applicant's request for final inspection.
167 Trumansburg (V)	486,905	137,000	28.15	113,000	99	Completed final payment not made. Operational difficulties.
None: completed prior to May 12, 1965.						

( ) Amounts and percentages in parenthesis are proposed project costs and grant amounts.
* Project has received an additional 20% grant from Accelerated Public Works Program.

[1]Percent includes FWPCA - 30% and ARC - 23.7%.
[2]Percent includes FWPCA - 30% and Appal - 19.44%.
[3]Percent includes FWPCA - 7.45% and ARC - 45.10%.
[4]Percent includes FWPCA - 30% and ARC - 24.90%.
[5]Percent includes FWPCA - 3.23% and ARC - 24.22% (sic.).
[6]Federal aid under PL660 - 30% and ARC 214 - 23.04%.

Source: Construction Grants Activities, New York State Department of Health, Division of Pure Waters, October 9, 1967.

Table 37

SEWAGE FACILITIES – INACTIVE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
SEPTEMBER 1967

COUNTY No. Applicant	Eligible Project Cost Federal State	Grant Amount Federal State	Grant Percent Federal State	Payments To Date Federal State	Project Completed	Project Cancelled
ALLEGANY						
7 Alfred (V)	279,603	83,431	30	$ 83,431	X	
165 Alfred (V)	31,786	9,535	30	,535	X	
207 Bolivar (V)	155,868	77,934	50	77,934	X	
BROOME						
1 Binghamton (C)	1,680,804	250,000	14	250,000	X	
100 Endicott (V)						X
120 Johnson City (V)						X
117 Union (T)	108,600	32,351	30	32,351	X	
262 Union (T)						X
304 Union (T)						X
58 Vestal (T)	438.498	131,549	30	131,549	X	
161 Vestal SD#1	71,418	20,688	29	20,688	X	
CATTARAUGUS						
26 Gowanda (V)	303,258	90,977	30	90,977	X	
CHAUTAUQUA						
162 Chautauqua Ut. Dist.	115,046	34,513	30	34,513	X	
74 Dunkirk (C)	29,000	8,700	30	8,700	X	
76 Fredonia (V)	481,600	144,254	30	144,254	X	
82 Fredonia (V)	22,860	6,850	30	6,850	X	
19 Jamestown (C)	269,378	80,813	30	80,813	X	
215 Jamestown (C)	782,559	391,279	50	391,279	X	
	45,000	13,500	30	13,500	X	
24 Mayville (V)	323,909	97,172	30	97,172	X	
40 Westfield (V)						X
CHEMUNG						
171 Chemung Co. SD#1	4,087,859	1,197,236	29.3	$1,197,236	X	
241 Chemung Co.	59,800	16,230	27.1	16,230	X	
10 Elmira Heights						X
CHENANGO						
CORTLAND						
87 Cortland (C)	282,693	84,809	30	84,809	X	
DELAWARE						
OTSEGO						
337 Richfield Springs						X
SCHOHARIE						
13 Richmondville (V)	83,133	24,940	30	24,940	X	
SCHUYLER						
101 Montour Falls (V)	229.823	65,504	28.5	65,504	X	
STEUBEN						
21 Painted Post (V)	231,280	95,405	41.25	95,405	X	
TIOGA						
41 Owego (V)						X
150 Owego (V)						X
TOMPKINS						
142 Cayuga Heights (V)	277,001	83,100	30	83,100	X	
144 Groton (V)	455,220	136,566	30	136,566	X	
55 Ithaca (C)	882,609	250,000	28	250,000	X	

Source: Inactive Construction Grants, New York State Department of Health, Division of Pure Waters, September 15, 1967.

Table 38

COMPREHENSIVE SEWERAGE STUDIES AND REPORTS

COUNTY	WPC CS	STUDY AREA	APPLICANT	APPLICATION REC'D	APPLICATION APPV'D	ENGINEER	CONTRACT EFF.	CONTRACT CPLT.
ALLEGANY	170	Allegany County	Allegany Co. P. B.	1/9/67	1/9/67	Metcalf-Eddy		
BROOME								
CATTARAUGUS	113	Cattaraugus Co.	Cattaraugus Co. S. A.	10/18/65	10/18/65	Hazen-Sawyer	9/20/67	9/19/68
CHAUTAUQUA	174	Chautauqua Co.	Chautauqua Co. S. A.	2/7/67	2/7/67	Metcalf-Eddy	7/31/67	9/19/68
CHEMUNG		Chemung Co.						
CHENANGO	155	Chenango Co.	Chenango Co. P. B.	5/23/66	5/23/66	Metcalf-Eddy	8/11/67	8/10/68
CORTLAND	127	Marathon (T)	Supervisor	12/23/63	11/1/65	Stearns & Wheeler	5/3/66	9/31/67
	164	Marathon (V) Cortland Co.	Mayor Co. Board of Supvrs.	10/3/66	10/4/66	Stearns & Wheeler		
DELAWARE	177	Delaware Co.	Delaware Co. P. B.	3/20/67	3/28/67	Barton, Brown, Clyde, Loguidice		
OTSEGO	152	Otsego Co.	Otsego Co. P. B.	8/18/66	8/18/66	Diachishin	7/20/67	7/19/68
SCHOHARIE	184	Schoharie Co.	Co. Board of Supvrs.	6/27/67	6/23/67	O'Brien-Gere		
SCHUYLER	182	Schuyler Co.	Co. Board of Supvrs.	5/29/67	6/5/67	Barton, Brown, Clyde, Loguidice		
TIOGA	185	Tioga Co.	Co. Board of Supvrs.	6/22/67	6/22/67	Stearns & Wheeler		
TOMPKINS	71	South Tomp. Co.		12/17/64	12/21/64	Grandel & Miller	2/16/67	2/15/68
		North Tomp. Co.	Greater Ithaca R. P. B.			O'Brien-Gere		

Note: Records not up to date.
Source: Water Pollution Control, Comprehensive Sewerage Study and Report Program, New York State Department of Health.

Table 39

PER CAPITA SEWER AND WATER EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	Sewage Disposal Capital Expenditures	Sewage Disposal Other	Other Sanitation	Water Supply Expenditures	Water Supply Revenue
Allegany	1.82	0.83	1.62	6.30	5.61
Broome	9.10	2.41	3.19	6.69	8.46
Cattaraugus	4.80	1.07	2.13	7.51	7.55
Chautauqua	2.83	2.23	2.41	7.38	9.04
Chemung	5.45	4.02	3.44	6.18	10.29
Chenango	1.38	0.69	0.67	6.58	6.77
Cortland	1.94	1.40	2.18	5.36	5.81
Delaware	1.70	0.59	0.78	5.50	5.62
Otsego	0.77	0.56	0.76	4.92	5.24
Schoharie	1.01	0.66	0.92	14.32	5.30
Schuyler	0.83	0.37	0.17	3.55	3.74
Steuben	1.19	0.83	1.75	5.34	6.51
Tioga	1.03	0.97	0.33	2.47	2.92
Tompkins	8.48	3.25	1.86	6.99	6.72

Source: Census of Governments, Government in New York, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1962, Table 28, pp. 44-49.

Table 40

SUMMARY – WATER SUPPLIES BY COUNTY

COUNTY	NUMBER OF SUPPLIES	OWNERSHIP		NO. OF TREATED SUPPLIES										NO. OF SUPPLIES WITH NO TREATMENT
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE	Ammoniation	Chlorination	Aux. supply chlorinated	Coagulation	Slow sand filters	Gravity rapid sand filters	Pressure sand filters	Activated carbon	Corrosion control	Fluoridation	
Allegany	21	14	7		5		1		2	1	1	1		16
Broome	18*	15	3		4	1	1		1		1	1		13
Cattaraugus	20	17	3		9	1	2		2		1	2	1	10
Chautauqua	24	17	7	2	16		6		6		3	6	1	8
Chemung	5	4	1	1	3	2	1		1	1	1		2	1
Chenango	12	7	5		7		2		1	2	1	1		5
Cortland	7	7	0		5			1						2
Delaware	31	12	19		15	6	3	3		3	2	3		10
Otsego	19	9	10		12	3	2		1	2	2	1	1	7
Schoharie	8	5	3		6	4	2			3	2	2	1	2
Schuyler	5	3	2	1	4	1	1		1		1			1
Steuben	20	17	3	1	9	2	1			1				9
Tioga	8	5	3	1	5	2	1		1		1	3		3
Tompkins	9	4	5		5		2		2			1		3

*Excluding Deposit (V) which is included in Delaware Co.

Source: Bulletin 19, Public Water Supply Data, Albany, State of New York, Public Health Department Bureau of Environmental Sanitation, updated by information from local, district and regional public health engineers.

Table 41

INVENTORY OF WATER FACILITIES

Source: N. Y. State Dept. of Health, Bureau of Environmental Sanitation, Bulletin 19, "Public Water Supply Data," 1960.

GROWTH CENTER COMMUNITIES

Municipality, District or Water Company	City Village Town	Water Works in Charge of	Source	TREATMENT: Ammoniation	Chlorination	Aux. supply chlorinated	Coagulation	Slow sand filters	Gravity rapid sand filters	Pressure sand filters	Activated carbon	Corrosion control	Fluoridation	Population	% Population Served	Consumption (gallons per day)	Storage (gallons)	% of Services Metered	Pumped	Gravity	Watershed Rules Enacted	Hardness P.P.M.	Alkalinity P.P.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
ALLEGANY COUNTY																							
• Alfred	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells and springs	..	x			-	..	..	..	..	..	3,600	100	140,000	500,000	100	x	x	8/18/33	153	172
• Almond	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs	..	..	..	..		..	..	-	-	..	533	90	50,000	150,000	75		x	None	128	141
• Andover	Village	Board of Trustees	Brook, springs, aux. well	..	-	-	-	-	-	gv	..	-	..	1,351	95	100,000	300,000	5	..	..	None	64	150
Angelica	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs	..	..	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	v	928	90	50,000	1 mil.	98	x	x	None	61	49
*Belfast W. D.	Belfast (T)	Board of Water Com.	Wells	.	..	..	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	646	98	40,000	250,000	100	x	..	None	124	167
• *Belmont	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	..	x	..	1,211	98	120,000	700.000	100	x		None	46	272
Bolivar	Village	Board of Trustees	Spring, aux. well		x	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1,490	85	80,000	320,000	0	x	x	None	116	93
Canaseraga	Village	Board of Water Com.	Spring and well	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	693	95	50,000	200,000	0	x	x	None	160	140
• *Cuba	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, aux. wells	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,783	100	280,000	900,000	100	x	x	None	90	79
Fillmore	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs and well	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	527	90	30,000	100,000	4	..	x	None	140	143
Fillmore	Village	Mr. Gerald Cook	Spring and well	..	..	.	..	..		.	..	..	..	527	10	3,000	None	0	..	x	None	280	196
• Friendship	Village	Board of Water Com.	Springs and wells	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,341	100	80,000	450,000	90	x	x	None	152	189
• Nile, U.	Friendship (T)	Village of Friendship	Friendship (V)	..		..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	.....	.....	.....
Houghton, U.	Caneadea (T)	Houghton College	Springs and well				..	..	..	..	.	..	..	500	100	50,000	14,000	0	x	x	None	76	178
Houghton College	Caneadea (T)	.....	.....	..	..	..	.		..	..	.	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	.....	.....	.....
Hume	Village	E. Benjamin	Springs	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	2,200	50	4,000	.....	0	....	x	None	120	140
Richburg	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	564	100	60,000	250,000	100	....	x	4/21/32	44	46
Rushford W. D. #1	Rushford (T)	Rushford Town Board	Well	..	..	.	..			..	.	..	..	600	.....	.....	50,000	.....	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• Scio W. D.	Scio (T)	Scio Town Board	Springs, well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532	90	40,000	117,000	1	x	....	None	124	102
Stannards, U.	Willing (T)	Stannards Cooperative Water System	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	100	20,000	None	0	x	....	None	90	202
• Wellsville	Village	Board of Water and Light Com.	Genesee River	..	x	..	x	-	x	..	x	..	..	6,402	100	800,000	8,000 000	95	x	....	8/15/17	46	32
Whitesville, U.	Independence (T)	Whitesville Water Co.	Springs, well aux. well	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	90	25,000	10,000	0	x	x	None	33	25

Table 41 (continued)

Municipality, District or Water Company	City Village Town	Water Works in Charge of	Source	TREATMENT: Ammoniation	Chlorination	Aux. supply chlorinated	Coagulation	Slow sand filters	Gravity rapid sand filters	Pressure sand filters	Activated carbon	Corrosion control	Fluoridation	Population	% Population Served	Consumption (gallons per day)	Storage (gallons)	% of Services Metered	Pumped	Gravity	Watershed Rules Enacted	Hardness P.P.M.	Alkalinity P.P.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
BROOME COUNTY																							
● xBinghamton *(Well only)	City	Bureau of Water	Susquehanna River and well	..	x	..	x	..	x	..	x	..	..	82,190	100	10 mil.	10.75 mil.	100	x	....	None	52	39
● Bigelow Bevier W. D.	Dickinson (T)	Board of Water Com.	Binghamton (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	800	1,800	0	...	x	None	.....	.....
● Binghamton W. D. #1	Binghamton (T)	Binghamton Town Board	Binghamton (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	100	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....
● Binghamton W. D. #2	Binghamton (T)	Binghamton Town Board	Binghamton (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	100	16,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....
● Morningside Heights W. D.	Chenango (T)	Chenango Town Board	Upper Front St. W. D. Bingham-ton (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	...	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....
● Port Dickinson	Village	Binghamton (C)	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,436	100	148,000	.....	100	....	.....	None	.....	.....
● Upper Front St. W. D. #3	Dickinson (T)	Board of Water Com.	Binghamton (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	75	3,000	.....	100	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
● Vestal W. D. #6	Vestal (T)	Vestal Town Board	Binghamton (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	100	Dom 120,000 Com 1 mil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....
● Chenango W. D. #1	Chenango (T)	Chenango Town Board	Wells	..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	75	125,000	100,000	100	x	....	5/11/33	33	87
● Deposit	Village	SEE	DELAWARE	COUNTY																			
● Endicott Water Works Co.	Union (T)	Endicott (V)	Wells	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,000	100	7 mil.	6.5 mil.	100	x	....	None	142	18
● Dickinson W. D. #2	Dickinson (T)	Endicott Water Works Co.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	100	1,450	.....	100	x	....	None	.....	.....
● Endicott	Village	Endicott Water Works Co.	.....	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	....	None	.....	.....
● Endwell, U.	Union (T)	Endicott Water Works Co.	.....	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	100	680,000	.....	100	x	....	None	.....	.....
● Twin Orchard W. D.	Vestal (T)	Endicott Water Works Co.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	100	20,000	.....	100	...	....	None	.....	.....
● Union, U.	Union (T)	Endicott Water Works Co	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....
● Vestal W. D. #1	Vestal (T)	Board of Water Com.	Endicott Water Works Co. and aux. well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	100	40,000	None	100	x	....	None	.....	.....
● West Endicott, U.	Union (T)	Endicott Water Works Co.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	100	1 mil.	.....	100	....	....	None	.....	.....
● Hale Subdivision W. D.	Chenango (T)	Bert Hale	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	100	24,000	750	0	x	....	None	132	175
● Hillcrest W. D. #1	Fenton (T)	Fenton Town Board	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	95	200,000	750,000	0	x	....	1/25/29	136	128
● Johnson City	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,707	100	6 mil.	4 mil.	100	x	....	None	156	133
● Dickinson W. D. #5	Dickinson (T)	Johnson City (V)	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....
● Prospect Terrace W. D. #5	Dickinson (T)	Board of Water Com.	Johnson City (V)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	.....	12,000	.....	.....	x	....	None	.....	.....
● Keeler Ave. Water Supply Association	Chenango (T)	Keeler Ave. Water Supply Association	Drilled wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	100	4,000	500	0	x	....	None	74	73

Table 41 (continued)

Municipality, District or Water Company	City Village Town	Water Works in Charge of	Source	TREATMENT: Ammoniation	Chlorination	Aux. supply chlorinated	Coagulation	Slow sand filters	Gravity rapid sand filters	Pressure sand filters	Activated carbon	Corrosion control	Fluoridation	Population	% Population Served	Consumption (gallons per day)	Storage (gallons)	% of Services Metered	Pumped	Gravity	Watershed Rules Enacted	Hardness P.P.M.	Alkalinity P.P.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
● Langdon Park Water Supply	Kirkwood (T)	Kirkwood Town Board	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	100	18,000	2,000	.....	x	....	None	92	248
● River Road Water Association	Chenango (T)	River Road Water Association	Drilled well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	100	4,500	1,050	.....	x	....	None	46	27
● State Road Water Supply Assoc.	Fenton (T)	State Road Water Supply Association	Springs and well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	100	10,000	5,000	0	....	x	None	30	100
● Sycamore Gardens	Chenango (T)	Bert Hale	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	100	12,000	1,500	0	x	....	None	128	172
● Valley Vista W. D.	Kirkwood (T)	Kirkwood Town Board	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	100	6,800	1,000	100	x	....	None	56	197
● Vestal W. D. #2	Vestal (T)	Vestal Town Board	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	70,000	3,500	0	x	....	None	130	192
● Vestal W. D. #3	Vestal (T)	Vestal Town Board	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	.....	4,000	23,000	.....	x	....	None	56	193
● Vestal W. D. #4	Vestal (T)	Vestal Town Board	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	500,000	.....	x	....	None	124	92
● Vestal W. D. #5	Vestal (T)	Vestal Town Board	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	100	13,600	4,000	.....	x	....	None	260	136
● Whitney Point Water Co.	Triangle (T)	Whitney Point (V)	Springs and Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	100	80,000	450,000	100	x	x	None	50	45
Lisle	Village	Whitney Point Village Board	Point Water Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	100	.....	.....	....	....	....	None	.....	.....
● Whitney Point	Village	Whitney Point Village Board	Whitney Point Water Co.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	735	40	.....	.....	....	....	....	None	.....	.....
● Windsor	Village	Board of Trustees	Spring; aux. well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	..	1,000	100	75,000	200,000	1	x	x	None	44	24
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY																							
● Allegany	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700	100	250,000	132,000	100	x	....	None	124	104
● Allegany W. D. #2	Allegany (T)	Allegany Town Board	From Allegany (V)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	.....	17,700	.....	.....	....	....	None	.....	.....
● Fairfax	Allegany (T)	Allegany Town Board	From Allegany (V)	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	40	.....	4,000	.....	100	....	....	None	.....	.....
● Cattaraugus	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs and wells	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	95	200,000	600,000	100	x	x	None	82	77
Delevan	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	84	48,000	52,000	0	....	x	None	163	125
● East Randolph	Village	Board of Trustees	Well	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	707	90	30,000	200,000	0	x	x	None	88	82
● Ellicottville	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs and aux. wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,016	95	200,000	350,000	100	x	x	None	100	87
Franklinville	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	x	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	2,100	99	200,000	700,000	100	x	....	2/28/31	100	97
Gowanda	Village	Board of Water Com.	Pt. Peter Brook Springs and Aux. wells	..	x	..	x	..	x	..	x	..	..	3,156	100	400,000	4.5 mil.	100	x	x	4/2/31	180	176
Collins W. D. #4 Erie Co.	Collins (T)	Collins Town Board	Gowanda (V)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	.....	52,000	.....	.....	....	....	None	.....	.....
● Hinsdale W. D.	Hinsdale (T)	Hinsdale Town Board	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	100	50,000	24,000	0	x	....	None	140	114
Limestone	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	90	70,000	100,000	0	x	....	None	60	40

Table 41 (continued)

Municipality, District or Water Company	City Village Town	Water Works in Charge of	Source	TREATMENT: Ammoniation	Chlorination	Aux. supply chlorinated	Coagulation	Slow sand filters	Gravity rapid sand filters	Pressure sand filters	Activated carbon	Corrosion control	Fluoridation	Population	% Population Served	Consumption (gallons per day)	Storage (gallons)	% of Services Metered	Pumped	Gravity	Watershed Rules Enacted	Hardness P.P.M.	Alkalinity P.P.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
● Little Valley....	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, Aux. Wells	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,280	100	200,000	85,400	100	x	x	None	70	46
Machias, U.....	Machias (T)	O. W. Pierce Water Co.....	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	90	50,000	42,500	0	....	x	None	104	86
● Olean	City	Water Dept.....	Olean Creek..	..	x	..	x	..	x	..	..	x	x	24,590	100	3,800,000	10 mil.	100	x	....	1/29/18	70	53
● Allegany W. D. #1	Allegany (T)	Allegany Town Board	From Olean (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	100	4,000	132,000	0	....	....	5/14/58 None	.....	.....
Otto W. D.....	Otto (T).....	Otto Town Board	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	25	5,000	600	0	....	x	None	80	75
● Portville	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, Aux. Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	..	1,018	90	100,000	400,000	100	x	x	None	66	43
● Randolph	Village	Board of Water Com.	Springs & Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	95	250,000	35,000	1	x	x	None	102	85
● Salamanca	City	Board of Water and Light Com.	Wells, Newton Run	..	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,600	95	1.2 mil.	4.4 mil.	100	x	x	None	62	54
● Killbuck W. D.....	Great Valley (T)	Great Valley Town Board....	From Salamanca (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Sandusky, U...	Freedom (T)	Village of Arcade	SEE ARCADE (V) WYOMING CO.																				
South Dayton..	Village.....	Board of Trustees	Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	719	100	150,000	200,000	100	x	x	None	60	220
● West Valley, U	Ashford (T)..	West Valley Crystal Water Co.	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	80	32,000	50,000	0	....	x	None	122	117
● Yorkshire W. D.....	Yorkshire (T)	Yorkshire Town Board	SEE ARCADE (V) WYOMING CO.																				
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY																							
● Brockton	Village	Board of Trustees	Slippery Rock Creek, Aux. Bear Lake	..	x	..	x	..	x	..	x	x	..	1,380	100	385,066	90 mil.	100	x	x	4/23/21	105	89
Cassadaga	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	676	95	140,000	160,000	0	x	....	1/7/29	101	100
● Lily Dale, U	Pomfret (T)..	Lily Dale Assembly	Cassadaga (V)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W-100 S-2,000	100	20,000	.....	.....	....	....	None	101	100
● Chautauqua Institute	Chautauqua (T)	Chautauqua Utilities	Chautauqua Lake	x	x	..	x	..	x	..	x	x	..	W-600 S-15,000	100	207,000	300,000	0	x	....	None	58	46
Cherry Creek..	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, Aux. Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	631	50	300,000	225,000	100	x	x	None	80	83
Clymer, U.....	Clymer (T)..	Clymer Water Co.	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	80	30,000	17,000	0	x	....	None	128	105
● Dunkirk	City	Board of Water Com.	Lake Erie.....	..	x	..	x	..	x	..	x	x	..	19,000	100	4.6 mil.	2.5 mil.	100	x	....	None	100	80
● Shorewood W. D.....	Dunkirk (T)	Dunkirk Town Board	Dunkirk (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	100	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
● Van Buren Bay W. D.	Pomfret	Pomfret Town Board	Dunkirk (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
● Forest Park, U	Westfield (T)	Forest Park-on Lake Erie Inc.	Lake Erie.....	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	100	20,000	1,100	0	x	....	None	132	110
Forestville	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs & Drilled Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	786	90	288,000	350,000	5	x	x	None	82	68

Table 41 (continued)

Municipality, District or Water Company	City Village Town	Water Works in Charge of	Source	TREATMENT: Ammoniation	Chlorination	Aux. supply chlorinated	Coagulation	Slow sand filters	Gravity rapid sand filters	Pressure sand filter	Activated carbo	Corrosion control	Fluoridation	Population	% Population Served	Consumption (gallons per day)	Storage (gallons)	% of Services Metered	Pumped	Gravity	Watershed Rules Enacted	Hardness P.P.M.	Alkalinity P.P.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Fredonia	Village	Board of Trustees	Canadaway Creek	..	x	..	x	..	x	..	..	x	.	7,095	95	936,000	375 mil.	100	....	x	A.6/23/52	86	63
Berry Road W. D.	Pomfret (T)	Pomfret Town Board	Fredonia (V)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	.....	6,225	.....	.....	....	....	None	.....	.....
Frewsburg W. D.	Carroll (T)..	Board of Trustees—Town of Carroll	2 Drilled Wells	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	..	1,383	85	150,000	200,000	100	x	....	None	168	144
Greencrest-on-the-Lake	Portland (T)	Greencrest-on-the-Lake, Inc.	Lake Erie & inf. gallery	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	100	12,000	7,500	0	x	....	None	184	146
Jamestown	City	Board of Public Utilities	Wells	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,354	100	5.3 mil.	7.5 mil.	100	x	....	None	88	87
Celeron	Village	Jamestown Board of Public Utilities	Jamestown (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,555	100	.....	.....	100	....	....	None	.....	.....
Ellicott (T) (4 Districts)	Ellicott (T)..	Jamestown Board of Public Utilities	Jamestown (C)	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,78[illegible]	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	None	.....	.....
Falconer	Village	Jamestown Board of Public Utilities	Jamestown (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,292	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	None	.....	.....
Lakewood	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	3,013	100	292,000	600,000	100	x	....	None	172	152
Busti W. D. #1	Busti (T).....	Busti Town Board	Lakewood (V)	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	500	100	40,000	100,000	100	....	....	None	.....	.....
Busti W. D. #2	Busti (T).....	Busti Town Board	Lakewood (V)	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	500	100	30,800	.....	100	....	....	None	.....	.....
Mayville	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	..	..	..		.	.		.	.	1,492	100	150,000	320,000	100	x	....	None	128	109
Point Chautauqua. U	Chautauqua (T)	Point Chautauqua Land Association	Chautauqua Lake	..	x	..	..	.	..		..	..	..	425	42	16,000	5,600	0	x	....	None	48	43
Prendergast Point W. D.	Chautauqua (T)	Prendergast Point Assoc.-Cottage Owners	Driven Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	10,000	1,000	0	x	....	None	72	106
Ripley, W. D.	Ripley (T)....	Ripley Town Board	Palmer Gulf..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,225	100	30,000	20 mil.	100	....	x	None	54	23
Sherman	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	853	75	100,000	210,000	100	x	....	None	168	152
Shorehaven, U	Ripley (T)....	Shorehaven Improv. Association	Infil. gallery, Lake Erie..	..	x	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	150	100	10,000	500	0	x	....	None	260	135
Silver Creek	Village	Board of Water Com.	Silver Creek..	..	x	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	3,068	100	830,000	250 mil.	100	....	x	None	76	60
Hanover W. D. #1	Hanover (T)	Hanover Town Board	Silver Creek (V)	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	1,000	.....	200,000	.....	.....	....	....	None	.....	.....
Sunset Bay	Hanover (T)	Hanover Water Dist.	Silver Creek (V)	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	None	.....	.....
Sinclairville	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs & Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	98	60,000	45,000	10	x	x	None	90	91
Van Buren Point, U.	Portland (T)	Van Buren Point Management Corp.	Lake Erie	..	x	..	x		x	x	..	x	..	400	100	30,000	20,000	0	x	....	None	80	89
Westfield	Village	Board of Public Utilities	Chautauqua Cr., Aux. Minton Creek	..	x	..	x	..	x	..	..	..	x	3,649	100	830,000	54 mil.	100	x	x	12/21/25	92	32
Woodlawn, U.	North Harmon (T)	Woodlawn Cottage Owners Assoc.	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	10,000	300	0	x	....	None	192	135

Table 41 (continued)

Municipality, District or Water Company	City Village Town	Water Works in Charge of	Source	TREATMENT: Ammoniation	Chlorination	Aux. supply chlorinated	Coagulation	Slow sand filters	Gravity rapid sand filters	Pressure sand filters	Activated carbon	Corrosion control	Fluoridation	Population	% Population Served	Consumption (gallons per day)	Storage (gallons)	% of Services Metered	Pumped	Gravity	Watershed Rule Enacted	Hardness P.P.M.	Alkalinity P.P.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CHEMUNG COUNTY																							
• Beaver Valley Subdv.	Catlin (T). .	Catlin Town Board	Well	..	..	..	..	.	..		..	..	..	1,200	100	120,000	100,000	.....	x	....	None	108	99
• Elmira	City	Water Board	Chemung River & Hoffman Creek	x	x	x	x	..	x	..	x	..	x	32,785	100	6,500,000	10 mil.	100	x	....	A.12/18/33	54	24
• Elmira Heights	Village		From Elmira (C)	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	4,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	None	54	24
• Horseheads	Village	Board of Trustees	Drilled Well	..	..	x	..	..	.	..	..	..	x	6,500	90	500,000	600,000	100	....	x	None	168	154
• Pine Circle W. S.	Big Flats (T) Horseheads (T)	A. W. Grove	Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	.....	10,000	11,000	100	x	..	None	270	192
Wellsburg	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	x	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	632	80	35,000	300,000	0	x		None	78	63
CHENANGO COUNTY																							
Afton	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	806	100	70,000	141,000	50	....	x	None	52	44
• Bainbridge	Village	Board of Water Com.	Creeks & Aux. Well.	.	x	..	x	..	..	x	..	..	..	1,515	95	300,000	11 mil.	0	x	x	2/14/28	22	10
East Guilford, U	Guilford (T)	SEE SIDNEY (V)	DELAWARE	CC.																			
• Greene	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, Aux. Well	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1,620	95	110,000	200,000	5	x	x	None	36	29
• Greene W. D. #1	Greene (T). .	Greene Town Board	From Greene (V)	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	70	100	7,000	.....	100	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Guilford, U	Guilford (T)	Guilford Water Co.	Guilford Lake	..	x	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	400	60	50,000	150 mil.	0	..	x	None	27	10
Mt. Upton, U	Guilford (T)	Mt. Upton Water Works Co.	Springs & Well, Aux. Well	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	400	90	40,000	25,000	0	x	x	None	26	18
New Berlin	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, aux. Reservoir	.	x	..	..	..	.		.	..	.	1,180	100	100,000	150,000	0	....	x	None	124	121
• Norwich	City	Water Department	Ransford Creek, aux. Chenango Lake	..	x	..	x	..	.	x	..	..	..	8,945	100	1,300,000	300 mil.	100	....	x	8/20/32	42	34
Oxford	Village	Board of Water Com.	Spring, aux. Wells		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,825	75	120,000	650,000	100	x	x	10/27/30	48	53
• Sherburne	Village	Board of Water Com.	Mad Brook, aux. Well	..	x	..	..	..	X		..	X	.	1,600	95	175,000	26 mil.	1	x	x	6/12/08	31	16
Smyrna	Village	Board of Trustees	Well	.	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	100	20,000	160,000	2	x	....	None	236	224
• South New Berlin W. D.	New Berlin (T)	New Berlin Town Board	Springs & Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	90	30,000	100,000	0	x	x	None	27	15
South Otselic, U	Otselic (T)..	Otselic Town Board	Planck Road Creek, aux. Well	..	x	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	30	8,000	10,000,000	0	....	x	None	31	28
CORTLAND COUNTY																							
Cincinnatus W. D.	Cincinnatus (T)	Cincinnatus Town Board	Springs & Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	608	99	60,000	175,000	92	x	x	None	84	63
• Cortland	City	Water Board	Dug Wells & Drilled Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,102	98	2,500,000	2,000,000	100	x	....	4/3/12	176	140

Table 41 (continued)

Municipality, District or Water Company	City Village Town	Water Works in Charge of	Source	TREATMENT: Ammoniation	Chlorination	Aux. supply chlorinated	Coagulation	Slow sand filters	Gravity rapid sand filters	Pressure sand filters	Activated carbon	Corrosion control	Fluoridation	Population	% Population Served	Consumption (gallons per day)	Storage (gallons)	% of Services Metered	Pumped	Gravity	Watershed Rules Enacted	Hardness P.P.M.	Alkalinity P.P.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
● Cortlandville W. D. #1	Cortlandville (T)	Cortlandville Town Board	From Cortland (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	90	60,000	.....	100	x	....	None	176	140
● Homer	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,206	98	500,000	240,000	98	x	....	None	128	120
● McGraw	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	x	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	98	80,000	200,000	97	x	x	None	81	105
● Marathon	Village	Municipal Board	Springs	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,057	100	100,000	570,000	100	....	x	None	65	50
Preble, U	Preble (T)	Preble Water Works Assoc.	Drilled Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	.....	5,000	500	0	x	....	None	140	105
● South Cortland	Cortlandville (T)	South Cortland Water Assoc.	Spring	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	100	.....	500	0	....	x	None	140	105
DELAWARE COUNTY																							
Andes	Village	Andes Water Co.	Springs & Wells	..	X	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	430	95	75,000	125,000	30	....	x	None	22	14
Arkville W. D.	Middletown (T)	Middletown Town Board	Small Mountain Brook, aux. Well	..	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	100	30,000	22,000	0	x	x	None	20	8
Bloomville, U	Kortright (T)	Bloomville Water Co.	Springs, aux. Brook	..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	83	30,000	41,000	0	x	x	None	15	7
Bovina Center, U	Bovina (T)	Bovina Center Water Co.	Coulter Brook	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	98	10,000	330,000	0	....	x	11/19/15	25	12
Cadosia (lower) Water Supply	Hancock (T)	Hancock Realty Co.	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	641	20	22,000	None	0	....	x	None	18	10
Cadosia (upper) Water Supply	Hancock (T)	Hancock Realty Co.	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	641	13	4,000	7,000	0	....	x	None	20	8
Cooks Falls, U	Colchester (T)	Cooks Falls Water Co.	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	90	15,000	9,000	0	....	x	None	12	6
Corbett, U	Colchester (T)	Corbett & Stewart Co.	Springs, aux. Brook	..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	90	25,000	5,000	0	....	x	None	16	7
Davenport, U	Davenport (T)	Davenport Water Co.	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	200	85	12,000	50,000	0	....	x	None	25	7
Delancey, U	Hamden (T)	Delancey Water Co.	Brook	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	100	70,000	50,000	0	....	x	None	20	7
Delhi	Village	Board of Trustees	Steele Brook	..	x	..	x	..	..	x	..	x	..	2,223	99	250,000	7,000,000	30	....	x	3/3/11	14	7
● Deposit	Village	Board of Trustees	Big Hollow Brook, aux. Well	..	x	..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	2,021	98	250,000	60 mil.	1	x	x	None	18	10
Downsville, U	Colchester (T)	Mr. Augustus Liddle	Spring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	730	5	2,500	None	0	....	x	None	10	7
Downsville W. D.	Colchester (T)	Downsville Town Board	Springs, aux. Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	90	50,000	35,000	50	x	x	None	16	6
East Branch, U	Hancock (T)	Mr. H. Branner	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	50	12,500	13,000	0	....	x	None	2	7
Fleischmanns	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, aux. Wells	..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469	95	130,000	250,000	100	x	x	None	27	14
Franklin	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, aux. Well	..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	558	95	36,000	162,000	100	x	x	None	20	8
Grand Gorge W. D. #1	Roxbury (T)	Roxbury Town Board	Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	100	50,000	120,000	80	....	x	None	120	130
Halcottsville, U	Middletown (T)	Halcottsville Water Co.	Gragg Hollow Brook	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	70	13,000	36,000	0	....	x	None	27	20
Hamden, U	Hamden (T)	H. L. Eckert	Springs & Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	70	16,000	61,000	0	....	x	None	24	11
● Hancock	Village	Hancock Realty Corp.	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,560	5	5,000	1,500	0	x	....	None	88	98

Table 41 (continued)

Municipality, District or Water Company	City Village Town	Water Works in Charge of	Source	TREATMENT: Ammoniation	Chlorination	Aux. supply chlorinated	Coagulation	Slow sand filters	Gravity rapid sand filters	Pressure sand filters	Activated carbon	Corrosion control	Fluoridation	Population	% Population Served	Consumption (gallons per day)	Storage (gallons)	% of Services Metered	Pumped	Gravity	Watershed Rules Enacted	Hardness P.P.M.	Alkalinity P.P.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
• Hancock	Village	Hancock Village Board	Bear Brook, aux. Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,560	80	180,000	3,300,000	0	x	x	None	21	18
Hobart	Village	Hobart Water Co.	Brooks, aux. Well	..	x	..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	618	100	100,000	160,000	10	x	x	None	20	10
Margaretville	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs & Wells	..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	905	95	100,000	75,000	30	x	x	None	20	17
Roxbury W. D.	Roxbury (T)	Roxbury Town Board	Springs	..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472	99	60,000	200,000	99	x	x	None	23	18
• Sidney	Village	Board of Trustees	Peckham & Collar Brooks, aux. Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,815	98	800,000	131 mil.	0	x	x	None	190	150
East Guilford Chenango Co.	Guilford (T)	Village of Sidney	Sidney (V)	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
• Sidney Center, U	Sidney (T)	Sidney Center Water Co.	Herrick Hollow Creek	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	80	20,000	500,000	0	....	x	None	19	13
South Kortright, U	Kortright (T)	Alameda Water Co.	Springs, aux. Well	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	75	10,000	.....	0	x	x	None	22	11
Stamford	Village	Board of Trustees	West Branch Delaware River-Impounding Reservoir	..	x	..	x	..	.	x	x	x	..	1,162	100	350,000	23 mil.	96	....	x	1/26/20	33	9
Treadwell, U.	Franklin (T)	Croton Water Co.	Springs or aux. Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	100	25,000	60,000	0	x	x	None	28	16
Walton	Village	Walton Water Co.	Brooks & Impounding Resefvoir, aux. Brook	..	x	x	x	..	..	x	x	x	.	3,947	98	400,000	5,150,000	80	....	x	10/23/06	25	30
OTSEGO COUNTY																							
**Cherry Valley	Village	Board of Water Com.	Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	760	100	140,000	200,000	100	x	x	7/30/97	275	200
Cooperstown	Village	Board of Water Com.	Otsego Lake	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,727	100	500,000	166,000	100	....	x	None	100	93
East Worcester, U	Worcester (T)	East Worcester Water Co.	Oak Creek	..	x	..	..	..	..	x	..	..	..	400	90	35,000	2 mil.	0	....	x	None	33	25
Edmeston, U.	Edmeston (T)	Edmeston Water Works	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	95	30,000	215,000	0	....	x	None	100	90
• Emmons, U.	Oneonta (T)	Emmons Water Assoc.	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	100	5,000	15,000	0	x	....	None	50	122
Gilbertsville	Village	Board of Trustees	Spring fed Reservoir & aux. Brook	..	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456	95	50,000	7.5 mil.	1	....	x	3/12/18	40	25
Hartwick, U.	Hartwick (T)	Hartwick Water Works Co.	Barney Gulf Brook & aux. Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	100	50,000	6.3 mil.	2	....	x	None	22	16
Laurens	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, aux. Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	100	80,000	100,000	0	x	x	None	21	16
Milford	Village	Board of Trustees	Little Pond	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	502	100	75,000	200,000	0	....	x	6/16/31	20	11
Morris	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	98	70,000	880,000	0	x	....	None	30	18
• Oneonta	City	Board of Public Service	Impounding Reservoir, aux. Susquehanna R.	..	x	x	x	..	x	..	..	x	x	14,379	98	1.5 mil.	500 mil.	60	x	x	9/24/30	30	18

Table 41 (continued)

Municipality, District or Water Company	City Village Town	Water Works In Charge of	Source	TREATMENT: Ammoniation	Chlorination	Aux. supply chlorinated	Coagulation	Slow sand filters	Gravity rapid sand filters	Pressure sand filters	Activated carbon	Corrosion control	Fluoridation	Population	% Population Served	Consumption (gallons per day)	Storage (gallons)	% of Services Metered	Pumped	Gravity	Watershed Rules Enacted	Hardness P.P.M.	Alkalinity P.P.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Otego	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	699	100	100,000	200,000	100	x	....	None	51	35
Richfield Springs	Village	Board of Water Com.	Allen Lake	..	x	..	x	..	..	x	x	..	..	1,534	100	250,000	250 mil.	100	....	x	None	95	80
Schenevus	Village	Schenevus Water Works Co.	Sparrow Hawk Brook	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	568	95	100,000	26 mil.	0	....	x	None	24	8
• Unadilla	Village	Board of Water Com.	Springs, aux. Wells	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	1,317	100	140,000	2.5 mil.	1	x	x	5/15/39	45	25
• Wells Bridge, U	Unadilla (T)	Wells Bridge Water Works Assoc.	Springs, aux. Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	100	10,000	23,000	0	x	x	None	23	15
Worcester, U..	Worcester (T)	Worcester Water Co.	Lake Caryl..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	98	100,000	25 mil.	5	....	x	None	15	10
SCHOHARIE COUNTY																							
• Central Bridge, U	Schoharie (T)	Central Bridge Water Co.	Impounding Reservoirs.	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	99	80,000	21 mil.	0	....	x	None	116	103
• Cobleskill, V..	Village	Board of Trustees	Brooks, Springs, Impounding Reservoirs	..	x	x	x	..	..	x	x	x	x	5,200	100	650,000	10 mil.	100	x	x	5/14/90	80	82
Jefferson, D..	Jefferson (T)	Jefferson Town Board	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	100	40,000	4 mil.	0	....	x	3/13/43	20	8
• Middleburg, V	Village	Board of Trustees	Little Schoharie Creek, aux. Schoharie Creek	..	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,298	95	120,000	110,000	3	x	x	2/4/14	27	26
• Richmondville, V	Village	Board of Water Com.	Cobleskill Creek, Impounding Reservoir	..	x	..	x	..	..	x	x	x	..	709	100	95,000	48 mil.	90	....	x	None	48	38
• Schoharie, V..	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, aux. Brook	..	x	x	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	1,059	100	200,000	500,000	0	x	x	None	162	108
*Sharon Springs, V..	Village	Board of Trustees	Impounding Reservoirs, wells	..	x	x	..	..	..	x	..	..	..	S-3,500 W-361	90	200,000	60 mil.	0	x	....	6/10/33	137	82
West Conesville, V..	Conesville (T)	West Conesville Water Co.	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	75	7,500	70,000	0	....	x	None	59	52
SCHUYLER COUNTY																							
• Montour Falls, V.	Village	Board of Trustees	Johns Brook, aux. Wells..	x	x	x	x	..	x	..	x	..	..	1,345	75	190,000	6 mil.	15	x	x	None	123	121
Odessa, V..	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	.....	.....	200,000	0	....	x	None	121	79
• Reading, T..	Reading (T)	International Salt Co.	Seneca Lake..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219	100	20,000	675,000	0	x	....	None	128	88
• Salt Point, U..	Reading (T)	International Salt Co.	Seneca Lake..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	.....	16,000	None	100	x	....	None	123	92
• Watkins Glen, V	Village	Board of Trustees	Seneca Lake..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,913	100	300,000	840,000	100	x	....	None	120	85
STEUBEN COUNTY																							
• Addison, V..	Village	Board of Trustees	Well	..	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,920	80	160,000	750,000	100	x	x	None	160	149
Almond, V..	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	533	90	50,000	150,000	75	....	x	None	128	141
Arkport, V..	Village	Board of Trustees	Lime Kiln Creek	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	701	80	40,000	300,000	0	....	x	1/8/15	95	90

Table 41 (continued)

Municipality, District or Water Company	City Village Town	Water Works in Charge of	Source	TREATMENT: Ammoniation	Chlorination	Aux. supply chlorinated	Coagulation	Slow sand filters	Gravity rapid sand filters	Pressure sand filters	Activated carbon	Corrosion control	Fluoridation	Population	% Population Served	Consumption (gallons per day)	Storage (gallons)	% of Services Metered	Pumped	Gravity	Watershed Rules Enacted	Hardness P.P.M.	Alkalinity P.P.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
• Avoca, V.	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	952	99	40,000	1.2 mil.	0	....	x	None	150	107
• Bath. V.	Village	Board of Utilities	Wells	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,416	95	250,000	340,000	55	x	....	None	228	189
• Canisteo. V.	Village	Board of Trustees	Brooks, Springs, aux. Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,225	99	150,000	2 mil.	100	x	x	None	260	189
• Cohocton, V.	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, aux. Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	943	100	50,000	200,000	99	x	x	None	132	127
• Corning, C.	City	Dept. of Public Works	Wells	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,253	100	2.7 mil.	5 mil.	100	x	....	None	208	157
• Pinewood Acres W. D.	Corning (T)	Corning Town Board	South Corning, V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	10,000	5,000	.....	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• South Corning	Village	Board of Trustees	Corning, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
• Corning Glass Works	Corning (T)	Corning Glass Works	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	100	.....	.....	.....	....	....	None	184	143
• Corning Manor Subd. D	Corning (T)	Mr. Earl Farnsworth, Supt.	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400 (est.)	100	20,000	42,000	.....	....	x	None	124	117
• Gibson, D.	Corning (T)	Corning Town Board	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	90	25,000	115,000	100	x	....	None	172	147
Greenwood, U	Greenwood (T)	Greenwood Water Co.	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	75	15,000	3,000	0	x	....	None	116	146
• Hammondsport, V.	Village	Board of Trustees	Keuka Lake	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,190	98	55,000	530,000	100	x	....	None	86	68
• Hornell, C.	City	Dept. of Public Works	Impounding Reservoir, Wells	..	x	x	x	..	..	x	..	..	..	15,049	100	2.5 mil.	395 mil.	5	....	x	5/26/13	48	31
• North Hornell	Village	Board of Trustees	Hornell, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	589	100	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
• Morningside Heights W. D.	Erwin (T)	Erwin Town Board	Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	.....	31,500	50,000	.....	x	....	None	100	82
• North Cohocton, D	Cohocton (T)	Cohocton Town Board	Springs, aux. Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	95	20,000	150,000	95	....	x	None	158	107
• Painted Post, V	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,405	100	120,000	1,500,000	100	x	....	None	132	101
• Riverside	Village	Board of Trustees	Painted Post, V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	643	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Prattsburg, V.	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, aux. Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	653	100	50,000	225,000	100	x	x	None	77	75
Troupsburg, U	Troupsburg (T)	Troupsburg Water Co.	Spring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	95	15,000	13,440	0	....	x	None	240	204
• Wayland, V.	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,843	98	55,000	275,000	100	x	....	None	156	135
TIOGA COUNTY																							
• Appalachin, D	Owego (T)	Owego Town Board	Well	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	95	60,000	200,000	.....	x	....	None	34	12
Candor	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, aux. Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	75	100,000	500,000	95	x	x	None	30	20
Newark Valley	Village	Board of Trustees	Springs, aux. Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,025	95	100,000	400,000	1	x	x	None	29	18
Nichols	Village	Owego Water Co.	Springs, Well	..	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	90	50,000	220,000	23	x	x	None	70	69
• Owego	Village	Owego Water Works Co.	Wells, aux. Barnes Creek	x	x	x	x	..	x	..	x	x	..	5,350	100	500,000	30 mil.	100	x	x	None	40	21
• Owego Dist., #2	Owego (T)	Owego Town Board	Wells	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	..	680	.....	76,000	50,000	100	x	....	None	72	52

Table 41 (continued)

Municipality, District or Water Company	City Village Town	Water Works in Charge of	Source	TREATMENT: Ammoniation	Chlorination	Aux. supply chlorinated	Coagulation	Slow sand filters	Gravity rapid sand filters	Pressure sand filters	Activated carbon	Corrosion control	Fluoridation	Population	% Population Served	Consumption (gallons per day)	Storage (gallons)	% of Services Metered	Pumped	Gravity	Watershed Rules Enacted	Hardness P.P.M.	Alkalinity P.P.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
• Owego Dist., #3	Owego (T)	Owego Town Board	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	1,665	.....	200,000	150,000	.....	x	....	None	.....	.....
• Waverly	Village	Board of Water Com.	Impounding Res., aux. Well, emer. Sayre, Pa.	.	x	..	.	..	..	.	..	x	..	6,000	98	550,000	150 mil.	100	x	x	1/28/07	42	29
TOMPKINS COUNTY																							
• Dryden	Village	Board of Trustees	Wells & Springs	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	95	100,000	500,000	95	x	x	None	144	132
• Forest Home, D	Ithaca (T)	Cornell Univ.	Cornell Univ.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	.....	13,300	.....	100	x	....	.....	124	63
• George Republic, Jr., U	DRYDEN (T)	Mr. Urquhart	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	100	20,000	70,000	0	x	....	.....	240	175
• Groton	Village	Board of Water Com.	Spring fed Brooks & Infiltration gallery	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,200	99	230,000	450,000	100	....	x	None	168	111
• Ithaca	City	Dept. of Public Works	Six Mile Creek	..	x	..	x	..	x	..	..	x	..	32,000	98	2.9 mil.	5.6 mil.	100	x	x	12/31/12	96	70
• Cayuga Heights	Village	Water Dept.—City of Ithaca	Ithaca, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	100	160,000	.....	100	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• Cayuga Heights, D	Ithaca (T)	Ithaca Town Board	Ithaca, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	610	100	38,500	.....	100	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• Coddington Road, D.	Ithaca (T)	Ithaca Town Board	Ithaca, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	100	30,000	.....	100	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• East Ithaca, D	Ithaca (T)	Ithaca Town Board	Ithaca, C.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	130	100	15,000	.....	100	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• East State St., D.	Ithaca (T)	Ithaca Town Board	Ithaca, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	100	1,600	.....	100	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• East Street Ext.	Ithaca (T)	Ithaca Town Board	Ithaca, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	100	20,000	.....	100	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• Elm Street, D	Ithaca (T)	Ithaca Town Board	Ithaca, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	100	4,000	.....	100	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• Glenside, D.	Ithaca (T)	Ithaca Town Board	Ithaca, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	5,000	.....	100	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• Lake Road-Willow Point, D.	Ithaca (T)	Ithaca Town Board	Ithaca, C.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	100	20,000	.....	100	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• McKinney's, D	Lansing (T)	Lansing Town Board	Ithaca, C.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	100	27,000	.....	100	....	x	.....	.....	.....
• Renwick Heights, D	Ithaca (T)	Ithaca Town Board	Ithaca, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	100	20,000	.....	100	....	x	.....	.....	.....
• South Hills, D	Ithaca (T)	Ithaca Town Board	Ithaca, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	100	8,000	.....	100	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• Spencer Road, D.	Ithaca (T)	Ithaca Town Board	Ithaca, C.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	100	20,000	.....	100	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• Trumansburgh Rd., D	Ithaca (T)	Ithaca Town Board	Ithaca, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	100	40,000	.....	100	x	....	.....	.....	.....
• Ithaca (Cornell Univ.)*	Ithaca (T)	Dept. of Buildings & Grounds	Fall Creek	..	x	..	x	..	x	..	..	..	..	13,000	100	1.3 mil.	2.25 mil.	1	x	....	12/20/29 A.1/10/17	 124	 63
• Myers, U	Lansing (T)	International Salt Co.	Cayuga Lake	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	60	10,000	24,000	0	x	....	None	150	100
• Trumansburgh	Village	Board of Trustees	Infiltration galleries, aux. Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,479	99	100,000	500,000	99	x	x	None	180	162
• Werninck Subdn.	Dryden (T)	Lionel Werninck	Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	100	6,000	3,000	.....	....	x	None	188	182

INVENTORY OF SEWAGE FACILITIES BY COUNTY

(SEE PAGE 141 FOR EXPLANATION OF CODING)

TABLE #42
PAGE 1 OF 2

● INDICATES GROWTH CENTER COMMUNITIES

LOCATION & PLANT NAME (IF DIFFERENT)	CVT	DRAINAGE BASIN	COLLECTION SYSTEM: SEP	COMB	BOTH	SIGNIFICANT IND. WASTE: YES	NO	PLANT GRADE	CHIEF OPERATOR GRADE REQ	ASSISTANT OPERATOR GRADE REQ	YEAR: BUILT	IMP.	POPULATION SERVED	DESIGN FLOW M. GALLONS	TREATMENT UNITS: PRE	PRI	IN	SK	TE	CL	DIS	SLUDGE UNITS: PRE	DIG	DEN	DIST	STREAM: TYPE	CLASS	POLLUTION ABATEMENT NOS	PROJECT COMPLETED SINCE 1962
ALLEGANY																													
●1 ALFRED	V	CHEMUNG R.	X				X	B	3	3	1928	1961	2807	4500	2	3		1	2	1		1	1	4	OTHER	D	7	
●2 BOLIVAR	V	ALLEGANY R.	X				X	A	2	3	1928	1964	1405	1,600	6	3	2			1		1	1	7	"	C	7	YES 1964
●3 CUBA	V	ALLEGANY R.	X				X	B	3	3	1965		1,949	4,700	6	2		7	2	2	1	2	1	7	"	C	2	YES 1965
●4 WELLSVILLE	V	GENESEE R.			X		X	B	3	3	1937		5,967	10,000	6	3			2	1		1	1	7	TROUT	C	7	
BROOME																													
●5 BINGHAMTON	C	SUSQUEHANNA R.		X		X		B	1	2	1960		95,000	100,000	2	3			3	1		1	6	1	OTHER	C	7	
●6 PENTON SD 1	T	"	X				X				1960		140	140		7				3				6			7	
●7 VESTAL SD 9	T	"	X				X				1957		250	200		7			2	1				6			7	
●8 VESTAL SD 1&5	T	"	X				X	B	3	3	1961		6,646	10,000	6	3			2	1		1	1	4	OTHER	C	4-7	
●9 VESTAL SD 4&7	T	"	X				X	C	3	3	1956		3,660	3,700		4				1							-	
●10 ENDICOTT	V	"		X		X		B	2	3	1966		35,000	99,000	2	3			1	1	2		3	1	OTHER	C	-	
CATTARAUGUS																													
●11 ALLEGANY	V	ALLEGANY R.	X				X	B	3	3	1929	1959	2064	4,000	3	3			1	1		1	1	4	OTHER	C	7	
12 FRANKLINVILLE	V	"			X	X		B	3	3	1938		2,124	3,000	2	3			1	1		1	1	7	TROUT	C	7	
13 GOWANDA	V	"		X			X	B	3	3	1960		3352	7,100	4	3			2	1	6		3	4	OTHER SPECIAL		7	
●14 OLEAN	C	"			X	X		B	2	3	1939		21,848	31,000	6	3			1	1		1	1	7	"	D	7	
●15 PORTVILLE	V	"			X		X	C	3	3	1951		1,950	2,000	1	2				1		2	1	7	"	C	7	
●16 SALAMANCA	C	"		X			X,	BEING BUILT					8,480														0	
CHAUTAUQUA																													
●17 CELERON	V	ALLEGANY R.	X				X	B	3	3	1941		5,000	5,000	2	3			1	1		1	1	1	OTHER	A	2	
●18 DUNKIRK	C	LAKE ERIE			X	X		B	2	3	1929	1959	18,800	45,000	2	2			3	1		2	6	7	"	A	2	
●19 FALCONER	V	ALLEGANY R.	X				X	B	2	3	1939		4,700	12,500	6	3				1		1	1	7	"	D	7	
●20 FREDONIA	V	LAKE ERIE			X	X		B	2	3	1928	1962	8477	40,000	6	3	1	1	3	1		1	1	7	"	B	7	
●21 JAMESTOWN	C	ALLEGANY R.	X				X	B	2	3	1927	1965	41,818	80,000	4	3	7		2	1		1	1	4	"	D	7	YES 1965
●22 LAKEWOOD	V	"	X				X	B	3	3	1941		3,933	5,000	2	3			3	1		1	1	4	"	A	2	
●23 MAYVILLE	V	"	X				X	B	3	3	1958		1,300	3,100	6	3			2	1		1	1	9	"	A	7	
●24 RIPLEY	T	LAKE ERIE	X			X		C	3	3	1941		1,247	2,700	2	2			1	1		2	1	4	"	C	7	
●25 SILVER CREEK	V	"	X			X		B	2	3	1967		3,000	5,000	6		8		3	1		3	9	6		A	2	
●26 WESTFIELD	V	"	X			X		B	3	3	1939	1961	3,800	15,000	2	3	1		3	1		1	1	4	"	UNCLASS	7	
CHEMUNG																													
●27 ELMIRA	C	CHEMUNG R.			X	X		A	1	2	1956	1951	55,000	60,000	6	3	2		3	1		1	5	7	OTHER	C	0	
●28 HORSEHEADS (CHEM. CO SD)		"	X			X		B	2	3	1964		60,000	48,000	6	3	9			1		1	1	7	"	D	-	YES 1964
CHENANGO																													
●29 BAINBRIDGE	V	SUSQUEHANNA R.	X				X						100			7									OTHER	B	4	
●30 GREENE	T	"	X				X				1959		35	100		7				3			6		"	B	4	
●31 NORWICH	C	"			X	X		B	3	3	1963		8816	20,000	6	3	1		3	1		1	1	9	"	B	0	YES 1963

INVENTORY OF SEWAGE FACILITIES BY COUNTY

(SEE PAGE 141 FOR EXPLANATION OF CODING)

TABLE # 42
PAGE 2 OF 2

	LOCATION & PLANT NAME (IF DIFFERENT)	C V T	DRAINAGE BASIN	COLLECTION SYSTEM: SEP	COMB.	BOTH	SIGNIFICANT IND. WASTE: YES	NO	PLANT GRADE	CHIEF OPERATOR GRADE REQ.	ASSISTANT OPERATOR GRADE REQ.	YEAR: BUILT	IMP.	POPULATION SERVED	DESIGN FLOW M. GALLONS	TREATMENT UNITS: PRES	PRI	IMH	SU	TR	CL	DIS	SLUDGE UNITS: PDE	DIG	DRY	DIST	STREAM: TYPE	CLASS	POLLUTION ABATEMENT NOW	PROJECT COMPLETED SINCE 1962
	CORTLAND																													
•	32 CORTLAND	C	SUSQUEHANNA R.	X			X		B	2	3	1940		19,500	60,000	6	3			3	1		1	6	4		OTHER	B	2		
	DELAWARE																													
	33 HOBART	V	DELAWARE R.	X				X	B	3	3	1912		585	600		1	4			1		2	1	9		TROUT	C	7		
	34 MARGARETVILLE	V	"	X				X	B	3	3	1957		1,800	8,100	5	1	4		2	1		1	1	1		"	C	7		
	35 ROXBURY	T	"		X			X	B	3	3	1951		500	800	1	1	4		2	1		1	1	9		OTHER	D			
•	36 SIDNEY	V	SUSQUEHANNA R.	X				X	C	3	3	1941		5,157	2500	2	2			2	1		2	1	9		"	B	7		
	37 STAMFORD	V	"	X				X	C	3	3	1925		1,100	3,000	2	1				1		2	1	9		TROUT	C	4		
	OTSEGO																													
	38 COOPERSTOWN	V	SUSQUEHANNA R.		X			X	C	3	3	1932		2,380	5000	1	2			1	1		2	1	9		OTHER	B	2		
•	39 ONEONTA	C	"		X			X	B	3	3	1933	1960	13,412	15,000	2	3			2	1		1	5	9		"	B	7		
	40 RICHFIELD SPS	V	"		X			X	C	3	3	1927		1,600	6,000	2	2				1		2	1	9		"	D	2		
	SCHOHARIE																													
•	41 COBLESKILL	V	MOHAWK R.			X		X	B	3	3	1938		3,741	6,500	6	3			2	1		1	1	4		OTHER	C	2		
•	42 RICHMONDVILLE	V	"	X				X	C	3	3	1959		743	1200	4	2			1	1		2	1	4		"	C	7		
•	43 SCHOHARIE	V	"	X				X	C	3	3	1956		1,100	1,500	2	2				1		2	1	4		"	C	7		
	44 SHARON SPS	V	"	X				X	B	3	3	1913	1964	351	2,500	6	3		1		1		1	1	4		"	C	2	YES - 1964	
	SCHUYLER																													
•	45 MONTOUR FALLS	V	SENECA-ONEIDA	X				X	B	3	3	1961		1,600	1,800	5	2		7		1		2	1	7		TROUT	C	7		
•	46 WATKINS GLEN	V	OSWEGO R's.	X				X	B	3	3	1936	1964	5000	5,200	2	3			2	1		1	1	7		OTHER	B	2	YES - 1964	
	STEUBEN																													
•	47 BATH	V	CHEMUNG R.	X				X	B	3	3	1935		1200	5000	2	3			2			1	1	7		OTHER	C	2		
•	48 CANISTEO	V	"	X			X		C	3	3	1942		2500	3500	2	2						2	1	7		"	C	2		
•	49 CORNING	C	"		X			X	C	3	3	1950		17,085	22,000	1	2			1			2	1	7		"	C	2		
•	50 ERWIN	T	"	X				X	A	3	3	1964		900	600	5		3	2				1		6		"	C	NA		
•	51 HORNELL	C	"	X				X	C	3	3	1929		13,800	3,000	1	2						2	1	7		"	D	2		
•	52 PAINTED POST	V	"	X				X	B	3	3	1960		3,000	5,000	6	2		7		3		2	1	7		"	C	7		
	TIOGA																													
•	53 OWEGO-VALLEYVIEW	V	SUSQUEHANNA R.	X				X	C	3	3	1957		500	500	2	2			2	1		2	1	4		OTHER	B	2		
•	54 OWEGO SD 2	T	"	X				X	C	3	3	1958		1,000	1872	2	2			2	1		2	1	4		"	B	7		
•	55 OWEGO SD 3	T	"	X				X	C	3	3	1960		1,900	1,900	2	2			2	1		2	1	4		"	B	7		
•	56 OWEGO SD 1	T	"	X				X	B	3	3	1957		7,000	6,000	2	3	4		2	1		1	1	4		"	B	7		
•	57 OWEGO	V	"		X			X	B	3	3	1966		6210	6,210	4	3			2	1		1	1	4		"	C	2	YES - 1966	
•	58 WAVERLY	V	"			X		X	NA	NA	NA	NA		5,600	NA	NA							NA				NA	NA	0		
	TOMPKINS																													
•	59 CAYUGA LI	V	SENECA,	X				X	B	3	3	1956	1964	4500	7,000	4	3			3	1		1	3	4		OTHER	A	2	YES, 1964	
•	60 GROTON	V	ONEIDA,	X			X		C	3	3	1964		2500	3000	6	2			3	1		2	1	4		TROUT	C	4	YES 1964	
•	61 ITHACA	C	AND	X			X		B	2	3	1927	1961	32,000	40,000	2	3		7	3	1		1	5	9		OTHER	D	7		
•	62 TRUMANSBURG	T	OSWEGO R's.	X				X	A	2	3	1964		2,000	3,000	6		3	3	1			1	3	4		"	D	4	YES 1964	

SOURCE:

1. N.Y. State Dept. of Health: Print Out of Sewage Facilities – Aug. 1967
2. U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Basic Data Branch, 1962 INVENTORY: MUNICIPAL WASTE FACILITIES, VOL. 2 – Washington, The Government Printing Office, 1963.

KEY TO INVENTORY OF SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS (TABLE 42), CODING FORMAT

The sections headed Treatment Units and Sludge Units have a numerical code which requires elucidation:

1. TREATMENT UNITS

Preliminary Units (PRE)

1. Bar screen
2. Bar screen and grit chamber
3. Comminutor
4. Comminutor and grit chamber
5. Bar screen and comminutor
6. Bar screen and comminutor and grit chamber
7. Grit chamber
8. Other

Primary Units (PRI)

1. Plain settling tank
2. Imhoff tank
3. Settling tank: mechanical sludge collector
4. Lagoon
5. Other
6. Any combination of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
7. Septic Tank

Intermediate Units (IN)

(40-70% BOD removal)

1. Chemical
2. Modified aeration
3. Lagoon
4. Other

Secondary Units (SC)

1. Standard rate trickling filter
2. Activated sludge
3. Extended aeration
4. Sand filter
5. Lagoon
6. Other
7. High rate trickling filter
8. Contact stabilization
9. Two stage trickling filter

Tertiary Units (TE)

1. Sand filter
2. Lagoon
3. Other

Chlorination or Disinfection Units

1. Prechlorination
2. Post chlorination
3. Both pre and post chlorination
4. Other

Disposal of Liquids

1. Discharge to surface waters
2. Tile field to ground waters
3. Seepage pit or cesspool to ground waters
4. Sand filter to ground waters
5. Irrigation
6. Other

2. SLUDGE HANDLING UNITS

Preliminary Units (PRE)

1. Holding
2. Thickening
3. Digesting
4. Chemical addition
5. Thickening and holding
6. Holding and chemical addition
7. Thickening and chemical addition

Digestion Units (DG)

1. Anaerobic Digestion (separate digesters)
2. Anaerobic Digestion (Imhoff)
3. Aerobic Digestion
4. Wet Oxidation (Zimmerman, etc.)
5. Chemical Oxidation

Dewatering Units (DEW)

1. Drying beds
2. Lagoons
3. Mechanical dewatering: Vacuum filtration
4. Mechanical dewatering: Rotoplug, Centrifuge, etc.
5. Drying beds and lagoons
6. Mechanical dewatering and drying beds and/or lagoons
7. Mechanical dewatering and flash drying
8. 7 and drying beds and/or lagoons
9. Other

Disposal of Sludge

1. Burial: including sanitary landfill
2. Incineration
3. Barge to sea
4. To public as soil conditioner
5. To another STW
6. Scavenger
7. Burial and/or to public as soil conditioner
8. Incineration and/or to public as soil conditioner
9. Other

3. POLLUTION ABATEMENT NEEDS

These are based on a report published in 1963 by Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *1962 Inventory Municipal Waste Facilities.*

0 - New treatment facilities needed.
1 - Enlargement of existing facilities.
2 - Addition of other treatment methods to existing facilities.
3 - 2 with chlorination specifically.
4 - Replacement of existing plant.
5 - Improved operation or utilization of existing facilities.
6 - Connection to adequate existing sewer system.
7 - No project needed.

Solid Waste Disposal

METHODOLOGY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This report contains an inventory of all refuse disposal sites, both publicly and privately owned, in the New York State Appalachian Region. The inventory, compiled from Site Investigation Reports prepared by the Solid Wastes Engineering Section of the New York State Department of Health* during a four-month period in 1967, categorizes problem areas and control programs for each site. In some cases, the life expectancy of individual sites has been estimated. This information has been the basis for determining the adequacy of refuse disposal facilities and additional criteria have been suggested (see Standards).

A preliminary analysis has been made on the basis of this data and responses to questions concerning refuse disposal which were included in the Mayors' and Supervisors' Questionnaire.

The administrative responsibility for solid waste disposal sites rests with the community in which they are located. The agencies responsible for inspection and enforcement of public health regulations relative to refuse disposal are the New York State Department of Health and the Health Departments of the various counties. The administrative framework of these agencies is described in Appendix E.

The distribution of facilities has been mapped and sanitary land fill areas as well as areas not served by a refuse disposal site are identified. Information regarding type of operation, political jurisdiction served, maintenance staff and available equipment are included in the inventory.

STANDARDS

The various waste materials, other than sewage, that are produced in a community are garbage, rubbish, ashes, street sweepings, and refuse from manufacturing, trade and building operations. Garbage, because of its organic composition requires prompt collection and disposal. From the sanitary point of view, the prompt collection and disposal of other types of refuse is not as important as in the case of garbage. However, as rubbish is subject to fire problems and may harbor rodents and disease-carrying organisms, it should also be handled with care and disposed of in a sanitary manner. The refuse produced by factories may be made up of many kinds of waste matter. Ordinarily, its collection and disposal is not the responsibility of the municipality beyond safeguarding that it is done properly.

During recent years the increasing concentration of people in urban areas and improved standards of living have caused the per capita production of refuse to rise and have accentuated the solid waste disposal problem. In the process of evaluating refuse disposal facilities listed in the inventory data the problems traditionally associated with the application of standards and general mathematical models are encountered. A wide variety of situations exist and overall figures can become meaningless. As a baseline for comparison, however, two particular methods of measurement have proved useful. The American Public Works Association has developed standards based on the expected volume of refuse generated per day. These standards suggest that one person will create three pounds of refuse per day and that one acre compacted to a depth of seven feet will accommodate 10,000 persons per year of operation.

More recent developments in the field of environmental sanitation have led to the belief that this yardstick may not be sufficiently high. At a recent meeting of New York State municipal officials, the amount of refuse created by one person was estimated at 3.5 to 4 pounds per day with 5 pounds anticipated in the near future.* Taking this increased volume into account plus the apparently normal practice in land fill operations of compacting to a depth of 3 to 5 feet, rather than 7 feet, a standard of one acre per 5,000 persons per year was evolved.

An additional standard relative to the management of refuse disposal sites is also suggested. Part 190 (Open Fires), Section 1271 and Section 1276 of the Public Health Law states that "open burning of refuse at refuse disposal areas must be replaced by a suitable means of disposal not later than January 1, 1969 or such later date, as determined by a final order" of the Commissioner. Based on this requirement in addition to the obvious hazards of indiscriminate burning, refuse disposal sites which permit uncontrolled burning have been classified as deficient.

A method of calculating life expectancy of dump sites has also been evolved:

$V = R/D\ (1 - p/100) + Cv$

V = volume required for refuse disposals *per capita* per year in cubic yards

R = amount of refuse in pounds per capita per year to be handled at site

D = average density of refuse in pounds per cubic yard

p = percent reduction of refuse from compaction

Cv = volume of cover material required in cubic yards**

*Bureau of Solid Wastes Engineering and Community Environmental Health.

*Estimate made by Arthur Hanuley, Waste Management Service of the N.Y. State Pure Waters Authority, confirmed by Wm. Wilkie, State Dept. of Health at Mayors and Other Municipal Officials Conference, Concord Hotel, Kiamesha Lake, New York, June 5, 1968.

**American Public Work Association, Public Administration Service, *Municipal Refuse Disposal;* Chicago, Illinois, 1961.

Anticipated life expectancy of refuse disposal sites has been included in the inventory wherever possible. Because of changes in the operational requirements and inadequacies in size and location of many operational requirements and inadequacies in size and location of many been considered deficient.

In view of the various standards that might be applied, the following assumptions have been made in evaluating inventory data.

1. Anticipated life expectancy reflects the capacity of a refuse disposal site. Those with life expectancies of less than 5 years should be expanded or new sites planned.

2. Uncontrolled burning reflects an environmental condition of grave concern to a community. This practice should be abolished.

On the basis of these assumptions, disposal sites throughout the region have been classified as adequate or inadequate. This classification should not be interpreted to mean that sites which meet the life expectancy and burning criteria are adequate in all respects. It is merely a gross index of adequacy which identifies refuse disposal sites having less serious problems than some others in the region.

SUMMARY OF THE DATA

At least four of the ten refuse disposal sites in Schoharie County are deficient and two of these are located in the *Cobleskill-Schoharie Growth Area.* The major cause of deficiencies in this area is uncontrolled burning, a situation which might be allevaited by better management of dumping areas. Life expectancy has not been predicted for the Richmondville and Middleburg sites although both are using practically the total areas included in the sites at the present time. Although this area contains one of the three incinerators in the region, all questionnaire respondents from the area stated that a sanitary landfill is needed. This type of facility might be developed on a cooperative basis by the growth area communities.

Refuse disposal sites in the *Susquehanna Valley Growth Area* are generally adequate with the exception of the dumping area in the Town of Bainbridge. No life expectancy has been predicted for this site and uncontrolled burning exists. The towns of Oneonta and Unadilla both have land fill operations which are satisfactory for the present but have life expectancies of only four years. While the Unadilla refuse site has room for expansion, the Oneonta site is being used to capacity at the present time. When replacement or expansion of these sites is considered, some thought should be given to providing a means of refuse disposal for residents of the Town of Otego, the only area in the growth center not served.

Refuse disposal sites in Chenango County are generally deficient with uncontrolled burning existing at 13 of the 22 sites and rodent control programs needed at 18 sites. In the *Chenango Valley Growth Area,* only the Town of New Berlin has an adequate dump site. Twenty-one of the 22 sites in the county are classified as unsightly and no sanitary land fills are in operation. Questionnaire respondents from the Town of Sherburne were especially critical of local refuse disposal methods. The Sherburne dump is one of six in Chenango County which have a combination of problems including improper leaching conditions and poor surface drainage.

Refuse disposal sites in the *Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna Growth Area* are generally adequate in those areas within Broome County and deficient in the areas which are a part of Tioga County. Those sites in Broome County which are deficient might be substantially improved with more stringent control over burning while those in Tioga County suffer from a combination of problems requiring major solutions. Although inventory data indicates problems with refuse disposal in the towns of Owego and Nichols and a part of the Town of Vestal, a jointly operated site has recently been established for these communities. Questionnaire respondents from the Owego area did not consider refuse disposal a problem and indicated satisfaction with this arrangement.

In the *Ithaca-Cortland Growth Area,* all refuse disposal sites have deficiencies with the exception of the Ithaca and Groton area. All of the 15 dump sites in Cortland County have uncontrolled burning and those located in the growth center have a combination of problems, including low life expectancies. In Tompkins County the major problems appear to be related to operation rather than to physical deficiencies. All sites located within the growth area have a life expectancy of at least five years. The majority of questionnaire respondents from the Cortland area regarded refuse disposal as a major problem as did respondents from the towns of Ithaca and Dryden who suggested a centralized solution to the problem.

According to inventory data refuse disposal sites in the *Chemung River Valley* are adequate in the Elmira area but somewhat deficient in the western section of the growth center. Field reports, however, indicate that a severe problem of refuse disposal exists for the City of Elmira, an observation that was confirmed by local officials. A county-wide study of refuse disposal sites is now underway.

Ashland and Big Flats both have sanitary land fills which are used by the Towns of Elmira and Southport. The Ashland facility, however, has a life expectancy of only two years. In the Steuben County portion of the growth area (which includes the towns of Corning, Erwin and Addison) improvements in existing facilities could be made through better management and the initiation of control programs. Questionnaire respondents from this growth center generally agreed that refuse disposal was somewhat of a problem now and that additional sites would be needed in the near future.

Refuse disposal sites in the *Watkins Glen-Montour Falls Growth Area* appear to be adequate for future needs and generally satisfactory in terms of present management. Only one site in Schuyler County permits uncontrolled burning and it is located outside the growth area in the Town of Tyrone. The two sites which serve the growth center are sanitary land fills, both of which have life expectancies of 15 to 20 years. Four of the five questionnaire respondents from this area expressed satisfaction with existing facilities.

In the *Cohocton River Valley Growth Area,* three of the four refuse disposal sites are deficient because of uncontrolled burning. With the exception of the Cohocton site, all have life expectancies of at least 10 years. This suggests that stricter control of burning could lead to a definite improvement in existing facilities. The Town of Avoca is only partially served, with 60 percent of the area having access to the sanitary land fill facilities in the Town of Howard. The southern portion of the growth area, which includes the Town of Campbell, has no refuse disposal facility. This deficiency was reflected in responses to the questionnaire.

The *Hornell-Alfred Growth Area* is partially served by adequate refuse disposal sites located in Hornellsville and Alfred. The City of Hornell and the towns of Canisteo and Almond do not have adequate sites in terms of life expectancy or management practice. Uncontrolled burning is permitted in all three areas and leaching problems exist in Hornell and Almond. These deficiencies were noted by respondents to the questionnaire who also mentioned planned improvements to the Canisteo facility.

Refuse disposal facilities in the *Wellsville Growth Area* are adequate in the towns of Wellsville and Bolivar but deficient in the three remaining towns of Amity, Andover, and Scio. These three communities have refuse disposal sites which permit uncontrolled burning and have life expectancies of one year. Questionnaire respondents indicated a concern for refuse disposal facilities, rating this a major problem.

Disposal facilities in the *Olean-Bradford Growth Area* are deficient in many respects. Only one sanitary land fill exists in Cattaraugus County to serve the City and Town of Salamanca. Of the nine remaining refuse disposal sites which serve the growth area only the Great Valley facility approaches adequacy. Life expectancies have not been estimated for many of the sites in Cattaraugus County but most are operating at or near capacity. Sixteen of the 22 sites in the County permit uncontrolled burning; 17 need rodent control programs. Questionnaire respondents from this area consistently noted a need for improvement in refuse disposal facilities, and rated this a major community problem.

The *Ashford-Nuclear Growth Area* is very poorly served by refuse disposal facilities with the only available dump area located in the Town of Ellicottville. The life expectancy of this site has not been determined but is short since available land is being used to capacity at the present. In addition, surface drainage and leaching problems exist, making this site questionable for further use. The towns of Ashford and Yorkshire have no refuse disposal facilities, a deficiency noted by questionnaire respondents from that area. Inadequate solid waste disposal facilities seem particularly ironic in this case; the major industry in the area is connected with the storage and disposal of nuclear waste materials.

Refuse disposal facilities in and around the City of Jamestown are generally adequate and include two sanitary land fills, one in Jamestown and one in the Town of Kiantone. Four of the remaining 10 disposal sites in the *Chautauqua Lake-Warren Growth Area* have deficiencies caused by uncontrolled burning. Life expectancies have not been estimated for refuse disposal sites in Chautauqua County. Questionnaire responses indicate that deficiencies do exist and many respondents mentioned the need for additional refuse disposal areas.

All refuse disposal sites in the *Dunkirk-Lake Erie Growth Area* have deficiencies in terms of management practices. Although the Pomfret facility does not permit uncontrolled burning and is not deficient in this sense, rodent, fly and odor control programs are needed. In this area, as in the Chautauqua Lake-Warren Growth Area, life expectancies have not been predicted. Questionnaire responses, however indicate a need for improved and expanded disposal facilities throughout the growth center.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

The map of *Waste Disposal Sites* shows the disposition of incinerators and solid waste disposal sites throughout the New York State Appalachia Region. This map also shows the areas that do not have access to a dump, according to the data available from the Solid Wastes Engineering Section of the State Health Department. The unserved areas include 67 of the 269 towns in the region but only five of these are located in growth areas.

Of the 205 refuse disposal sites listed in the inventory only 31 or 15 percent are sanitary land fill operations. The remaining 85 percent do not fulfill the requirements of Title 10 of the Official Compilation Codes Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, Chapter I, Part 19 which states:

> "Refuse at a refuse disposal area shall be compacted and covered daily with a compacted layer of at least six inches of a suitable cover material, and a final compacted cover of at least two feet of a suitable cover material shall be placed within one week after the final deposit of refuse at any portion of such refuse disposal area..."

No data is available for ascertaining how many of the nonconforming dumps have written exemptions signed by full time health officers within whose jurisdiction the refuse disposal areas are located.

Land supply problems do not appear to be critical in the more rural areas of the region but, as existing landfill sites are exhausted around the growth centers, costs for land and hauling may force communities to turn to incineration as a method of refuse disposal. Only three incinerators are now in use in the entire 14 county area: in Cobleskill, Binghamton and Elmira. Incineration is generally a more expensive method of waste disposal but this may be offset by savings in land and hauling costs. In addition 65 to 85 percent volume reduction is achieved by incineration, compared with 50 percent in compacted land fills. This benefit alone may lead to increased popularity of central incinerators, shared by several communities and operated in conjunction with land-fill operations.

Scavenging, sorting and hand picking of refuse is permitted at 90 percent and practiced at 96 percent of the dumps included in the inventory. Approximately 65 percent of these facilities are unsightly and need various control programs which are not being provided. There does not appear to be a correlation between the regulating agency and refuse disposal site problems. Conditions are equally unsatisfactory in areas regulated by the State as in those regulated by the separate counties. It is felt, however, that more stringent enforcement of Part 2 of the Public Health Law would result in immediate improvements in the management of non-conforming refuse disposal areas.

TABLE #43
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SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES SUMMARY

COUNTY	NUMBER OF SITES	SITE OPERATED BY PUB	SITE OPERATED BY PRIV	SITE OWNED BY PUB	SITE OWNED BY PRIV	OPERATION REGULATED BY	CHARACTER OF SITES: QUARRY OR BORROW PIT	GULLY - CANYON	LEVEL AREA	HILL - SIDE	MARSH OR FLOOD PLAIN	OTHER	NO OF SAN. LAND FILL	EST. TOTAL TONS DEPOS. PER ANNUM	EQUIPMENT (TOTAL): SHOVELS OR DRAGLINES	SCRAPERS	BULLD OR TRACTORS	TRUCKS	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN / DAY	NUMBER OF SITES WITH PROBLEMS: UNSIGHTLY	PAPER BLOWING	UNCONTROLLED BURNING	SURFACE DRAINS	LEACHING	NO OF SITES NEEDING CONTROL PROGRAMS & NOT HAVING THEM: RODENT	FLY	BIRD	DUST	ODOR
ALLEGANY	19	15	4	13	6	STATE	3	3	2	10	1	0	3	55,000	1	0	9	1	9	11	2	9	9	11	10	3	0	0	0
BROOME	14	11*	2*	11	3	COUNTY	0	1	2	4	1	0	6	NA	0	0	15	5	10*	5	1	4	0	0	3*	0	0	0	0
CATTARAUGUS	23	19	4	19	4	COUNTY	6	0	5	10	1	0	1	30,000	1	0	4	0	6	12	6	16	2	3	17	0	0	0	0
CHAUTAUQUA	25	20	5	19	6	COUNTY	2	2	15	8	0	0	4	120,000	3	0	9	1	13	13	4	13	4	5	12	4	0	0	0
CHEMUNG	10	4	6	3	7	COUNTY	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	100,000	0	0	5	2	10	6	3	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	1
CHENANGO	22	15*	6*	16	6	STATE	0*	0*	3*	14*	0*	1*	0	NA	0	0	10*	0	4*	22*	6*	13*	6*	6*	18	0	0	0	0
CORTLAND	15	13	2	12	3	COUNTY	2	3	2	8	0	0	0	NA	0	0	6	0	2	13	8	15	2	1	14	1	0	0	8
DELAWARE	16	12	4	10	6	STATE	1	1	3	7	2	2	7	NA	0	0	10	3	8	7	0	7	2	1	8	6	6	0	6
OTSEGO	16	14	2	9	7	STATE	1	2	1	8	4	0	5	23,000	0	0	7	0	9	10	0	8	1	3	9	6	4	0	4
SCHOHARIE	10	10	0	10	0	COUNTY	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	NA	0	0	2	0	2	5	0	4	1	1	8	0	0	0	0
SCHUYLER	3	3	0	3	0	STATE	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	NA	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
STEUBEN	19	13	6	13	6	STATE	4	2	3	5	5	0	1	55,000	1	0	4	2	14	17	2	13	4	6	12	4	1	0	3
TIOGA	5	3	2	3	2	STATE	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	NA	0	0	3	0	2	5	2	5	1	1	4	3	1	0	1
TOMPKINS	8	7	1	7	1	COUNTY	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	45,250	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	205	159*	45*	148	57		21*	15*	40*	91*	17*	4*	31*	NA	6	0	90*	14*	95*	135*	34*	115*	32*	39*	128*	27	12	0	23

SOURCE – INVENTORY

* NOT A FULL LISTING – INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR SOME SITES

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES - BY COUNTY

TABLE #44
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• INDICATES GROWTH AREA COMMUNITIES

SITE LOCATION		POLITICAL JURISDICTION SERVED		PERCENT JURISDICTION SERVED	AVERAGE DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF AREA	SITE: PUB	SITE: PRIV	SITE: PUB	SITE: PRIV	OPERATION REGULATED: YES	OPERATION REGULATED: BY	GENERAL CHARACTER OF SITE	LENGTH OF OPERATION: OPERATED SINCE	LENGTH OF OPERATION: LIFE LEFT	AREA: TOTAL	AREA: USED FOR DUMPING	COVERING: MATERIAL	COVERING: FREQ.	PROBLEMS: UNSIGHTLY	PROBLEMS: PAPER BLOWING	PROBLEMS: UNCONTROLLED BURNING	PROBLEMS: SURFACE DRAINAGE	PROBLEMS: LEACHING	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED: RODENT	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED: FLY	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED: BIRD	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED: DUST	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED: ODOR	EST. TONS DEPOSIT. P/YR.	EQUIPMENT: SHOVEL/DRAG	EQUIPMENT: SCRAPER	EQUIPMENT: BULLDOZER/TRACTOR	EQUIPMENT: TRUCKS	AVE. MEN EMP'D	OPERATION COST $	SANITARY LAND FILL
ALLEGANY																																				
ALMA	T	ALMA	T	70	0	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1958	1	6	1	EARTH	3 MONTHS	X		X	X		X					750	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	
•ALFRED	T	ALFRED	V	99	4																															
•		ALFRED	T	70	5		X		X	X	STATE	LEVEL AREA	1955	12	50	10	EARTH	WEEKLY				X							2900	0	0	1	1	1	NA	YES
		ALMOND	T	30	10																															
ALMOND	T	ALMOND	V	99	0	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1955	3	2	1	NONE	—	X		X	X	X	X	X				760	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	
•		ALMOND	T	40	3																															
		W. ALMOND	V	10	15																															
•AMITY	T	BELMONT	V	99	2	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1957	1	4	1	EARTH	4 MONTHS	X		X								1500	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		AMITY	T	40	4																															
•ANDOVER	T	ANDOVER	V	99	2	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1958	1	5	2	NONE	—	X		X		X	X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		ANDOVER	T	60	0																															
ANGELICA	T	ANGELICA	V	99	0	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1930	3	5	1	NONE	—	X		X		X	X	X				NA	0	0	0	0	1	1500	
		ANGELICA	T	50	0																															
BELFAST	T	BELFAST	T	70	2	X		X		X	STATE	QUARRY	1967	12	10	10	GRAVEL	DAILY											1100	1	0	1	0	1	4200	YES
•BOLIVAR	T	BOLIVAR	T	NA	NA		X	X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1958	5	10	3	NONE	—	X	X				X					2500	0	0	1	0	0	5000	
•		BOLIVAR	V	NA	NA																															
		RICHBURG	V	NA	NA																															
		GENESEE	T	NA	NA																															
CANEADEA	T	CANEADEA	T	80	0		X		X	X	STATE	GULLY/CANYON	1957	1	2	1	NONE	—	X		X		X	X					1200	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
CENTERVILLE	T	CENTERVILLE	T	30	0	X		X		X	STATE	MARSH/FLOOD PLAIN	1964	1	2	1	NONE	—	X			X	X	X					110	0	0	0	0	1	500	
CLARKSVILLE	T	CLARKSVILLE	T	50	3	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1958	5	2	1	EARTH	3 MONTHS	X		X		X	X					290	0	0	0	0	0	500	
•CUBA DUMP	T	CUBA	V	99	8	X			X	X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1957	4	25	5	EARTH	DAILY					X	X					2200	0	0	1	0	1	4200	ALMOST
CUBA	T	NEW HUDSON	T	30	6		X		X	X	STATE	QUARRY	1952	15	15	15	EARTH	DAILY		X		X							2200	0	0	1	0	1	NA	YES
		HUME	T	75	15																															
		FILLMORE	V	99	15																															
•		CUBA	T	15	5																															
•FRIENDSHIP	T	FRIENDSHIP	T	85	3	X		X		X	STATE	GULLY-CANYON	1960	5	8	2	EARTH	WEEKLY	X										2200	0	0	1	0	1	2800	ALMOST
•		FRIENDSHIP	V	99	2																															
GENESSEE	T	OLEAN	C	99	15	X			X	X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1959	10	100	80	EARTH	DAILY					X	X					21800	0	0	1	0	1	12000	
		PORTVILLE	T	NA	10																															
		ALLEGANY	T	NA	18																															
OSCIAN	T	CANASERAGA	V	99	2	X		X		X	STATE	GULLY-CANYON	1956	100	2	1	EARTH	MONTHLY			X	X	X	X	X				NA	0	0	0	0	0	3600	
		BURNS	T	30	5																															
RUSHFORD	T	RUSHFORD	V	70	0	X		X		X	STATE	QUARRY	1967	10	4	1	EARTH	BI-WEEKLY					X						510	0	0	1	0	0	1000	
•SCIO	T	SCIO	T	80	7	X			X	X	STATE	LEVEL AREA	1960	1	1	1	EARTH	BI-MONTHLY			X			X					8700	0	0	0	0	0	500	
•WELLSVILLE	T	WELLSVILLE	T	70	5	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1964	8	7	7	EARTH	DAILY	X			X	X						5000	0	0	1	0	1	NA	ALMOST
		WELLSVILLE	V	99	3																															
BROOME																																				
•BINGHAMTON	T	BINGHAMTON	T	99	5	X		X		X	COUNTY	GULLY-CANYON	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	WEEKLY											NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
•CHENANGO	T	CHENANGO	T	99	5																															
•		PT. DICKINS	V	50	5	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	WEEKLY		X	X								NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
COLESVILLE	T	COLESVILLE	T	99	5	X		X		X	COUNTY	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	DAILY											NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	YES
•CONKLIN	T	CONKLIN	T	99	2		X		X	X	COUNTY	MARSH - F.P.	NA	10	NA	NA	EARTH	DAILY											NA	0	0	2	1	2	NA	YES
•		BINGHAMTON	C	99	7																															
•		PT. DICKINSON	V	20	6																															
•DEPOSIT	V	DEPOSIT	V	90	8	X		X		X	COUNTY	QUARRY-B.F.	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	AS NEC.			X							X	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		SANFORD	T	90	5																															
•ENDICOTT	V	ENDICOTT	V	90	1	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1956	10	NA	NA	EARTH	2/WEEK	X										NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
•		UNION	T	15	2																															

Table 44 continued

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES – BY COUNTY

SITE LOCATION		POLITICAL JURISDICTION SERVED		PERSONS JURISDICTION SERVED	AVERAGE DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF AREA	SITE OPERATED BY PUB.	SITE OPERATED BY PRIV.	SITE OWNED BY PUB.	SITE OWNED BY PRIV.	OPERATION REGULATED YES	OPERATION REGULATED BY	GENERAL CHARACTER OF SITE	LENGTH OF OPERATION OPERATED SINCE	LENGTH OF OPERATION LIFE LEFT	AREA TOTAL	AREA USED FOR DUMPING	COVERING MATERIAL	COVERING FREQ.	PROBLEMS UNSIGHTLY	PROBLEMS PAPER BLOWING	PROBLEMS UNCONTROLLED BURNING	PROBLEMS SURFACE DRAINAGE	PROBLEMS LEACHING	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED RODENT	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED FLY	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED BIRD	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED DUST	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED ODOR	EST. TONS DEPOSIT. P/YR.	EQUIPMENT SHOVEL/ DRAG	EQUIPMENT SCRAPER	EQUIPMENT BULLDOZER TRACTOR	EQUIPMENT TRUCKS	AVE. MEN PER DAY	ANNUAL OPERATION COST $	SANITARY LAND FILL
•FENTON	T	FENTON	T	90	1	X		X			X COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	5	NA	NA	EARTH	2/WEEK											NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	YES
•		FT. DICKINSON	V	10	NA																																
•JOHNSON CITY	V	JOHNSON CITY	V	99	4	X		X			X COUNTY	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	NA											NA	0	0	2	2	–	NA	YES
•		VESTAL	T	NA	NA																																
•KIRKWOOD	T	KIRKWOOD	T	90	6	X				X	X COUNTY	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	NA	X	X			X					NA	0	0	2	1	NA	NA	
LIGLE	T	LIGLE	T	90	3	X		X			X COUNTY	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	PERIOD	X	NA			X					NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
		NANTICORE	T	40	7																																
•MAINE	T	MAINE	T	90	3	X		X			X COUNTY	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	DAILY	X	NA			X					NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
		NANTICORE	T	40	6																																
NANTICOOKE	T	BARKER	T	99	5		X		X		X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1962	5	NA	NA	EARTH	INFREQ.	X										NA	0	0	1	0	–	NA	YES
•		WHITNEY PT.	V	90	5																																
UNION	T	UNION	T	80	1	X		X			X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1966	1	6	5	EARTH	DAILY											36,000	0	0	1	1	1	$20,000	YES
•WINDSOR	T	WINDSOR	T	90	6																																
•		WINDSOR	V	90	7	NA		X			X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	2/MONTH	NA	X				NA					NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
CATTARAUGUS																																					
ALLEGANY	T	ALLEGANY	T	90	2	X		X			X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	2	2	2	NONE	–	X								X		4000	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
•CATTARAUGUS	V	CATTARAUGUS	V	99	1	X		X			X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1952	2	2	2	NONE	–	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		1400	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		NEW ALBION	T	99	2																									450	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
COLDSPRING	T	COLDSPRING	T	99	3	X		X			X COUNTY	QUARRY	1965	NA	5	5	EARTH	OCCASION.	X		X			X					1400	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
DAYTON	T	DAYTON	T	99	2	X		X			X COUNTY	QUARRY	1961	NA	5	6	NONE	–	X					X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		S. DAYTON	V	99	2																									1350	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
ELKO	T	STATE PARK		50	3	X		X			X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	2	2	NONE	–	X		X			X					550	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•ELLICOTTVILLE	T	ELLICOTTVILLE	T	99	2	X		X			X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1957	NA	3	3	NONE	–	X					X					2200	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
FARMERSVILLE	T	FARMERSVILLE	T	99	5	X		X			X COUNTY	QUARRY	NA	5	1	1	NONE	–	X		X								1000	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
FRANKLINVILLE	V	FRANKLINVILLE	V	99	1	X		X			X COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	3	3	NONE	–	X	X	X			X					NA	0	0	1	0	0	NA	
		FRANKLINVILLE	T	99	2																																
•GREAT VALLEY	T	GREAT VALLEY	T	99	1	X		X			X COUNTY	MARSH, FLOOD PLAIN	1960	NA	2	2	EARTH	WEEKLY	X										1100	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•GREAT VALLEY (HUMPHREY		GREAT VALLEY	T	NA	8		X		X		X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1955	NA	2	1	EARTH	AS NEC.	X		X			X					550	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•	)	ELLICOTTVILLE	T	NA	14																									440	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•HINSDALE	T	HINSDALE	T	99	1	X		X			X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1953	NA	2	1	NONE	–	X	X	X			X					NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
LEON	T	LEON	T	99	2	X		X			X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	<1957	NA	1	1	NONE	–	X		X		X						4000	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
LIMESTONE	V	LIMESTONE	T	99	2	X		X			X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1960	NA	1	1	NONE	–	X		X								1400	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•LIMESTONE	V	ALLEGANY	V	NA	NA		X		X		X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1964	NA	2	2	EARTH	OCCASSION.	X		X			X					1250	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
•		ALLEGANY	T	NA	NA																									1000	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		OLEAN	C	NA	NA																									480	1	0	1	0	1	NA	
		CARROLLTON	T	NA	NA																									1050	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•LITTLE VALLEY	V	LITTLE VALLEY	V	99	0	X		X			X COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	<1940	NA	4	4	NONE	–	X		X								2450	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
•		LITTLE VALLEY	T	99	2																									1850	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
MACHIAS	T	MACHIAS	T	99	1	X		X			X COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1962	NA	5	6	NONE	–	X	X	X								NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
OTTO	T	OTTO	T	99	1	X		X			X COUNTY	QUARRY	1965	NA	5	5	EARTH	WEEKLY	X					X					480	1	0	1	0	1	NA	
PERRYSBURG	T	PERRYSBURG	T	99	2	X		X			X COUNTY	QUARRY	1955	NA	2	2	NONE	–	X	X	X			X					1050	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		PERRYSBURG	V	99	3																									2450	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
•PORTVILLE	T	PORTVILLE	T	99	2	X		X			X COUNTY	QUARRY	1953	NA	2	2	NONE	–	X					X					1850	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		PORTVILLE	V	99	2																									1850	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•RANDOLPH	T	RANDOLPH	T	99	3		X		X		X COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	1959	NA	3	3	NONE	–	X	X	X			X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		RANDOLPH	V	99	4																									NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
RED HOUSE	T	STATE PARK	T	–	3	X		X			X COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	2	1	NONE	–	X		X			X					6700	0	0	0	0	0	NA	YES
•SALAMANCA	C	SALAMANCA	C	99	1	X		X			X COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	1952	NA	35	35	EARTH	DAILY																			
•		SALAMANCA	T	99	0																																

Table 44 continued

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES - BY COUNTY

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SITE LOCATION	POLITICAL JURISDICTION SERVED		PERCENTAGE JURISDICTION SERVED	AVERAGE DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF AREA	SITE OPERATED BY PUB	SITE OPERATED BY PRIV.	SITE OWNED BY PUB.	SITE OWNED BY PRIV.	OPERATION REGULATED YES	OPERATION REGULATED BY	GENERAL CHARACTER OF SITE	LENGTH OF OPERATION: OPERATED SINCE	LENGTH OF OPERATION: LIFE LEFT	AREA: TOTAL	AREA: USED FOR DUMPING	COVERING: MATERIAL	COVERING: FREQ.	PROBLEMS: UNSIGHTLY	PROBLEMS: PAPER BLOWING	PROBLEMS: UNCONTROLLED BURNING	PROBLEMS: SURFACE DRAINS	PROBLEMS: LEACHING	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED: RODENT	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED: FLY	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED: BIRD	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED: DUST	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED: ODOR	EST. TONS DEPOSIT. P/YR	EQUIPMENT: SHOVEL/DRAG	EQUIPMENT: SCRAPER	EQUIPMENT: BULLDOZER/TRACTOR	EQUIPMENT: TRUCKS	AVE. MEN/DAY	ANNUAL OPERATION COST $	SANITARY LAND FILL
SOUTH DAYTON V	SOUTH DAYTON T		99	1		X		X	X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	1962	NA	3	3	NONE	—	X		X			X					520	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
	SOUTH DAYTON V		99	1																															
CHAUTAUQUA																																			
•CARROLL	T	CARROLL	T	99	4	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	WEEKLY	X									2000	0	0	1	0	0	NA	
•CHAUTAUQUA	T	CHAUTAUQUA	T	95	5	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1967	NA	28	NA	EARTH	WEEKLY										3200	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
CLYMER	T	CLYMER	T	95	5	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	MONTHLY	X	X	X							1000	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•DUNKIRK	T	DUNKIRK	T	99	1	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	1962	NA	NA	NA	FLYASH	DAILY	X		X							14500	0	0	0	0	1	NA	YES
•		DUNKIRK	C	99	1																														
•ELLERY	T	ELLERY	T	65	1	X		X		X	COUNTY	GULLY-CANYON	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	3 WEEKS			X							1700	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
•ELLERY	T	ELLERY	T	10	1		X		X	X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	SEMI-WEEK						X				200	0	0	1	1	1	NA	
•ELLICOTT	T	ELLICOTT	T	85	2		X		X	X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	WEEKLY										6200	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		GERRY	T	85	2																														
HARMONY	T	HARMONY	T	75	1	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	SEMI-WEEK	X									9500	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
•HARMONY	T	BUSTI	T	95	12		X		X	X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	WEEKLY	X			X	X	X	X			6400	1	0	1	0	1	NA	
HARMONY	T	PANAMA	V	99	3	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	BI-WEEKLY	X		X			X				350	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
HANOVER	T	FORESTVILLE	V	99	2	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	WEEKLY			X			X				1100	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
		HANOVER	T	20	2																														
•		SHERIDAN	T	25	4																														
•HANOVER	T	HANOVER	T	NA	4	X			X	X	COUNTY	QUARRY	1966	NA	30	NA	EARTH	DAILY										NA	0	0	2	0	1	2900	YES
•HANOVER	T	SILVER CREEK	V	99	5	X		X		X	COUNTY	GULLY-CANYON	NA	NA	NA	NA	NONE	—	X		X	X	X					2500	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
•JAMESTOWN	C	JAMESTOWN	C	99	2	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	DAILY										40000	1	0	2	0	4	NA	YES
•KIANTONE	T	KIANTONE	T	99	6	X		X		X	COUNTY	QUARRY OR PIT	1966	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	DAILY					X					NA	0	0	1	0	NA	NA	YES
MINA	T	MINA	T	NA	2		X		X	X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NONE	—	X		X	X	X	X			X	1450	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		RIPLEY	T	NA	3																														
		FRENCH CREEK	T	NA	5																														
POLAND	T	POLAND	T	99	2	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	MONTHLY	X		X	X	X	X				1500	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•POMFRET	T	FREDONIA	V	90	4	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	NA	NA	FLYASH	RARELY	X					X	X		X	9500	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		POMFRET	T	90	3																														
•PORTLAND	T	PORTLAND	T	99	2	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	3 WEEKS	X	X	X			X				2700	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		PORTLAND	V	99	1																														
•RIPLEY	T	RIPLEY	T	85	9	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	6-8 WKS			X			X				1900	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•SHERIDAN	T	SHERIDAN	T	75	1	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	1964	10	NA	NA	EARTH	RARELY	X	X	X			X	X			1800	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
SHERMAN	T	SHERMAN	T	90	2	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	MONTHLY			X							1150	1	0	1	0	1	NA	
		SHERMAN	V	90	2																														
•STOCKTON	T	STOCKTON	T	99	1	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	WEEKLY		X	X			X				1600	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•STOCKTON	T	ELLICOTT	T	15	7		X		X	X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	6	5	EARTH	DAILY										1100	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		GERRY	T	15	3																														
•WESTFIELD	T	WESTFIELD	T	99	1	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	YEARLY	X					X	X			7500	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		WESTFIELD	V	99	1																														
CHEMUNG																																			
ASHLAND	T	WELLSBURG	V	99	1		X		X	X	COUNTY	ABANDONED CANAL	1953	2	150	20	EARTH	WEEKLY						X				8500	0	0	1	1	0	NA	YES
•		ELMIRA	T	50	12																														
•		SOUTHPORT	T	50	10																														
•		CHEMUNG	T	30	4																														
•BIG FLATS	T	BIG FLATS	T	99	3		X		X	X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1958	NA	NA	10	EARTH	DAILY						X				900	0	0	1	0	0	NA	YES
•		CATLIN	T	10	6																														

Table 44 continued

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES - BY COUNTY

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SITE LOCATION		POLITICAL JURISDICTION SERVED		PERCENTAGE JURISDICTION SERVED	AVERAGE DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF AREA	SITE OPERATED BY PUB	SITE OPERATED BY PRIV	SITE OWNED BY PUB	SITE OWNED BY PRIV	OPERATION REGULATED YES	OPERATION REGULATED BY	GENERAL CHARACTER OF SITE	LENGTH OF OPERATION OPERATED SINCE	LENGTH OF OPERATION LIFE LEFT	AREA TOTAL	AREA USED FOR PUMPING	COVERING MATERIAL	COVERING FREQ.	PROBLEMS UNSIGHTLY	PROBLEMS PAPER BLOWING	PROBLEMS UNCONTROLLED BURNING	PROBLEMS SURFACE DRAINAGE	PROBLEMS LEACHING	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED RODENT	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED FLY	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED BIRD	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED DUST	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED ODOR	EST. TONS DEPOSIT P/YR	EQUIPMENT SHOVEL/DOZER	EQUIPMENT SCRAPER	EQUIPMENT BULLDOZER/TRACTOR	EQUIPMENT TRUCKS	AVE MAN PER DAY	ANNUAL OPERATION COST $	SANITARY LAND FILL
• CATLIN	T	CORNING	C	50	10		X		X	X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1964	10	135	10	EARTH	BI-WEEKLY	X	X				X					6500	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
• CATLIN	T	CATLIN	T	12	4		X		X	X	"	LEVEL AREA	1957	10	NA	5	EARTH	NA	X					X					NA	0	0	0	1	0	NA	
•		CORNING	C	5	15																															
•		ERWIN	T	NA	NA																															
		HORNBY	T	NA	NA																								X	54600	0	0	0	1	8	NA	
• ELMIRA	C	ELMIRA	C	99	4	X		X		X	"	QUARRY OR B PIT	1929	100	25	25	NONE	-	X										850	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
• ELMIRA HTS.	V	ELMIRA HTS	V	85	2	X		X		X	"	FLOOD PLAIN	1956	10	10	5	FOUNDRY SAND	INFREQ.	X	X	X			X					900	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
• ERIN	T	ERIN	T	50	2	X			X	X	"	GULLY - CANYON	1964	5	NA	NA	EARTH	INFREQ.	X					X					15,400	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
• HORSEHEADS	T	HORSEHEADS	V	99	2	X		X		X	"	FLOOD PLAIN	1946	0	20	20	EARTH	INFREQ.	X	X				X												
•		"	T	50	2																															
•		ELMIRA HTS	V	15	2																															
•		VETERAN	T	50	5																															
• SOUTHPORT	T	ELMIRA	T	50	8		X		X	X	"	HILLSIDE	1962	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	MONTHLY					X						6500	0	0	1	0	0	NA	
•		SOUTHPORT	T	50	6																									1100	0	0	1	0	0	NA	
• VAN ETTEN	T	VAN ETTEN	V	99	1		X		X	X	"	LEVEL AREA	1966	10	NA	NA	EARTH	WEEKLY																		
		VAN ETTEN	T	80	5																															
CHEMUNG																																				
APTON	V	APTON	V	90	NA	X		X		X	STATE	ROLLING	NA	NA	12	12	EARTH	YEARLY	X					X					NA	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
•		APTON	T	90	NA																									NA	0	0	NA	0	1	NA	
• BAINBRIDGE	T	BAINBRIDGE	T	90	NA	X			X	X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	3/YEAR	X		X			X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		BAINBRIDGE	V	90	NA																									NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
COVENTRY	T	COVENTRY	V	90	NA	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	1	1	EARTH	NA	X		NA			X					NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
• GREENE	T	GREENE	T	90	NA	X		X		X	"	NA	NA	NA	5	5	EARTH	2/YEAR						X					NA	0	0	2	0	0	NA	
•		GREENE	V	90	NA																									NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
GUILFORD	T	GUILFORD	T	90	NA		X		X	X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	3	3	EARTH	NA	X		X			X					NA	0	0	1	0	0	NA	
GUILFORD	T	GUILFORD	T	NA	NA		X		X	X	"	NA	NA	NA	1	1	EARTH	NA	X		NA			X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		NEIGHBORING TOWNS	T	NA	NA																									NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
LINCKLAEN	T	LINCKLAEN	T	NA	NA	X		X		X	"	NA	NA	NA	1	1	EARTH	NA	X	NA	X			X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
McDONOUGH	T	McDONOUGH	T	90	NA	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	1	1	NONE	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
• NEW BERLIN	T	NEW BERLIN	T	90	NA	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	10	5	EARTH	WEEKLY	X																	
		NEW BERLIN	V	90	NA																									NA	0	0	1	0	0	NA	
• NORWICH	T	NORWICH	T	99	NA	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	3	3	EARTH	NA	X		X			X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
OTSELIC	T	OTSELIC	T	90	NA	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	2	1	EARTH	NA	X			X		X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
OXFORD	T	OXFORD	V	90	NA	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	2	2	EARTH	NA	X		X		X						NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		"	T	90	NA																									NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
PHARSALIA	T	PHARSALIA	T	90	NA	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	1	1	EARTH	NA	X	NA	X			X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
PITCHER	T	PITCHER	T	90	3	X			X	X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	1	1	EARTH	NA	X		X			X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
PLYMOUTH	T	PLYMOUTH	T	90	NA		X		X	X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	NA	NA		NA								NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
•	T	NORWICH	C	90	4																															
PLYMOUTH	T	PLYMOUTH	T	NA	1	X		X		X	"	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	1	1	EARTH	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
• PRESTON	T	NORWICH	C	NA	NA		X		X	X	"	LEVEL AREA	1964	NA	30	30	EARTH	NA	X		NA								NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
PRESTON	T	PRESTON	T	NA	NA		X	X		X	"	NA	1966	NA	10	10	EARTH	NA	X					X					NA	0	0	1	0	NA	NA	
• SHERBURNE	T	SHERBURNE	T	90	5		X	X		X	"	HILLSIDE	1966	NA	5	5	EARTH	MONTHLY	X	X	X			X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		EARLVILLE	V	NA	NA																									NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
• SHERBURNE	T	EARLVILLE	V	NA	NA	NA	NA	X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	3	3	NONE	-	X	X	X	X	X	X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
SMITHVILLE	T	SMITHVILLE	V	85	NA	X		X		X	"	NA	NA	NA	1	1	EARTH	INFREQ.	X	X	X	X	X	X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
SMYRNA	T	SMYRNA	T	NA	NA	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	1	1	SHALE	RARELY	X	X	X	X	X	X					NA	0	0	2	0	0	NA	
		SMYRNA	V	NA	NA																															

Table 44 continued

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES - BY COUNTY

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SITE LOCATION	POLITICAL JURISDICTION SERVED		PERCENT JURISDICT. SERVED	AVERAGE DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF AREA	SITE OPERATED BY PUB	SITE OPERATED BY PRIV	SITE OWNED BY PUB	SITE OWNED BY PRIV	OPERATION REGULATED	GENERAL CHARACTER OF SITE	LENGTH OF OPERATION: OPERATED SINCE	LENGTH OF OPERATION: LIFE LEFT	AREA: TOTAL	AREA: USED FOR DUMPING	COVERING: MATERIAL	COVERING: FREQUENCY	PROBLEMS: UNSIGHTLY	PROBLEMS: PAPER	PROBLEMS: BLOWING	PROBLEMS: UNCONTROLLED BURNING	PROBLEMS: SURFACE DRAINAGE	PROBLEMS: LEACHING	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED: RODENT	FLY	BIRD	DUST	ODOR	ESTIMATED TONS DEPOSITED PER ANNUM	EQUIPMENT: SHOVEL	EQUIPMENT: DRAG	EQUIPMENT: SCRAPER	EQUIPMENT: BULLDOZER	EQUIPMENT: TRACTOR	EQUIPMENT: TRUCKS	MEN AVERAGE PER DAY	ANNUAL OPERATION COST $	SANITARY LAND FILL
CORTLAND																																							
•CINCINNATUS	T	CINCINNATUS	T	99	2	X			X	X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	5	NA	NA	EARTH	RARELY	X	X	X	X	X	X					720	0	0	0	0	0		NA	
•CORTLANDVILLE	T	CORTLANDVILLE	T	70	4	X		X		X	"	GULLY	1947	2	4	4	"	NA	X		X				X				4800	0	0	1	0	0		"	
• "	T	"	T	30	4	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	1963	5	10	10	"	½ YEAR	X	X	X			X				X	2000	0	0	0	0	1		"	
CUYLER	T	CUYLER	T	99	5	X		X		X	"	"	1958	NA	1	1	NONE	—		X	X			X					540	0	0	0	0	0		"	
HARFORD	T	HARFORD	T	99	4	X		X		X	"	"	1956	NA	NA	NA	"	RARELY	X	X	X			X				X	800	0	0	1	0	0		"	
•HOMER	T	HOMER	T	NA	4	X		X		X	"	GULLY	1958	NA	NA	NA	"	"	X		X			X				X	NA	0	0	2	0	0		"	
• "	T	HOMER	T	NA	3	X			X	X	"	QUARRY	1957	1	1	1	"	NA	X		X			X				X	NA	0	0	1	0	0		"	
LAPEER	T	LAPEER	T	NA	2	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NONE	NA	X		X			X					NA	0	0	0	0	0		NA	
MARATHON	T	MARATHON	V	NA	NA	X		X		X	"	"	1966	10	10	10	"	—		X	X	X		X					NA	0	0	0	0	0		"	
		LAPEER	T	NA	NA																																	
		MARATHON	T	NA	NA																																	
PREBLE	T	PREBLE	T	90	3		X	X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL	1964	2	2	1	EARTH	RARELY	X		X			X				X	840	0	0	0	0	1		NA	
SCOTT	T	SCOTT	T	90	4	X		X		X	"	QUARRY	1957	2	NA	NA	"	< YEAR	X	X	X			X				X	390	0	0	0	0	0		"	
		SCOTT	V	90	4																																	
•SOLON	T	CORTLAND	C	99	8		X		X	X	COUNTY	LEVEL	1962	50	100	100	NONE	—	X	X	X			X					NA	0	0	1	0	0		NA	
		SOLON	T	99	6																																	
•		HOMER	V	99	8																																	
TRUXTON	T	TRUXTON	T	99	4	X		X		X	COUNTY	GULLY	1957	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	INFREQ.	X		X			X					600	0	0	0	0	0		NA	
		TRUXTON	V	90	4																																	
VIRGIL	T	VIRGIL	T	90	5	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1960	10	NA	NA	EARTH	NA	X		X			X				X	1000	0	0	0	0	0		"	
WILLETT	T	WILLETT	T	99	2	X		X		X	"	"	1963	50	4	4	NONE	—	X	X	X			X				X	350	0	0	0	0	0		"	
DELAWARE																																						
ANDES	T	ANDES	T	50	3	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NONE	—	X		X			X	X	X		X	NA	0	0	0	0	0		NA	
		ANDES	V	99	3																																	
BOVINA	T	BOVINA	T	50	4	X		X		X	STATE	WOODED	1967	NA	55	NA	EARTH	OCCAS.				X							NA	0	0	0	1	0		NA	YES
COLECHESTER	T	COLECHESTER	T	70	5	X			X	X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NONE	—			X			X	X	X		X	NA	0	0	0	0	0		"	—
		DOWNSVILLE	V	NA	NA																																	
DAVENPORT	T	DAVENPORT	T	80	4	X		X		X	STATE	GULLY	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	DAILY											NA	0	0	1	0	1		NA	YES
DELHI	T	DELHI	T	80	1	X		X		X	"	QUARRY	NA	NA	NA	NA	"	"											NA	0	0	1	0	1		NA	
		DELHI	V	99	1																																	
FRANKLIN	T	FRANKLIN	T	70	3	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1962	NA	NA	NA	NONE	—	X					X	X	X		X	NA	0	0	1	1	0		NA	
		FRANKLIN	V	99	3																																	
HAMDEN	T	HAMDEN	T	40	4	X			X	X	STATE	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	OCCAS.	X		X			X	X	X		X	1875	0	0	1	0	1		$500	
HANCOCK	T	HANCOCK	T	80	5	X		X		X	"	LEVEL	1965	NA	22	NA	"	DAILY											NA	0	0	1	0	1		NA	YES
		HANCOCK	V	99	2																																	
HOBART	V	HOBART*	V	99	0		X		X	X	STATE	LEVEL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NONE	—	X		X			X	X	X		X	NA	0	0	0	0	0		NA	
MASONVILLE	T	MASONVILLE	T	20	2		X		X	X	"	MARSH	1960	2	3	1	EARTH	DAILY											75	0	0	1	1	1		NA	YES
MIDDLETOWN	T	MIDDLETOWN	T	90	6	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	1961	NA	10	6	"	"											NA	0	0	1	0	1		NA	"
		MARGARETVILLE	V	99	5																																	
		FLEISHMANN	V	90	10																																	
ROXBURY	T	ROXBURY	V	NA	NA	X		X		X	STATE	LEVEL	NA	1	5	1	NONE	—	X		X			X					1000	0	0	0	0	0		NA	
		ROXBURY	T	90	2																																	
•SIDNEY	T	SIDNEY	T	80	4		X		X	X	STATE	ROLLING	1967	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	NA	X		X	X	X	X					5475	0	0	1	0	0		NA	
•		SIDNEY	V	99	8																																	
		TOMPKINS	T	40	10																																	
		STAMFORD*	T	30	2																																	

Table 44 continued

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES - BY COUNTY

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SITE LOCATION		POLITICAL JURISDICTION SERVED		PERCENTAGE JURISDICTION SERVED	AVERAGE DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF AREA	SITE OPERATED BY PUB	SITE OPERATED BY PRIV	SITE OWNED BY PUB	SITE OWNED BY PRIV	OPERATION REGULATED YES	OPERATION REGULATED BY	GENERAL CHARACTER OF SITE	LENGTH OF OPERATION OPERATED SINCE	LENGTH OF OPERATION LIFE LEFT	AREA TOTAL	AREA USED FOR DUMPING	COVERING MATERIAL	COVERING FREQ.	PROBLEMS UNSIGHTLY	PROBLEMS PAPER BLOWING	PROBLEMS UNCONTROLLED BURNING	PROBLEMS SURFACE DRAINS	PROBLEMS LEACHING	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED RODENT	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED FLY	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED BIRD	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED DUST	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED ODOR	EST. TONS DEPOSIT P/YR.	EQUIPMENT SHOVEL/DRAG	EQUIPMENT SCRAPER	EQUIPMENT BULLDOZER TRACTOR	EQUIPMENT TRUCKS	AVE MEN/DAY	ANNUAL OPERATION COST $	SANITARY LAND FILL
		BAINBRIDGE	T	20	12																																
STAMFORD	T	KORTRIGHT	T	80	5	X		X		X	STATE	MARSH-F.P.	1965	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	DAILY												NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	YES
STAMFORD	V	HARPERSFIELD	T	50	5																																
		STAMFORD	V	99	0																																
		STAMFORD	T	20	4	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NONE	NONE	X		X			X	X	X		X	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
WALTON	T	WALTON	V	99	2																																
		WALTON	T	90	5		X		X	X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1965	3	10	4	EARTH	DAILY												2800	0	0	1	0	1	NA	YES
OTSEGO																																					
BUTTERNUTS	T	BUTTERNUTS	T	80	5	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	NA	1	2	2	NONE	—	X		X									365	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		GILBERTSVILLE	V	90	3																									300	0	0	1	0	1	NA	YES
CHERRY VALLEY	T	CHERRY VALLEY	T	NA	NA	X			X	X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1966	3	4	3	EARTH	DAILY																			
		CHERRY VALLEY	V	95	2																									438	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
EDMESTON	T	EDMESTON	T	80	3	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	INFREQ.	X					X	X	X		X		750	0	0	1	0	1	NA	YES
HARTWICK	T	HARTWICK	T	90	5	X		X		X	STATE	MARSH F.P.	NA	10	5	4	EARTH	DAILY												750	0	0	1	0	1	NA	YES
LAURENS	T	LAURENS	T	80	4	X		X		X	STATE	GULLY-CANYON	1986	5	2	2	EARTH	DAILY												750	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
		LAURENS	H	95	1																																
MARYLAND	T	MARYLAND	T	80	3	X		X		X	STATE	GULLY-CANYON	NA	2	2	3	EARTH	GENERAL TIMES/YR.							X					750	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
		SCHENEVUS	V	99	1																																
MORRIS	T	MORRIS	T	90	4	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	3	2	NONE	—	X		X			X						1460	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		MORRIS	V	99	2																																
•ONEONTA	T	ONEONTA	C	99	4		X		X	X	STATE	QUARRY-D.P.	1967	4	40	40	EARTH	DAILY												10900	0	0	1	0	1	NA	YES
•		ONEONTA	T	99	4																																
		MILFORD	T	NA	8																																
		MILFORD	V	NA	8																																
•OTSEGO	T	OTSEGO	T	50	4	X			X	X	STATE	MARSH - F.P.	1965	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	INFREQ.	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	548	0	0	1	0	0	NA	
		OTSEGO	V	80	2																																
OTSEGO	T	COOPERSTOWN	V	99	1	X			X	X	COMMUNITY	HILLSIDE	1965	2	3	1	NONE	—	X		X				X	X				1025	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		OTSEGO	T	90	3																																
PLAINFIELD	T	PLAINFIELD	T	50	2	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NONE	—	X		X			X	X	X		X	136	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
RICHFIELD	T	RICHFIELD SPS.	V	99	1	X		X		X	"	MARSH - F.P.	NA	1	4	2	FILL	1/MO	X		X		X	X						1460	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
		RICHFIELD	T	90	4																																
		EXETER	T	80	10																																
		WARREN	T	NA	NA																																
SPRINGFIELD	T	SPRINGFIELD	T	90	4	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	1	3	1	NA	NA	X		X			X	X					594	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•UNADILLA	T	UNADILLA	V	95	1	X			X	X	"	LEVEL AREA	1967	4	10	7	EARTH	DAILY												1700	0	0	1	0	1	NA	YES
•		UNADILLA	T	80	6																																
WESTFORD	T	WESTFORD	T	60	2	X			X	X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	INFREQ	X					X	X	X		X	NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
WORCHESTER	T	WORCHESTER	V	NA	2		X		X	X	"	MARSH - FP	NA	1	2	1	NONE	—	X		X			X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		WORCHESTER	T	NA	NA																																
SCHOHARIE																																					
BLENHEIM	T	BLENHEIM	T	99	2	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1964	15	8	8	EARTH	V.OPTEN												NA	0	0	1	0	0	NA	ALMOST
		FULTON	T	85	5																									NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
•COBLESKILL	V	COBLESKILL	V	99	1	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	<1930	10	15	10	NONE	—	X		X			X						NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		COBLESKILL	T	95	3																																
CONESVILLE	T	CONESVILLE	T	99	2	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	10	10	5	NONE	—	X		X			X						NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		NEIGHBORS	Ts	NA	NA																																
ESPERANCE	T	ESPERANCE	T	90	3	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	EARTH	V.OPTEN												NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		ESPERANCE	V	90	2																																

Table 44 continued

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES - BY COUNTY

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SITE LOCATION		POLITICAL JURISDICTION SERVED		PERCENTAGE JURISDICTION SERVED	AVERAGE DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF AREA	SITE OPERATED BY PUB	SITE OPERATED BY PRIV.	SITE OWNED BY PUB	SITE OWNED BY PR. L.	OPERATION REGULATED YES	OPERATION REGULATED BY	GENERAL CHARACTER OF SITE	LENGTH OF OPERATION OPERATED SINCE	LENGTH OF OPERATION LIFE LEFT	AREA TOTAL	AREA USED FOR DUMPING	COVERING MATERIAL	COVERING FREQ.	PROBLEMS UNSIGHTLY	PROBLEMS PAPER BLOWING	PROBLEMS ANIMALS ATTRACTED	PROBLEMS BURNING	PROBLEMS SURFACE DRAINAGE	PROBLEMS LEACHING	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED RODENT	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED FLY	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED BIRD	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED DUST	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED ODOR	EST. TONS DEPOSIT P/YR	EQUIPMENT SHOVEL / DRAG	EQUIPMENT SCRAPER	EQUIPMENT BULLDOZER TRACTOR	EQUIPMENT TRUCKS	AVG. MEN PER DAY	ANNUAL OPERATING COST $	SANITARY LAND FILL
GILBOA	T	GILBOA	T	99	4	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	5	5	EARTH	4/YEAR	X						X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
JEFFERSON	T	JEFFERSON	T	99	3	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	5	5	EARTH	NA	X						X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		SUMMIT	T	50	4																																
• MIDDLEBURG	T	MIDDLEBURG	T	90	4	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	6	6	EARTH	NA							X					NA	0	0	0	0	1	NA	
•		MIDDLEBURG	V	95	3																																
• RICHMONDVILLE	T	RICHMONDVILLE	T	95	2	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	5	7	5	EARTH	4/YEAR							X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
•		RICHMONDVILLE	V	95	2																																
		SUMMIT	T	40	4																																
• SCHOHARIE	T	SCHOHARIE	T	90	3	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	NA	NA	5	5	EARTH	6/YEAR			X	X	X		X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		WRIGHT	T	90	4																																
•		SCHOHARIE	V	99	3																																
		DUANESBURG	T	NA	8																																
SHARON SPRINGS	V	SHARON	T	90	4	X		X		X	COUNTY	LEVEL AREA	NA	NA	10	5	EARTH	RARELY	X		X				X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		SHARON SPRINGS	V	99	1																																
SCHUYLER																																					
HECTOR	T	HECTOR	T	90	3	X		X		X	STATE	HILLSIDE	1967	20	30	30	EARTH	DAILY												NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	YES
		BURDETTE	V	95	3																																
• MONTOUR	T	MONTOUR	T	99	3	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	1964	15	20	20	EARTH	DAILY												NA	0	0	1	0	1	$15,350	YES
•		READING	T	70	10																																
		DIX	T	85	4																																
		CATHARINE	T	75	15																																
TYRONE	T	TYRONE	T	90	2	X		X		X	"	LEVEL AREA	1965	5	15	15	EARTH	NA	X		X				X					NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
		BRADFORD	T	50	6																																
STEUBEN																																					
• ADDISON	T	ADDISON	T	50	3	X		X		X	STATE	MARSH - F.P.	1955	1	5	2	NONE	—	X		X		X	X	X		X			1500	0	0	0	0	0	$500	
•		ADDISON	V	99	1																																
		JASPER	T	NA	NA																																
		TROUPSBURG	T	NA	NA																																
• BATH	T	BATH	T	90	3	X		X		X	"	QUARRY	1965	110	10	5	EARTH	WEEKLY	X	X	X									8700	0	0	1	0	0	$1200	
•		BATH	V	99	5																																
		SAVONA	V	99	8																																
BRADFORD	T	BRADFORD	T	60	0	X		X		X	STATE	QUARRY	1958	5	3	1	EARTH	BI-MONTH			X				X					240	0	0	0	0	0	$500	
CAMERON	T	CAMERON	T	70	5	X		X		X	"	MARSH - F.P.	1960	1	1	1	NONE	—	X		X				X					30	0	0	0	0	0	$200	
CANISTEO	T	CANISTEO	V	99	0	X		X		X	"	LEVEL AREA	1949	1	1	1	NONE	—	X		X				X					2500	0	0	0	0	1	$2500	
• COHOCTON	T	COHOCTON	T	75	0	X		X		X	"	MARSH - F.P.	1952	2	5	1	EARTH	MONTHLY	X											1450	0	0	0	0	1	$2500	
		COHOCTON	V	99	1																																
• CORNING	T	CORNING	T	90	4		X		X	X	"	HILLSIDE	1962	8	100	20	GULLET	5/WEEK	X		X				X	X			X	13200	0	0	0	0	1	$7200	
		CORNING	V	99	4																																
•		RIVERSIDE	V	99	6																																
•		S. CORNING	V	99	3																																
• ERWIN		ERWIN	T	99	5		X		X	X	"	LEVEL AREA	1965	5	2	2	EARTH	MONTHLY	X		X									4400	0	0	0	0	0	$2000	
GREENWOOD		GREENWOOD	T	70	0	X		X		X	"	GULLY / CANYON	1955	1	2	2	EARTH	MONTHLY	X			X	X	X						300	0	0	0	0	1	$1500	
• HORNELLSVILLE	T	HORNELL	C	99	3	X		X		X	"	MARSH - F.P.	1920	5	10	10	EARTH	BI-WEEK	X		X		X							5300	0	0	0	1	2	$10,000	
•		HORNELLSVILLE	T	99	3																																
		N. HORNELL	V	85	2																																
		ARKPORT	V	85	3																																

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES - BY COUNTY

SITE LOCATION		POLITICAL JURISDICTION SERVED		PERCENTAGE JURISDICTION SERVED	AVERAGE DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF AREA	SITE OPERATED BY PUB	SITE OPERATED BY PRV.	SITE OWNED BY PUB	SITE OWNED BY PRV.	OPERATION REGULATED YES	OPERATION REGULATED BY	GENERAL CHARACTER OF SITE	LENGTH OF OPERATION: OPERATED SINCE	LENGTH OF OPERATION: LIFE LEFT	AREA TOTAL	AREA USED FOR DUMPING	COVERING MATERIAL	COVERING FREQ.	PROBLEMS UNSIGHTLY	PROBLEMS PAPER BLOWING	PROBLEMS UNCONTROLLED BURNING	PROBLEMS SURFACE DRAINAGE	PROBLEMS LEACHING	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED REPORT	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED FLY	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED BIRD	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED DUST	NOT PROVIDED CONTROL PROGRAMS NEEDED ODOR	EST. TONS DEPOSIT P/DY.	EQUIPMENT SHOVEL/DRAG	EQUIPMENT SCRAPER	EQUIPMENT BULLDOZER TRACTOR	EQUIPMENT TRUCKS	AVG. MEN PER DAY	ANNUAL OPERATION COST $	SANITARY LAND FILL
HORNELLSVILLE	T	ALMOND	V	15	10		X		X	X	"	HILLSIDE	1912	10	50	30	EARTH	DAILY	X	X		X	X						X	300	1	0	1	1	3	NA	
		ARKPORT	V	15	8																																
		CANISTEO	V	15	8																																
•		N. HORNELL	V	15	5																									1100	0	0	1	0	1	$1,000	YES
		HORNELL	V	15	5																																
HOWARD	T	HOWARD	T	50	6		X		X	X	"	HILLSIDE	1966	15	70	70	EARTH	DAILY											350	0	0	0	0	0	—	
•		AVOCA	T	60	10																																
JASPER	T	JASPER	T	50	0		X		X	X	"	MARSH-F.P.	NA	0	11	1	NONE	—	X		X	X		X		X			1100	0	0	0	0	0	$1700	
PRATTSBURG		PRATTSBURG	T	99	0	X		X		X	"	LEVEL AREA	1958	40	40	40	EARTH	½ YEAR	X		X	X		X		X			820	0	0	0	0	0	$1500	
		PRATTSBURG	V	99	3																																
PULTENEY		PULTENEY	T	NA	NA	X		X		X	"	QUARY OR B.P.	1960	5	2	2	EARTH	INFREQ	X		X			X	X				1800	0	0	1	0	0	$1500	
• URBANA		URBANA	T	NA	NA	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	1960	10	10	5	EARTH	INFREQ	X		X			X	X				1500	0	0	0	0	1	$4000	
• WAYLAND		WAYLAND	T	50	5		X		X	X	"	QUARY OR B.P.	1955	10	5	5	EARTH	MONTHLY	X					X													
		WAYLAND	V	99	1																									510	0	0	0	0	1	$1500	
•		WAYNE	T	99	3	X		X		X	"	GULLY/CANYON	1959	2	2	1	EARTH	½ YEAR	X				X	X	X					490	0	0	0	0	1	$500	
WAYNE		WOODHULL	T	30	5	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	1958	5	3	3	EARTH	½ YEAR	X		X	X		X													
WOODHULL		WOODHULL	V	99	1																																
TIOGA																																					
• BARTON	T	BARTON	T	99	3		X		X	X	STATE	QUARY - BP	1965	5	21	10	EARTH	IRREG	X		X			X	X	X			NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
•		WAVERLY	V	99	4																									NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
BERKSHIRE	T	BERKSHIRE	T	90	3	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	1958	NA	½	½	EARTH	2/WEEK	X	X	X			X					NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
NEWARK VALLEY	T	NEWARK VALLEY	T	60	3	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	1967	30	NA	6	NONE	—	X		X			X					NA	0	0	1	0	1	NA	
		NEWARK VALLEY	V	80	6																																
• NICHOLS-OWEGO	T	OWEGO	T	90	2		X		X	X	"	LEVEL AREA	1965	MAY BE USR	4	2	EARTH	INFREQ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X									
	T	NICHOLS	T	90	2																																
		VESTAL	T	NA	0																																
		APALACHIAN	T	NA	0																									NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
RICHFORD	T	RICHFORD	T	80	1	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	1	2	2	EARTH	INFREQ	X		X				X												
TOMPKINS																																					
CAROLINE	T	CAROLINE	T	99	2	X		X		X	COUNTY	HILLSIDE	1960	10	NA	NA	EARTH	MONTHLY	X		X								1800	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
DANBY	T	DANBY	T	90	3	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	5	2	2	NONE	—	X		X								1450	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
• DRYDEN & LANSING	T	DRYDEN	T	90	7		X		X	X	"	LEVEL AREA	1947	5	10	10	EARTH	NA	X		X								8500	0	0	1	0	0	NA	
•		CAYUGA HTS.	V	90	2																									1200	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
• ENFIELD	T	ENFIELD	T	99	3	X		X		X	"	LEVEL AREA	1958	20	20	20	EARTH	MONTHLY	X		X								3500	0	0	1	0	0	NA	
• GROTON	T	GROTON	T	99	3	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	10	10	10	EARTH	NA	X																		
		GROTON	V	99	3																									20,000	0	0	1	0	1	$30000	
•		ITHACA	C	99	0	X		X		X	"	FLOOD PLAIN	1947	5	40	40	EARTH	DAILY	X						X												
• ITHACA	T	ITHACA	T	99	3																																
•		CORNELL	U	NA	2																									4000	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
		LANSING	T	99	6	X		X		X	"	HILLSIDE	NA	10	NA	NA	EARTH	BI-WEEK	X		X								1800	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
• LANSING	T																																				
• NEWFIELD	T	NEWFIELD		99	2	X		X		X	"	LEVEL AREA	1960	20	NA	NA	EARTH	BI-WEEK	X		X																

SOURCE : NEW YORK STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF SOLID WASTE ENGINEERING AND COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
LAND DISPOSAL SITE INVESTIGATION REPORTS - 1967-68

Fire Protection Facilities

METHODOLOGY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This report contains an inventory of fire district finances, manpower and equipment for each of the fourteen counties in the New York State Appalachian Region. Also included are fire ratings and classifications for each community as established by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Inventory data were collected from several sources, primarily the State of New York Division of Fire Safety, and the Fire Coordinator from the various counties. Additional information concerning the adequacy of fire resources in the growth areas was obtained from the Mayors' and Supervisors' Questionnaire.

There are many variables inherent in a fire protection system as well as in the level of protection provided in any given district. These variables have been considered by the National Board of Fire Underwriters in the evaluation and classification of each fire district. N.B.F.U. classifications form the basis for fire insurance rates. The Summary of the Data and Preliminary Analysis sections of this report are based on these Underwriters' classifications, which are shown for fire facilities within the growth areas as well as the opinions expressed by questionnaire respondents. No attempt has been made to evaluate the specific needs of any individual fire district.

Facilities in the region have been located on the *Fire Stations Map* which also shows the optimum service areas. Forest fire protection districts in the Appalachian Region are also included in the inventory and shown in Figure 7.

STANDARDS

The National Board of Fire Underwriters provides the most comprehensive standards for evaluation of local fire protection facilities. Upon request, it will also provide a complete analysis and evaluation of fire resources for a local government and make detailed suggestions for improvement. On a more routine basis, a rating is derived for each locality which is used as a basis for fire insurance rates. A Grading Schedule is used which is a means of classifying the municipalities' fire defense capabilities and physical conditions. For each deviation from the N.B.F.U. standards, deficiency points are assigned, the number depending upon the importance of the item and the degree of deviation. The total number of deficiency points charged against the municipality determines its classification.

Table 45 shows the features considered, weighted value and maximum number of deficiency points allocated to each. *Table 46* shows the relative classes of municipalities and the corresponding range of deficiency points for each class.

The considerations included in evaluating fire defenses and physical conditions were:

1. Water supply covers the adequacy and reliability of water available for fire control purposes; it includes storage capacity, pressures at delivery, the pumping system, the layout and construction of mains, emergency equipment, and so forth.
2. Fire departments are evaluated according to the kinds and numbers of equipment at each station, the manpower and training requirements and the ability to handle simultaneous fires. Also considered are personnel and administrative policies.
3. Fire alarm system considerations include the distribution and accessibility of alarm boxes, the quality of communication systems, management and headquarters operations.
4. Police department considerations include cooperation with the fire department, signaling and emergency service and cooperation with the Buildings Department.
5. Fire prevention covers the use of electricity and other hazardous materials. Here, and in the Building and Housing Codes, lack of enforcement is considered the equivalent of absence of laws.
6. Building code considerations take into account the adequacy of the regulation of building construction and supervision. Fire limits, fire resistant construction, and sprinkler systems for new buildings are evaluated as well as housing code standards for existing dwelling units. Also considered are fire protection codes which are generally aimed at controlling the use and handling of combustible materials.
7. Structural conditions consider the factors which affect the probable spread of fire such as width of streets, accessibility of buildings, congestion within and between individual blocks, structures which are fire resistively weak and exposure hazards from surrounding sections.

The following standards have been established by the N.B.F.U. for equipment and manpower:

Pumpers

The required number of engine or hose trucks for municipalities under 50,000 population is given by the formula: $N = 0.85 + 0.12P$ where N equals the number of trucks, P equals population in thousands. The required

number of engine or hose trucks for municipalities 50,000 – 200,000 is given by the formula: N = 3.4 + 0.07P where N equals the number of trucks, P equals population in thousands.

Pump Capacity

Required pump capacity will vary with the kind of development in each locality but, in general, the following standards are suggested. For high value areas in central cities and industrial areas a minimum standard of 1000 gallons per minute is recommended, for medium density areas, 750 gallons per minute should be a minimum requirement, for low density or scattered development, 500 gallons per minute.

Table 45

RELATIVE WEIGHTS AND MAXIMUM DEFICIENCY POINTS

Feature	Per Cent	Points
Water supply	34	1,700
Fire department	30	1,500
Fire alarm	11	550
Police department	1	50
Fire prevention	6	300
Building codes	4	200
Structural conditions	14	700
	100	5,000

Source: Standard Schedule for Grading...1956, amended 1964, p. 1.

Ladder Trucks

Municipalities of 20,000 population or less having at least five buildings of a height corresponding to three or more stories should have at least one ladder company. The number of ladder trucks for cities of 20,000 - 200,000 population is given by the formula: N = 1 + 0.03P where N equals the number of trucks and P equals population in thousands.

Manpower

Well-staffed and well-trained fire companies are as important to excellent fire protection as any other criterion. The speed and efficiency of a company's response to a fire depends not only on the distance of the company from the fire, but the availability and training of its men. Similarly, the speed with which a fire is extinguished must depend, to an important degree, on the preparedness of the fire fighters. An area which must rely on volunteer fire fighters largely because of cost factors must realize that it is also paying costs for actual and potential fire losses and insurance coverage.

Table 46

RELATIVE GRADINGS OF MUNICIPALITIES IN FIRE DEFENSES AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Points of Deficiency	Relative Class of Municipality
0 - 500	First
501 - 1,000	Second
1,001 - 1,500	Third
1,501 - 2,000	4th
2,001 - 2,500	5th
2,501 - 3,000	6th
3,001 - 3,500	7th
3,501 - 4,000	8th
4,001 - 4,500	9th
4,501 - 5,000	10th

Source: Standard Schedule for Grading...1956, amended 1964, p. 5.

The International Association of Firefighters gives a general standard, specifying that 2.4 men per 1,000 population are needed to work a 56 hour week while the N.B.F.U. lists manpower needs by type of equipment (See Table 47). In departments having volunteer members, it is suggested that six call or volunteer members be considered equivalent to one full paid member. For lowest insurance rates, the N.B.F.U. specifies that the number of such "equivalent full paid" men shall not exceed 1/3 the required strength of existing companies. For example, if the company strength is to be 12 full paid men, as a substitute there can be a minimum of 8 full paid men and 24 volunteers.

Table 47

REQUIRED STRENGTH OF COMPANIES BY TYPE OF APPARATUS

Type of Company	Manpower for high value district	Manpower for other districts
Engine (pumper)	7	5
Hose	6	4
Aerial ladder	7	6
Service ladder	8	6
Engine-ladder	10	8

Source: Standard Schedule for Grading...1956, amended 1964, p. 54.

The adequacy of the service a fire company is able to provide is dependent not only on the kind of equipment and manpower available but also the density and type of development served, the size of the land area serviced by a station, the type and condition of the road system, and local topography.

The N.B.F.U. lists the following standards for the distribution of companies:*

High Value

> "No point in any high value district shall be more than 3/4 mile from an engine company (pumper unit), hose company, or engine-ladder company, or more than one mile from a company providing adequate ladder service."

Residential

> "In residential areas the requirements are respectively 1-1/2 miles (engine, hose, or engine-ladder company) and 2 miles (ladder)."

Scattered

> "Up to three miles for each class of service."

High value areas include primarily the cores of urbanized areas and their industrial districts. Residential areas include those areas of housing development with no high rise structures. Scattered development includes those areas of semi-rural character, and city or suburban developments in their earliest stages.

The value designation is, of course, somewhat arbitrary. Farm areas in the Appalachian Region though relatively low in population may have high capital investments in buildings and equipment. They must be provided with fire protection service which is equivalent in quality to that provided for other types of development. In the consideration of high value areas, the precise amount of service will depend on the particular character of the area. Larger municipalities with dense development in the central business district will require greater amounts of equipment and a greater investment in aerial ladders and aerial hose equipment.

For evaluation in this report 3 miles has been established as the maximum safe service distance: the area within which fire stations can be expected to provide reasonably adequate service. Beyond this limit the chances for preventing any serious loss are relatively small. In most cases, beyond this safe service area, the best result that can be achieved is the prevention of fire spread to adjacent structures or flammable materials.

**Standard Schedule for Grading...1956, amended 1964, p. 52.*

SUMMARY OF THE DATA

Fire protection services throughout the *Cobleskill-Schoharie Growth Area* have generally poor ratings with the exception of the Village of Cobleskill. The other five fire districts all have N.B.F.U. classifications of 7 to 9 which may be in part attributable to the lack of paid personnel. None of the 17 fire departments in Schoharie County, however, employ paid personnel, relying entirely on volunteer support. One area of the Growth Center, a corridor between the Towns of Schoharie and Cobleskill, is outside the established range of 3 miles from a fire station. Questionnaire respondents from this Growth Area rated fire protection services as adequate but also noted that new facilities were needed in the Middleburg fire district.

In the *Susquehanna Valley Growth Area* fire districts in the City of Oneonta and those in the villages of Unadilla, Sidney and Bainbridge have relatively high N.B.F.U. ratings of 5 and 6. The Oneonta Fire Department operates as a combination paid and call department sharing the City Hall with the Police Department and other city offices. A new fire station, adjacent to the central business district, is now under consideration.

Practically all areas within the Growth Center are within the safe service radius of a fire station with the exception of the northern portion of the Town of Otego. Questionnaire respondents in the Town of Oneonta rated inadequate fire protection as a major community problem but one that might be solved if additional equipment could be obtained. All other questionnaire respondents gave fire protection services a satisfactory rating.

The City of Norwich and the villages of Oxford and Sherburne have N.B.F.U. ratings of 4 and 5 respectively, the best in the *Chenango Valley Growth Area.* The 12 remaining fire districts have ratings ranging from 6 to 9. Two relatively large areas in the Towns of New Berlin and Norwich are not within the optimum service area of a fire station. This deficiency apparently does not constitute a problem as questionnaire respondents from this area stated that fire protection is adequate.

Fire protection resources in the *Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna Growth Area* are inadequate except in the heavily urbanized area of Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City and in the Village of Owego. These areas have N.B.F.U. ratings of 4 to 5 while the outlying towns in the Growth Area have fire protection facilities with poor ratings of 7 to 9. As might be expected, the number of paid firemen in this Growth Area is higher than in any other growth center in the region. Broome County, as a whole, contains 32 fire departments employing 265 men and utilizing the services of 1395 volunteers. The majority of these fire departments are located within the Growth Area.

Questionnaire respondents were generally satisfied with fire facilities in their communities but responses from the Town of Conklin indicated a need for improvement, citing a limited water supply as the major problem.

The quality of fire protection services varies greatly throughout the *Ithaca-Cortland Growth Area* with the best service available in the cities of Ithaca and Cortland. Parts of the towns of Enfield and Ulysses are outside the safe service area of a fire station. On the other hand, the Trumansburg fire district has a relatively good rating of 5 and is supplemented by the Covert Fire Department in Seneca County. Questionnaire respondents from the area were generally satisfied with fire protection services and facilities but noted that a new fire station is needed in the southern portion of the Town of Ithaca.

Although the City of Elmira in the *Chemung River Valley Growth Area* has a N.B.F.U. rating of 4, general plan studies of the area indicate that coverage within the City is not consistent and that relocation of several fire stations is necessary to correct this condition. In other parts of the Growth Area, fire district ratings range from 5 in the villages of Waverly, Painted Post and Horseheads and the City of Corning to 7 to 9 in the outlying towns in the Growth Area. All questionnaire respondents from this area indicated satisfaction with existing facilities.

With the exception of the Watkins Glen Fire Department, which has a rating of 6, all fire defense resources in the *Watkins Glen-Montour Falls Growth Area* are inadequate by N.B.F.U. standards. Poor ratings in this Growth Center may be partially explained by the administrative organization of fire protection resources in Schuyler County. Unlike other counties in the Appalachian Region Schuyler does not have independent fire districts. With the exception of the hamlet of Wayne, which is outside the Growth Area, all of the communities in the county contract with private volunteer fire companies for fire protection. Revenues are obtained wholly through contract payments and fund-raising events rather than from property taxation. Questionnaire respondents from this Growth Area rated fire protection services adequate in all areas.

In the *Cohocton River Valley-Hammondsport Growth Area* fire protection services are extended to all communities but, with the exception of fire districts in the villages of Bath and Hammondsport, all have poor ratings of 7 to 9. Questionnaire respondents indicated satisfaction with the present level of service.

Fire protection resources in the *Hornell-Alfred Growth Area* are concentrated in the villages of Alfred, Canisteo and the City of Hornell, with Hornell having the best rating, 4. Large areas in the towns of Almond and Canisteo are outside the optimum service area of a fire station but, because these areas are extremely rural in character, extended coverage is probably unnecessary. All questionnaire respondents from the area gave fire protection services a satisfactory rating.

In the *Wellsville Growth Area* fire protection services in the 4 villages of Wellsville, Belmont, Andover and Bolivar have N.B.F.U. ratings of 7. In the surrounding towns, ratings of 9 are even poorer. Parts of the Growth Center, the area between Wellsville and Andover and a portion of the Town of Scio, are outside the safe service radius of a fire station. Although the level of fire protection in this Growth Center appears to be very low, questionnaire respondents from the area did not consider inadequate service a problem.

The *Olean-Bradford Growth Area* includes a large area in the towns of Carrollton and Allegany which are outside the service area of a fire station. This area is located between the cities of Olean and Salamanca, both of which have poorer fire ratings than other cities in the region. In other areas of the Growth Center fire district ratings range from 7 to 9. Questionnaire respondents, however, did not consider inadequate fire protection service a major problem in any of the growth area communities.

Fire protection resources in the *Ashford-Nuclear Growth Area* are highly inadequate with large areas not safely served. Poorly rated fire districts cover the villages in the northern portion of the Growth Area. The Village of Ellicottville has slightly better fire protection with a fire district rating of 7. Although questionnaire responses did not reveal deficiencies, this Growth Area appears to have the poorest level of fire protection in the region.

With the exception of the Jamestown area and the Village of Mayville, the *Chautauqua Lake-Warren Growth Area* has a relatively low level of fire protection resources. Fire districts in the City of Jamestown have a rating of 4 while those in the suburban areas are rated 5-6 by N.B.F.U. standards. The towns of North Harmony and Chautauqua include large areas which are not within the safe service radius of a fire station. With the exception of Randolph, other towns within the Growth Area are covered by fire districts which have poor ratings of 9. Questionnaire respondents were generally satisfied with existing fire protection resources although the need for a new fire and police facility in Lakewood was noted by respondents from that area.

In the *Dunkirk-Lake Erie Growth Area* fire facilities appear to be adequate in the City of Dunkirk, which has a rating of 4, and in the Village of Westfield, with a rating of 5. By contrast, questionnaire respondents from Westfield stated that inadequate fire protection was a major problem in the community. Responses indicated that deficiencies in this fire district are due primarily to an inefficient public water supply system which could be improved by installation of larger water mains. A large portion of the Town of Westfield is outside the optimum service area of a fire station. This appears to be a particularly critical deficiency since the towns of Ripley and Chautauqua, bordering Westfield, are also without adequate fire protection.

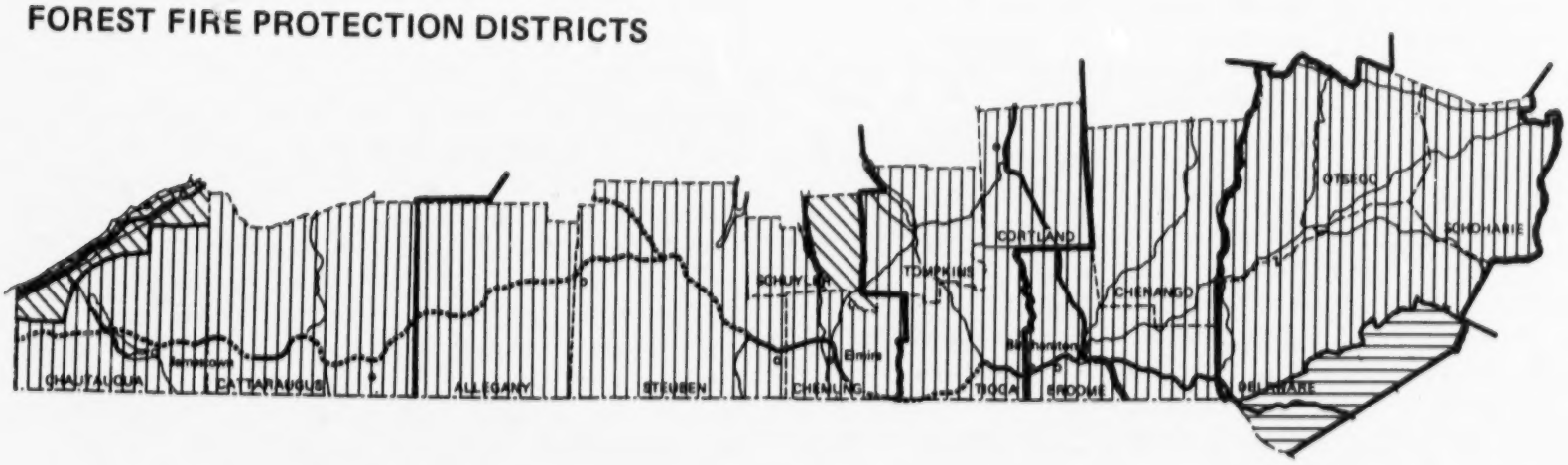
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Fire protection resources vary throughout the New York State Appalachian Region with the most adequately covered areas located in Broome and Tompkins counties. Much of the area in Delaware, Chenango and Cattaraugus counties is at least 3 miles from the nearest fire station. (See Map 32). Forest ranger surveillance is available in these areas, however, and, because of the low population densities and large amounts of forested land, it appears to be an appropriate method of fire protection. At this point, lack of coverage poses a serious problem in only two areas, the *Chenango Valley* and *Ashford Nuclear Growth Areas.* If development to any substantial degree occurs along these corridors, additional facilities must be provided to cover the areas which are not within a reasonable distance of fire stations.

Four of the counties in the region, Allegany, Delaware, Schoharie and Schuyler, have no paid firemen and rely entirely on volunteer service for fire protection. Only six communities in the region (Cortland, Hornell, Ithaca, Jamestown, Norwich and Oneonta) have fire prevention codes; Corning and Wellsburg have abbreviated codes. Several more communities have housing and building codes, regulations which help in many ways to prevent loss by fire.

An analysis of the National Board of Fire Underwriters rating for communities in the Appalachian Region shows that, with the exception of the *Olean-Bradford Growth Area,* those areas which include a major city tend to have more adequate fire protection. (See Map 32). Since the level of fire protection service is interrelated with potential for growth, it would appear that those localities with poor ratings (N.B.F.U. 6-9) are likely targets for additional investment to improve service. Allegany, Cattaraugus, Schuyler, and Schoharie counties may be special problem areas since there is only one locality in any of these counties, the City of Olean, with a N.B.F.U. rating of 5 or better.

Figure 7
FOREST FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS



Fire Districts Protected by Conservation Department

Fire Towns Protected by Conservation Department

Protected by Town Supervisor Acting as Superintendent of Fires

Forest Fire Protection District Boundary

Source: Division of Lands and Forests, State of New York Conservation Department, September 12, 1967

SUMMARY: FIRE DISTRICT FINANCES BY COUNTY - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1965

TABLE # 48
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COUNTY	REVENUES			BORROWINGS		BAL. AT BEGIN. OF YEAR	EXPENDITURES					BAL. AT CLOSE OF YEAR	TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUE	OUTSTANDING DEBT	
	REAL PROP TAXES	OTHER REVENUE	TOTAL	BORR. PREMIUM & ACC. INTEREST	NOTES		CURRENT OPER.	CAPITAL OUTLAY	DEBT SERVICE PRINCIPAL	DEBT SERVICE INTEREST	TOTAL			BONDS	NOTES
ALLEGANY	26393	5007	31400	—	—	9384	14757	2235	12640	644	30274	10511	11,001,271	13280	—
BROOME	172891	15931	188822	38500	19500	78638	95669	42071	73625	13808	225173	100286	57,554,387	451,650	—
CATTARAUGUS	58604	20162	78766	24000	500	25163	35693	41960	18050	2112	97815	30615	23,659,374	82,100	500
CHAUTAUQUA	73467	19876	93343	20000	300	69973	44310	67776	12020	1294	125400	58218	28,619,985	44,900	3300
CHEMUNG	92840	3921	96761	—	500	12847	83090	7212	9664	1287	101253	8855	24,180,118	30,624	500
CHENANGO	44846	15691	60557	—	—	18625	27426	4867	16140	1212	49654	29537	16,121,894	58,060	3000
CORTLAND	34423	4700	39123	7000	—	15301	17204	14621	10610	1598	44033	17592	25,434,717	50,570	—
DELAWARE	98466	4688	103154	19500	3550	48400	53599	25322	21820	4189	104930	69675	47,895,89	139,631	3550
OTSEGO	67140	11541	78681	15000	—	21842	37365	20868	18250	4060	80543	34980	24,155,654	126,075	800
SCHOHARIE	22874	7382	30256	1450	—	4877	18581	3897	5970	1124	29572	7011	6,047,671	28,836	1450
SCHUYLER*	FIRE COMPANIES CONTRACT WITH TOWNS FOR FIRE PROTECTION.* NO FIRE DISTRICTS.														
STEUBEN	30686	12780	43466	73150	2700	17398	16805	94801	6825	831	119262	17452	8,861,883	81,150	5800
TIOGA	67241	4542	71783	12000	—	60818	30731	38888	9638	2115	81372	63230	27,085,646	69,857	3600
TOMPKINS	37072	6017	43089	36703	—	9351	16686	47800	11670	171	76327	12815	52,501,836	33032	—

SOURCE: STATE CONTROLLER, SPECIAL REPORT ON MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, MUNICIPAL YEARS ENDED IN 1965, ALBANY DEPARTMENT of AUDIT & CONTROL, DIVISION of MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, MAY 25 1966, p 246.247

SUMMARY: FIRE DEFENSE RESOURCES BY COUNTY

TABLE # 49
PAGE 1 OF 1

COUNTY	AVERAGE POPULATION SERVED PER DEPARTMENT	NUMBER of DEPARTMENTS	MAN POWER PAID	MAN POWER VOLUNTEER	PUMPERS 1500	1250	1000	750	600	500	TRL.	OTHER	LADDERS AERIAL	LADDERS SERVICE	TANKERS	PORTABLES PUMPS	PORTABLES GENERATORS	FOAM LIQUID (gallons)	FOAM POWDER (pounds)	HOSE 3"+	HOSE 2½"	HOSE 1½"	MASTER STREAM APPLIANCE DELK TURRET	DELUGE SETS	LADDER PIPES	SPECIAL NOTE
ALLEGANY	1571	28	0	1781	0	0	2	10	0	19	0	7	1	0	13	43	20	471	2765	0	44950	0	1	4	1	
BROOME	6645	32	265	1395	0	1	8	24	0	29	0	26	4	1	19	35	23	1053	25160	0	92800	0	0	15	0	
CATTARAGUS	2430	33	48	1400	1		2	10	0	29	3	12	4	2	37	48	25	485	600	0	60800	30500	0	5	3	
CHAUTAUQUA	3456	41	138	2779	0	0	15	19	2	45	1	10	5	1	27	48	44	665	1000	0	140000	0	0	9	10	
CHEMUNG	5195	19	115	837	1	0	4	16	2	6	2	2	3	0	17	35	20	575	4050	0	53500	10950	2	6	2	*
CHENANGO	2162	20	6	1375	0	0	0	9	3	24	1	6	1	4	16	20	10	140	1200	0	43150	0	0	2	1	
CORTLAND	3738	11	26	975	0	0	2	5	0	11	0	3	1	1	10	14	11	170	80	100	24100	0	1	5	1	
DELAWARE	1555	28	0	1599	0	0	1	13	2	32	1	7	0	6	0	37	12	50	0	0	64750	0	0	4	0	
OTSEGO	1998	26	27	1139	0	0	4	7	0	27	0	0	1	3	22	44	15	130	500	0	39675	0	0	2	1	
SCHUYLER	1504	10	0	535	0	0	1	8	0	8	0	0	0	1	16	15	10	100	0	0	21850	9400	0	3	0	
SCHOHARIE	1330	17	0	851	0	0	0	6	0	19	1	12	0	6	17	28	12	336	4250	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
STEUBEN	2442	40	64	1657	0	0	4	14	0	46	1	2	4	0	28	58	24	430	5150	0	74250	0	1	8	0	
TIOGA	2700	14	3	1400	0	0	1	7	0	11	0	11	1	10	11	14	15	150	1000	0	28200	0	2	1	1	
TOMPKINS	3482	19	42	1063	0	0	2	5	0	11	0	3	1	1	10	14	11	170	80	0	36150	0	1	5	2	

* UNLIMITED FOAM LIQUID & FOAM POWDER AT AMERICAN LA FRANCE PLANT, ELMIRA, N.Y.

SOURCE: STATE of NEW YORK, OFFICE of LOCAL GOVERNMENT, DIVISION of FIRE SAFETY, JULY 7TH 1967

Table 50

NBFU CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DISTRICTS BY GROWTH AREA

GROWTH AREA	Fire Dept.	Fire Dist.	Fire Prot. Dist.	Classification
Cobleskill-Schoharie				
Cobleskill (T)			X	6-9
" (V)	X			6
Middleburg (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			7-9
Richmondville (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			6-9
Schoharie (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			7-9
Chenango Valley				
Norwich (C)	X			4
Greene (T)			X	6-9
" (V)	X			6
New Berlin (T)	X			9
North Norwich (T)	X			9
Norwich (T)	X			5-9
Oxford (T)			X	9
Sherburne (T)			X	9
Earlville (V)	X			6-8
Sherburne (V)	X			5
Ithaca-Cortland				
Cortland (C)	X			4
Cortlandville (T)			X	6-9
McGraw (V)	X			5
Homer (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			6
Ithaca (C)	X			4
Dryden (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			7
Enfield (T)			X	9
Groton (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			6-8
Ithaca (T)			X	6-9
Cayuga Heights	X			4-9
Lansing (T)		X		9
Newfield (T)			X	9
Ulysses (T)			X	6-9
Trumansburg (V)	X			5
Watkins Glen-Montour Falls				
Catherine (T)			X	9
Dix (T)			X	9
Watkins Glen (V)	X			6
Montour (T)			X	9
Montour Falls (V)	X			6-9
Reading (T)			X	9

GROWTH CENTER	Fire Dept.	Fire Dist.	Fire Prot. Dist.	Classification
Susquehanna Valley				
Afton (T)		X		9
Bainbridge (T)		X		6-9
" (V)	X			6
Sidney (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			5
Oneonta (C)	X			4
" (T)			X	5-9
Otego (T)		X		8-9
Unadilla (T)	X			9
" (V)	X			6
Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna				
Binghamton (C)	X			4
" (T)			X	9
Chenango (T)			X	6-9
Conklin (T)			X	9
Dickinson (T)			X	9
Port Dickinson (V)			X	8
Fenton (T)			X	5-9
Kirkwood (T)			X	6-9
Maine (T)			X	9
Union (T)			X	9
Endicott (V)	X			4
Johnson City (V)	X			4-9
Vestal (T)		X		5-9
Windsor (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			6-9
Owego (T)		X		6-9
" (V)	X			5-9
Chemung River Valley				
Elmira (C)	X			4
Ashland (T)			X	9
Big Flats (T)		X	X	9
Catlin (T)	X			5-9
Chemung (T)		X		9
Elmira (T)		X	X	4-9
Erin (T)		X		9
Horseheads (T)		X	X	9
Elmira Heights (V)	X			5
Horseheads (V)	X			5-9
Southport (T)		X	X	4-9
Veteran (T)			X	9
Corning (C)	X			5
Addison (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			6
Corning (T)				NA
Riverside (V)				NA
South Corning (V)				NA
Erwin (T)			X	9
Painted Post (V)	X			5-8
Hornby (T)				NA
Barton (T)			X	6-9
Waverly (V)	X			5
Cohocton River Valley-Hammondsport				
Avoca (T)			X	5-9
" (V)	X			6
Bath (T)			X	6-9
" (V)	X			6
Campbell (T)		X	X	9
Cohocton (T)			X	9
Urbana (T)			X	9
Hammondsport (V)	X			5
Wayland (T)			X	9
"	X			6-8

Table 50 (continued)

NBFU CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DISTRICTS BY GROWTH AREA

GROWTH AREA	Fire Dept.	Fire Dist.	Fire Prot. Dist.	Classification
Hornell-Alfred				
Alfred (T)			X	6-9
" (V)	X			6
Almond (T)			X	9
Hornell (C)	X			4
Canisteo (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			6
Hornellsville (T)			X	5-9
Olean-Bradford				
Cuba (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			6
Friendship (T)		X	X	5-9
" (V)	X			5-9
Olean (C)	X			5
Salamanca (C)	X			6
Allegany (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			6
Great Valley		X		9
Hinsdale (T)		X		8-9
Little Valley (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			6
New Albion (T)			X	6-9
Cattaraugus (V)	X			6
Olean (T)		X	X	9
Portville (T)		X		9
" (V)	X			6
Chautauqua Lake-Warren				
Jamestown (C)	X			4
Busti (T)			X	9
Lakewood (V)	X			6
Carroll (T)				NA
Chautauqua (T)	X		X	7-9
Mayville (V)	X			5-9
Ellery (T)	X	X		9
Celeron (V)	X			5
Falconer (V)	X			5
Kiantone (T)			X	9
North Harmony (T)			X	9
Poland (T)		X		9
Stockton (T)		X	X	9
Randolph (T)			X	9
Randolph (V)	X			6
East Randolph (V)	X			6

GROWTH CENTER	Fire Dept.	Fire Dist.	Fire Prot. Dist.	Classification
Wellsville				
Amity (T)			X	9
Belmont (V)	X			6-9
Andover (T)		X		9
" (V)	X			6
Bolivar (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			6
Scio (T)		X	X	6-9
Wellsville (T)			X	5-9
" (V)	X			6
Ashford Nuclear				
Ashford (T)	X			9
Ellicottville (T)			X	9
" (V)	X			6
Yorkshire (T)			X	9
Dunkirk-Lake Erie				
Dunkirk (C)	X			4
" (T)			X	5-9
Hanover (T)			X	9
Silver Creek (V)	X			5-8
Pomfret (T)			X	6-9
Fredonia (V)	X			5-9
Portland (T)		X	X	9
Brocton (V)	X			6
Ripley (T)		X	X	8-9
Sheridan (T)		X	X	9
Westfield (T)			X	8-9
" (V)	X			5

Source: NBFU Community and Farm Classification List, New York State, Supplement No. 26, May, 1966.

Electric and Gas Services

METHODOLOGY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Much of the information included in this report was furnished by the New York State Public Service Commission and the individual utility companies supplying electric and gas service in the Appalachian Region. Dr. John Thompson's recent publication, *Geography of New York State,* also provided valuable information relative to sources and distribution of electric power in the region.

Generating plants for the production of electricity, transmission facilities and the service regions of companies distributing electricity have been mapped as well as pipelines and service regions of companies distributing natural gas. An inventory of fuels used by residential customers has been compiled from data included in the 1960 Census of Housing.

Standards established by the Public Service Commission for evaluation of service provided by a public utility have been summarized. In the *Summary of the Data,* the degree of coverage provided by the various franchised utility companies in the region has been reviewed. A preliminary analysis of the data has been made based on patterns of utility consumption throughout the 14-county Appalachian Region and assumptions established in the *Standards* section of this report.

In the inventory heavy emphasis has been placed on the mapped data which show the type of service available and the extent of franchised service areas. More detailed investigation of actual service areas and the potential for extension of these areas, as well as the specific services available, will be undertaken for selected areas in the next phase of this study.

STANDARDS

Because of the unique character of public utilities and the comprehensive nature of the controls placed upon them, standards, other than those used by the regulatory agencies, have not been established for the evaluation of electric and gas service. The New York State Public Service Commission and the Federal Power Commission have the responsibility of protecting the public interest and assuring the adequacy of utility services. This responsibility is associated with various aspects of service including the price to be charged and the character of the service to be rendered. A brief description of each component of service is listed below:

Rates

A public utility is under obligation to furnish adequate and satisfactory service to all at reasonable rates and without discrimination. A "reasonable" rate has been defined by the courts as one that provides service to the consumer at a price which does not exceed the value of the service to him and, at the same time, returns to the utility an amount equal to the cost of producing the service plus a fair return on its investment. In New York State this return is limited to 6.5 percent.

The quality and quantity of service must be established before a rate can be fixed. If the character of the service is reduced, a low rate is of little advantage to the consumer. It would also be of doubtful advantage to the public if rates were so low as to make it impossible for the utility to provide the type of service demanded. Agreement should be reached as to the kind of service to be rendered and then a price established which is adequate to pay for such service.

Service

In addition to its obligation to provide proper service at reasonable rates, a public utility must also furnish service which is safe, adequate, continuous and non-discriminatory. The duty of the utility to maintain its equipment and facilities at a level which will permit proper performance of its function has been established through judicial decisions and statutory enactments. A utility must also render its service in a safe manner and no deficiency in revenue can be used as a defense for service which fails to conform to established safety standards.

Adequacy of service also requires it to be continuous. The regulatory agencies have the power to compel a utility company to improve its equipment so as to eliminate avoidable interruptions to the service.

In general, public utilities are required to supply service to all who are within reasonable reach of their facilities. The public character of the service and the acceptance of a franchise creates this obligation. The service must be rendered without discrimination to all persons similarly situated and under circumstances which are substantially the same.

In addition to the requirement to furnish service to all on a non-discriminatory basis, an almost constant demand is placed on the utilities to extend service to meet the needs of new consumers. The authority to require a utility company to extend its existing system is not absolute and unqualified. The obligation of the utility is not simply to supply every inhabitant on demand but to furnish the service where there is a reasonable demand for it and where a reasonable extension of facilities can be made to meet the demand. The "reasonableness" of the demand and the nature of the extension is evaluated by the regulatory

bodies for each individual case. In some instances it is not feasible to make extensions into sparsely settled areas where there is little prospect of additional development. Extensions may be required, however, if the prospects for future development are good. In any event, the rules and regulations under which extensions must be made are normally established by the regulatory bodies.

The power of the regulatory bodies to order extensions also depends to a great extent on whether or not such extensions are within the limits of the company's franchise. If the requested extension is within an area covered by the franchise and if a reasonable need for the service can be established, the utility company may be ordered to make the extension. Ordinarily a company would not be required to make extensions outside the area covered by the franchise.

Abandonment of Service

Total abandonment and complete withdrawal from service is a right which a utility can demand, but withdrawal cannot be made too abruptly. The consumer must be given a reasonable opportunity to arrange for continuation of the service with another supplier.

In general, the regulatory bodies will not permit the abandonment of a portion of the service unless there is sound justification for it. Only in cases where a large part of the population has moved away and the demand for the service no longer exists will abandonments be permitted.

In addition to these controls which help to assure the adequacy of existing service and the extension of service as demand develops, controls are also placed on the financial structure of a utility company. This combination of control mechanisms constitutes a body of standards by which the Public Service Commission and the Federal Power Commission evaluate the service rendered by a public utility.

For purposes of this report the assumptions have been made that (1) areas which are only partially served, or not served at all, by electric and gas companies do not yet have the demand for service that makes extension reasonable; and (2) areas where utilities are now available have adequate service under the present standards of the regulatory agencies.

SUMMARY OF THE DATA – ELECTRIC SERVICE

The distribution of electric service areas and power facilities in New York State is shown on the *Electric Service Facilities* map. Compared with other areas of the State there are few generating stations in the Appalachian Region. Only 5 of the 120 hydroelectric generating stations and 7 of the 39 steam generating stations in the State are in the Appalachian Region. These plants have capacities ranging from 624,000 kilowatts in the Dunkirk steam plant to 200 kilowatts in the Greene hydroelectric plant. In addition to these existing facilities an 800,000 kilowatt nuclear generating plant is planned for construction at Cayuga Lake in Tompkins County. Electric power is available throughout the entire area to every village and farm which requests it.*

Variation in costs throughout the region are not great. Residential costs for 250 kilowatt hours of power range from a low of $6.90 in some areas to $8.53 in others.* This variation is basically a function of the differing expenses incurred by producers, the efficiency of the equipment, company organization, taxes paid, the amount of capital each company has invested and total sales. The large utility companies which serve the area (Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation, New York State Electric and Gas Corporation and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation) all have both high-cost and low-cost installations making a variation in rates inevitable.

Some municipalities prefer to contract with local distributors for the provision of electric service. These municipal power companies, identified on the map, may generate their own power, but most buy from the large utility corporations. In general, rates charged by municipal power companies tend to be lower than those of the larger utilities. Low rates occur when municipal companies are granted full or partial tax exemptions or when they purchase power from large producers or from the New York State Power Authority and thereby avoid the maintenance and installation of generators. As an example, a report of the Federal Power Commission gives residential costs of 250 KWH of power from the Jamestown and Watkins Glen municipal power companies at $5.43 and $5.40 respectively, which is almost 22% lower than the lowest rate charged by large suppliers throughout the State.

New York State Electric and Gas Corporation supplies the greatest portion of the Appalachian Region with electricity. Growth areas within the service area of this company include the *Susquehanna Valley, Chenango Valley, Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna, Chemung River Valley, Watkins Glen-Montour Falls, Cohocton River Valley,* the *Hornell-Alfred* areas and part of the *Ithaca-Cortland Growth Area.* Municipal companies operating within the NYSE&G service region are those in Sherburne and Greene in the *Chenango Valley Growth Area*, Groton in the *Ithaca-Cortland Growth Area,* Endicott in the *Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna Growth Area,* Watkins Glen in the *Watkins Glen-Montour Falls Growth Area* and Bath in the *Cohocton River Valley Growth Area.* A municipal company also serves the Town of Marathon in Cortland County but this community is not in a growth area.

The Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation serves several areas in the region including a large portion of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, and parts of Allegany, Cortland, Otsego and Schoharie counties. Included in this service region are the *Cobleskill-Schoharie, Wellsville, Olean-*

*Thompson, John, *Geography of New York State.*

Bradford, Ashford-Nuclear, Chautauqua Lake-Warren, Dunkirk-Lake Erie Growth Areas and the eastern portion of the *Ithaca-Cortland Growth Area.* Within this service region municipal companies operate in Richmondville in the *Cobleskill-Schoharie Growth Area,* Andover and Wellsville in the *Wellsville Growth Area,* Salamanca and Little Valley in the *Olean-Bradford Growth Area,* Jamestown in the *Chautauqua Lake-Warren Growth Area* and Westfield in the *Dunkirk-Lake Erie Growth Area.*

Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation furnishes electricity to approximately one-half of Allegany County, but none of the area within the service region includes a growth center. A municipal company furnishes electric service to the Town of Angelica.

Expenditures for the improvement and extension of facilities owned and operated by the major power companies has increased greatly in the past few years. During 1967, expenditures for the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation for the extension of generating, transmission and distribution facilities to meet existing and projected load requirements totaled over $53 million. This represents an increase of 76 percent over 1966 expenditures and should tend to raise the level and coverage of service to the Appalachian Region. While 1967 expenditures for the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation amounted to a 16 percent increase over 1966, the actual dollar amount of this company's capital improvements was $94.5 million.

In summary, electric power in the Appalachian Region as well as the State as a whole has become readily available to all. It is apparent, therefore, that the influence which this utility exerts upon potential development is related only to the cost feasibility of distribution line extensions and the capacity of the power source. Under the basic assumptions of the *Standards* section of this report, adequate electric service will be made available by one of the three franchised companies serving the region at such time as a reasonably effective demand exists.

SUMMARY OF THE DATA – GAS SERVICE

The *Natural Gas Service Facilities* map shows the distribution of gas utility lines and the franchise areas of the 11 gas companies serving the Appalachian Region. Unlike the blanket coverage of electric service, gas utilities operate franchises in only 124 of the 269 towns and, within many of these towns, large areas are not served.

The New York State Public Service Commission reports that the lack of a franchise for gas service in some communities is not based on any inadequacy in the supply of gas but on the lack of economic feasibility of serving these communities at the present time. A letter (dated May 29, 1968) from Norman A. Mork, principal gas engineer, New York State Public Service Commission, pointed up the situation:

> "If, for example, it were possible to induce an industry to locate in one of the towns not now franchised and it could be demonstrated that this industry will use substantial volumes of gas, it may well be that the combination of the existing residential customers supported by such additional industrial load would make it economically possible to serve gas in these communities."

With the exception of the *Cobleskill-Schoharie Growth Area,* all of the growth areas have access to gas service through an existing franchise. The absence of franchised service in the Cobleskill area appears to be more directly related to demand than to availability since this Growth Center is within 10 miles of a major pipeline.

The *Chenango Valley, Susquehanna Valley* and the *Cohocton River Valley Growth Areas* are not completely served with gas utilities. However, Norwich, Oneonta and Bath are served. It may be seen from the location of pipelines on the map that these areas are not within close proximity to a major facility but might be served by the extension of feeder lines if the demand arises. The Town of Bath is the only one in the Appalachian Region served by the Southern Tier Gas Corporation.

The largest supplier of gas in the region is the Iroquois Gas Corporation which serves approximately one-half of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany counties and a portion of Steuben County. Areas within the service region of this company include the *Hornell-Alfred, Wellsville, Chautauqua Lake-Warren, Ashford-Nuclear, Dunkirk-Lake Erie Growth Areas* and a part of the *Olean-Bradford Growth Areas.*

A significant portion of the region is served by NYSE&G which has franchise areas in Otsego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Tioga and Chemung counties. Growth areas encompassed by the service area of this company are the *Ithaca-Cortland* and *Chemung River Valley* and portions of the *Susquehanna Valley, Chenango Valley Growth Areas.* The Towns of Tioga and Owego in the *Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna Growth Area* are also served by NYSE&G.

Other major distributors of natural gas in the region include the Pennsylvania Gas Company serving the *Chautauqua Lake-Warren Growth Area,* Columbia Gas System serving the Binghamton area and parts of the *Watkins Glen-Montour Falls* and *Olean-Bradford Growth Areas* with scattered franchises in Delaware and Steuben counties; and the Corning Natural Gas Corporation which serves the Towns of Corning, Erwin and Southport in the

Chemung River Valley Growth Area and the Town of Campbell in the *Cohocton River Valley Growth Area.*

Five other gas utility companies hold franchises which serve small scattered areas throughout the region. The villages of Bath and Woodhull each have municipal gas companies which serve those areas exclusively, the Village of Waverly is served by the Pennsylvania and Southern Gas Company. Producers Gas Company and the Fillmore Gas Company are two small distributors serving parts of Allegany County and the Town of Portville in Cattaraugus County.

In addition to the service regions, the *Natural Gas Service Facilities Map* also shows gas storage fields in northern Pennsylvania and the New York State Appalachian Region which in many cases are operated by the producers and transporters of natural gas rather than the distribution companies. These storage areas are of critical importance as the stockpile quantities of natural gas for use over large portions of the northeastern United States and may furnish as much as 60 percent of a company's supply on days of extremely low temperatures. Table 51 shows the volumes held in reserve in storage fields during the autumn months of 1967. The gas supplies shown are not exclusively reserved for use in New York State but the large portion of this gas which is available to New York has been judged adequate by the Public Service Commission to meet the projected requirements of customers within the State.

TABLE 51

VOLUME OF NATURAL GAS STORED IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA AND THE NEW YORK STATE APPALACHIAN REGION-AUTUMN 1967

	Mcf
Columbia Gas System	87,762,357
Consolidated Gas Supply Corp.	145,966,694
Northern Pennsylvania Gas. Co.	12,495,230
Pennsylvania Gas. Co.	16,879,000
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.	64,621,000
Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.	94,742,753
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp.	73,429,341
United Natural Gas Co.	30,096,984
Subtotal	525,993,359

VOLUME OF NATURAL GAS STORED IN ALL OTHER AREAS OF NEW YORK STATE-AUTUMN 1967

Home Gas Co.	13,787,836
Iroquois Gas Corp.	34,417,000
Subtotal	48,204,836
Total	574,198,195

Source: Annual Report of the Public Service Commission, 1967, pp. 26-7.

Responses to the Mayors' and Supervisors' Questionnaire indicated no dissatisfaction with available utilities in any of the growth areas.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

While the *Summary of the Data* describes the degree of coverage and service provided by the electric and gas utility companies serving the Appalachian Region, Table 52 shows the effect of this service on domestic utility uses in the region.

The availability of natural gas has a direct effect on the type of heating fuel which a family utilizes. In the absence of gas service, as in large areas of Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie and Tioga counties, the heating fuel most often used is fuel oil or kerosene. Electricity has not yet become popular on a widespread basis as a heating fuel although many new homes and buildings are featuring electric heating systems.

By contrast, in the absence of natural gas, electricity is more often used as a power source for hot water heating and cooking than any of the other fuels such as oil, bottled gas or coal. It would appear from Table 52 that, if natural gas is available, this fuel is generally used for all heating needs rather than combined with another form of power. The next most widely used combination is electricity for water heating and cooking, and fuel oil for heating.

On the basis of the standards established by the Public Service Commission and Federal Power Commission, it appears that electric and gas utility companies are presently serving the region in an adequate fashion. While utilities are not likely to be extended speculatively for the purpose of attracting development, there seems to be little doubt that the utility companies would respond to the demand created by potential development. The basic assumption of this report has been that the utility suppliers would respond to a "reasonable" demand either automatically or through pressure from the regulatory bodies. If this assumption is accurate, the level of utility service in the region should remain high.

Ready availability of electric and gas utilities at reasonable rates could easily affect locational decisions of industries requiring only moderate amounts of either electricity or gas. Electric power is available throughout the region at least in terms of minimum 110-volt service. Natural gas, on the other hand, is considerably more limited in its availability. In many parts of the *Cohocton River Valley, Susquehanna Valley* and *Chenango Valley Growth Areas,* and in all of the *Cobleskill-Schoharie Growth Area,* gas is not available. Even in those growth center communities where franchised service is established, a moderate industrial gas consumer may not create sufficient demand to enable extension of gas service where it does not already exist.

HEATING, WATER HEATING & COOKING FUELS BY COUNTY

TABLE # 52
PAGE 1 OF 1

COUNTY	HEATING								HEATING WATER								COOKING								TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS
	UTILITY GAS	FUEL OIL KEROSENE ETC.	COAL OR COKE	WOOD	ELECTRICITY	BOTTLED TANK L.P. GAS	OTHER FUEL	NONE	UTILITY GAS	ELECTRICITY	COAL OR COKE	WOOD	BOTTLED TANK L.P. GAS	FUEL OIL KEROSENE ETC.	OTHER FUEL	NONE	UTILITY GAS	ELECTRICITY	BOTTLED TANK L.P. GAS	FUEL OIL KEROSENE ETC.	COAL OR COKE	WOOD	OTHER FUEL	NONE	
ALLEGANY	9066	1405	744	1057	40	165	40	—	9055	1954	19	119	554	40	19	759	7800	2712	1411	—	19	456	40	59	12497
BROOME	35924	16755	1580	—	133	1044	550	17	43933	10110	1642	—	4457	1891	956	1478	36040	18437	7696	162	519	—	385	144	69585
CATTARAGUS	15781	4524	2020	969	—	314	20	—	15845	5038	80	60	1259	342	—	1024	15851	6462	2774	62	101	958	—	40	23628
CHAUTAUQUA	33994	6245	3406	1154	125	775	59	19	33852	8003	219	100	1642	418	40	1477	30099	9925	4704	256	59	511	60	157	45751
CHEMUNG	21545	4494	2620	502	20	476	—	80	22203	4036	240	20	1173	452	21	1190	17189	8017	2864	80	82	202	41	60	29535
CHENANGO	999	7938	2796	515	—	155	—	41	1362	5036	556	139	2760	1676	—	915	1588	4502	5641	119	258	535	—	—	12444
CORTLAND	6563	2984	1905	240	20	161	—	17	6355	3261	220	22	1419	79	—	552	5168	3687	2958	60	201	215	19	—	11689
DELAWARE	1515	7018	3424	795	38	189	58	—	1463	4192	805	715	2779	2003	18	644	1489	4284	5851	97	566	752	18	—	12817
OTSEGO	854	959	4502	764	65	159	—	44	1680	5645	998	306	3802	1944	—	1112	2008	5562	6418	60	422	796	—	25	15487
SCHOHARIE	20	5254	855	409	19	20	—	19	20	3168	179	78	755	1330	—	1046	20	3502	2547	258	59	350	—	—	6576
SCHUYLER	1417	1645	878	104	19	125	—	—	1451	1528	137	39	847	165	—	445	1555	988	1677	24	106	80	—	—	4408
STEUBEN	17595	6660	2774	1116	42	590	—	21	17059	5965	141	202	2333	717	—	2181	14907	6507	6087	215	121	740	—	21	28598
TIOGA	1457	5855	3050	224	19	78	56	—	1870	4899	598	74	1696	706	—	854	1928	4622	5570	96	309	150	—	22	10697
TOMPKINS	9801	6455	209	179	40	195	62	20	9456	4925	420	58	2389	605	64	856	8621	5149	4522	40	252	144	22	221	18771

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS of HOUSING - 1960

Governmental Buildings

METHODOLOGY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The information contained in this report was obtained through telephone interviews with county officials from each of the 14 counties in the New York State Appalachian Region and from responses to the Mayors' and Supervisors' Questionnaire. Inventory data for county buildings was supplied by the County Clerk or Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in each county. (See Table 53). A more exhaustive survey of governmental buildings by each town and village in the region was attempted, but the inventory suffered from incomplete responses and lack of detailed knowledge of need and is not included.

It was soon recognized that any attempt to establish objective standards for precisely measuring the adequacy of governmental buildings was pointless and, indeed, unsuitable. The type and extent of governmental operation varies from community to community. The kind and amount of space needed to accommodate each community's governmental system also varies and depends on the size of the community, its affluence, on local attitudes and, in some cases, on historical initiative. In place of specific and objective yardsticks the opinions of local officials have been given a great deal of weight in the *Summary of the Data* and *Preliminary Analysis* sections.

In this report the *Standards* section consists primarily of an effort to develop some of the more important considerations which must be taken into account in the provision of governmental buildings and in the subjective evaluation of existing facilities. The second phase of the study will enable direct application of these considerations to a select number of communities. Type of government, functions to be housed and site development factors such as open space, landscaping and parking will be based on more detailed and necessarily more localized information than can be provided in a regional inventory.

The *Administrative Framework* related to governmental building is, in all cases, dependent upon the form of local government. For this reason, an *Administrative Framework* has not been included as a part of this report.

Major buildings have been mapped and identified according to type on the *County Governmental Buildings Map.*

Table 53

INVENTORY OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTAL BUILDINGS

COUNTY	Court House	Co. Office Bldg.	Co. Jail/ Sheriff's Office	Co. H/way Garage	Other Co. Gov't. Buildings	Rented Space
Allegany	X		X	X	X	
Broome	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cattaraugus	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chautauqua	X	under const.	X	X		X
Chemung	X		X	X	X	
Chenango	X	X	X	X		
Cortland	X		X	X	X	X
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	X
Otsego	X	X	X	X		X
Schoharie	X		X	X	X	X
Schuyler	X	X	X	X	X	
Steuben	3	X	X	X		X
Tioga	X		X	X	X	X
Tompkins	X		X	X		X

Source: Telephone interviews with county officials.

STANDARDS

The conduct of government and the furnishing of essential public services require public buildings of several different types. These buildings may be constructed and operated by the municipal, county, state or federal government, by a semi-public agency or by private enterprise as a revenue producing investment. They may include a city, town or village hall, county court house, government office building, public safety building or other facilities such as a public library, hospital, or fire station.

Government buildings in any community must be evaluated in terms of the needs and attitudes of that particular community, the structure of the government, and the specific function which any building is expected to perform. There are, however, several generalized considerations related to community planning and functional efficiency that should form part of the analysis and evaluation of the physical plant which houses any community's governmental operation. These considerations are: location, size of site, size of building, parking and structural grouping.

From the standpoint of location, public buildings fall into two general categories: (1) those that serve the entire community and are ideally located near the center and (2) those that serve specific portions of the community and are

located so as to make that service more convenient. The first group includes buildings such as the city, town or village hall, county court house, jail and public safety building. The second group includes schools, branch libraries, neighborhood recreation centers and other buildings.

Many communities conduct public business in old and inadequate buildings inherited from a different age or in secondhand space originally built for other purposes and usually acquired at a bargain. Cost considerations often take precedence over location, size, age, condition and appearance of the structure. In many cases this is false economy and the community is burdened by insufficient space for present and future needs. Ultimately this leads to a scattered and inefficient operation.

In this regard a measurement of the adequacy of governmental buildings might relate directly to the amount of space a community must rent to accommodate a proliferation of governmental functions. When a local government rents office space it either recognizes some economic wisdom in this approach or it needs more space than it can, or is willing to provide.

According to observations made by the International City Manager's Association, the proper location of a governmental building is as important as the design of the building itself in enabling it to perform its functions economically and efficiently over a long period of time. A poor location may be a great handicap to the conduct of public business.

In selecting locations for governmental buildings of the central type, the first question to be answered is whether these buildings are to be placed on scattered sites that might be appropriate for each individual structure or use but that are, in general, not related to each other, or whether they should be combined into a group of buildings forming a center or focal point of the community. The answer to this question will depend upon the circumstances in each individual community and upon the relative value assigned to the various considerations such as economy, land use patterns, the desire for a community civic image, etc. Both arrangements have advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages of Scattered Locations

If buildings are scattered throughout the central area the problem of finding sites may be simplified. Parking problems will more likely be less acute, the benefits to neighboring properties may be more widely distributed, and the most suitable location for any individual function may be obtained. In the case of the larger communities, scattered locations offer less danger of blocking business expansion in any direction.

Advantages of Grouped Buildings

The grouping of public buildings in a complex offers a convenience to the public in transacting business requiring visits to more than one public agency. Similarly, efficiency and economy in the conduct of public affairs may be promoted when buildings are grouped so as to facilitate easy contact between public officials and joint use of parking and other facilities. Also, a smaller aggregate acreage may be required for a group of buildings than for scattered structures, assuming in each case comparable standards of open space for amenity, for fire protection and for separation from adjoining development.

Perhaps the strongest argument for the grouping of public buildings in a civic center is the increased importance and aesthetic significance they gain when each building becomes a part of a unified complex. The opportunity to create a community focal point is lost if buildings are scattered.

In any case, the buildings should be designed to accommodate all present functions with some possibility for expansion. The site should provide convenient public parking and permit future building expansion. In small communities, perhaps considering their first public building, a location adjacent to a church, school, fire station or similar public or semi-public structure, or to an existing open space, can form the nucleus of an effective civic focal point.

In evaluating the adequacy of a public building of the neighborhood type, consideration should be given not only to the present needs of the neighborhood but also to probable changes in need that may occur during the life of the structure. Specific standards for the location and size of neighborhood facilities will depend upon the type of facility, the service area it is designed to serve, the function it is to perform, and the probable number of users of the facility.

SUMMARY OF THE DATA

With the exception of the Town of Cobleskill, questionnaire respondents from the *Cobleskill-Schoharie Growth Area* indicated a general satisfaction with the buildings now used by departments of local government. Respondents from the Town of Cobleskill stated that a new highway garage and town hall were needed and that the first step toward satisfying this need had been taken with the purchase of land for the highway garage.

Schoharie County, in which this Growth Area is located, has several buildings in the Village of Schoharie. These include a County Court House, County Clerk's building, a combination jail and sheriff's office, and a County Health Department building in addition to space which is rented for use by the Department of Social Services and a newly-constructed county highway garage. With the exception of the County Clerk's building, which is overcrowded, governmental office space at the county level is apparently adequate at the present time.

In the *Susquehanna Valley Growth Area,* which includes communities in Otsego, Delaware and Chenango Counties, governmental buildings are generally adequate. The Village of Cooperstown, which is outside the Growth Area is presently constructing a new village office building. All questionnaire respondents from the Growth Center rated as adequate the existing public buildings in their communities, with the exception of the City of Oneonta, which rated facilities for government functions as inadequate and considered this a major community problem Otsego County buildings, all of which are located in the Village of Cooperstown, outside of the Growth Area, will be greatly improved with the completion of a new county office building now under construction. The inventory of buildings for the county includes a Court House, Clerk, Surrogate and Treasurer's building, jail and space rented for use by the Department of Social Services, Family Court and Probation Department. A county highway garage is alsc located in Cooperstown.

Governmental buildings in Sidney, the only Delaware County community which is located in a Growth Area, are adequate from the viewpoint of questionnaire respondents in that area. The main county office complex in Delaware County is located in Delhi and includes a Court House, Clerk's office and a combination sheriff's office and jail. According to county officials this space is under maximum utilization at the present and may need to be expanded soon. The central office for the county highway department is also located in Delhi but garage facilities are distributed throughout the county as are offices of the county Health Department.

Governmental buildings in the *Chenango Valley Growth Area* and also in Chenango County were generally considered adequate by all questionnaire respondents except from the Town of Sherburne. Respondents from this community indicated that, while village buildings were in good condition, public buildings in the Town need replacing. Chenango County buildings include a new county office building in addition to the Court House, the jail and sheriff's office and a county highway garage, all in Norwich. All departments appear to have adequate space except for the Department of Social Services.

In the *Binghamton-Owego-Susquehanna Growth Area,* space for governmental activities appears to be adequate with the exception of the Village of Johnson City and the City of Binghamton. Questionnaire respondents from these areas indicated a need for more space and modernization of existing facilities. A Civic Center is being developed in the downtown Binghamton urban renewal project area which will consist of a new county office building adjacent to the existing Court House, office building, public safety building and jail. In addition to this complex, Broome County also operates a main county highway garage in the Town of Chenango and several scattered garage facilities. The Broome County Department of Social Services and the county Health Department also maintain offices in Binghamton utilizing a county-owned building and some rental space.

Questionnaire respondents from the *Ithaca-Cortland Growth Area* indicated general dissatisfaction with existing public buildings. Four of the five respondents from Tompkins County stated that additional space was needed for activities ranging from vehicle storage to office space. Field reports indicate that accommodating public safety functions is particularly critical in Tompkins County and that a general shortage of county office space exists. The county owns and operates a Court House and a historical museum, a sheriff's office and jail in the City of Ithaca as well as rented space for the county Department of Social Services. The office of the highway superintendent and a recently completed main highway garage are in the Town of Ithaca. A critical space problem for the City of Ithaca jail and Police Department will be solved when a recently purchased office building is renovated for police activities. A new central fire headquarters and a branch station now nearing completion will greatly alleviate space needs of the Ithaca Fire Department.

Cortland County questionnaire respondents were more satisfied with existing governmental buildings than respondents from Tompkins County but one of the six respondents indicated a need for improved highway equipment storage facilities in the Town of Cortlandville. A new city hall has recently been completed in the City of Cortland which together with a new tower apartment building forms a focal point in the community.

The *Chemung River Valley Growth Area* includes communities in both Chemung and Steuben County. All questionnaire respondents from these communities were satisfied with existing governmental buildings with the exception of the City of Elmira. Interviews with local officials there indicate that modernization of existing buildings is needed. Chemung County buildings include a Court House and Clerk's Building which accommodates most of the departments of county government, a combination sheriff's office and jail and a county welfare building which is presently undergoing renovation. A new county Health Department complex is now being planned in the downtown Elmira area as part of an urban renewal project. The county highway garage is located in the Village of Horseheads and is in good condition.

Steuben County buildings are distributed throughout the county with the main concentration of offices in the Village of Bath. The governmental complex in Bath includes a Court House, jail and sheriff's office, Treasurer's Building which houses the offices of the County Clerk and Surrogate as well as the Supervisor's Chambers. Two additional court houses exist in Corning and Hornell, as well as four scattered county highway garages. County

office space is somewhat limited and accommodations are generally inadequate for most departments or for court proceedings. Steuben County rents space in several areas for the use of the Economic Opportunity Program.

In the *Watkins Glen-Montour Falls Growth Area* the Village of Watkins Glen appears to be the only community suffering from inadequate space for government activities. According to local officials Schuyler County buildings, while adequate for the present, may soon be overcrowded. These buildings include a Court House and annex and a new sheriff's office and jail, all in Watkins Glen, plus a Rural-Urban Center in the Village of Montour Falls which houses the County Extension Service and the Conservation Department. Some minor improvements may be made to the Court House which is a relatively old building. The county highway garage is also located in Watkins Glen.

In the *Cohocton River Valley Growth Area* at least two communities, the Town of Bath and the Village of Wayland, have inadequate public buildings according to questionnaire respondents. Since this Growth Area is in Steuben County in which a need for improved governmental office space has already been noted, consideration of a joint effort for improvement between the Town of Bath and county officials might be considered.

In the *Hornell-Alfred Growth Area,* which includes communities in both Allegany and Steuben counties, a specific need for new government office buildings exists in the Town of Almond and in the City of Hornell. Questionnaire respondents from these areas indicated that the present space is inadequate and that this constitutes a major problem in both communities.

Questionnaire respondents from the Village of Wellsville in the *Wellsville Growth Area* stated that governmental buildings are inadequate and that a new public safety facility is needed. The Village of Belmont in this Growth Area contains most of the Allegany County buildings including the Court House and a combination sheriff's office and jail. County officials indicated that existing space in these facilities is limited and that additional space is needed. In addition to the facilities in Belmont, the county operates a highway garage in Friendship and offices for the Department of Social Services in Angelica.

Several communities in the *Olean-Bradford Growth Area,* including the villages of Randolph and East Randolph and the Town of Hinsdale, indicated a need for improved governmental office space and rated this as a major community problem. Cattaraugus County, in which most of this growth area is located, is one of the few counties in the region which has adequate space and facilities for governmental functions. A new Court House, county office building and public safety building have recently been completed in the Village of Little Valley which, according to local officials, accommodates all departments adequately. The county also rents space in the City of Olean for the use of the county Judge and Probation Department, the county Health Department and branch offices of county government. In addition to these facilities Cattaraugus County operates a highway garage in Little Valley and six auxiliary garages in scattered locations plus an office of the Department of Social Services at the County Home in Machias.

Questionnaire respondents from the *Ashford-Nuclear Growth Area,* also in Cattaraugus County, indicated general satisfaction with existing facilities, with the exception of the Town of Ashford and the Village of Ellicottville. The inadequacy in Ashford should be corrected on completion of a new town office building which is now under construction. According to questionnaire respondents, no improvements are scheduled for the Village of Ellicottville.

In the *Chautauqua Lake-Warren Growth Area* a need for improved government office space exists in the villages of Falconer and Lakewood. Questionnaire respondents from these two communities indicated that police and fire department space is inadequate and that new public safety buildings are needed. Respondents from the City of Jamestown also stated that government office space was inadequate, but noted that a new municipal building is in the working drawing stage.

Chautauqua County buildings are located primarily in the Village of Mayville and include a Court House and a combination Sheriff's office and jail. A new county office building, scheduled for completion in January of 1969, will accommodate all county offices now located in inadequate buildings. The Department of Social Services is planning a separate facility. In addition to the county-owned facilities in Mayville, Chautauqua County rents office space in Jamestown and Dunkirk and operates a county highway garage in the Village of Falconer.

The *Dunkirk-Lake Erie Growth Area,* also in Chautauqua County, has a need for additional space for government functions in the Village of Westfield and in the City of Dunkirk. Questionnaire respondents from Westfield indicated that a new public safety building was needed to accommodate the fire and police departments but respondents from Dunkirk, while stating a need, did not specify which governmental departments were inadequately housed.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

With few exceptions, governments at the village, town and county level throughout the Appalachian Region are utilizing older buildings which may not be functionally equipped to handle modern needs. In addition to the age of the buildings, many of which may be notable examples of

historic architecture, most do not provide the space needed by ever-expanding departments of government.

Questionnaire respondents emphasized that the need for proper facilities for fire and police departments is common to the region with many police departments relegated to the poorest available office space.

Two branches of county government - the Department of Social Services and the Health Department - tend to use rented space more frequently than other departments. Rented space is also being used in Chautauqua, Otsego and Schoharie Counties for judicial functions such as Family Court and the County Probation Department.

In general, inadequate public buildings were not rated as major community problems with only 30 of the 113 questionnaire respondents mentioning a need for improvement of existing facilities. Since solutions to many of the problems facing communities in the Appalachian Region will, in most cases, require an increased expenditure for capital improvements and because many of these problems are of a critical nature and should be attacked immediately, improvement of governmental buildings may fall very low on a list of priorities. Communities needing increased space and facilities may choose to rent additional space rather than ignore the needs of local government.

Appendix

APPENDIX A

ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK: Housing Conditions

There is no one administrative body responsible for the maintenance of minimum housing standards in the New York State Appalachia Region. Throughout the region local laws and regulations control in varying degrees conditions of occupancy, minimum standards of health and safety, and other structural and environmental conditions of the housing supply. The legal basis for the regulation of private property in the interests of public health, safety, morals and the general welfare of the community is found in the constitutional provision for "police power." With the courts rests the responsibility of interpreting this constitutional provision so that the use of property is consistent with the general welfare.

Until the last few decades, the police power was used only to restrict or suppress the uses or attributes of property considered to be detrimental to the public welfare. Through a series of legal interpretations this power has become the basis for the regulation of building methods and materials through Building Codes, the regulation of existing structures through locally-applicable Housing Codes and for the control of land use through zoning, subdivision and planning legislation.

New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal

The Division of Housing and Community Renewal is a branch of the Executive Department of the State of New York. It is closely allied with the New York State Housing Finance Agency which provides the financing mechanism for the middle-income housing program administered by the State.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is a branch of the Federal government responsible for the administration of programs aimed at the development of entire communities as well as aids available to individual householders. Through the various Federal programs, technical and financial assistance goes primarily to State and local governments and community organizations. Information, advice, special surveys, and other forms of technical assistance are available as well as grants and loans for research projects.

Board of Standards and Appeals

The Board of Standards and Appeals is a branch of the State Department of Labor. The board's responsibilities include the administration of the State Standard Building Code for places of public assembly, factory buildings and mercantile establishments and cover not only new construction but the alteration, demolition and maintenance of all such buildings.

APPENDIX B

STATE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CODE ACCEPTANCES

The following communities in the New York Appalachian Region have adopted the State Building Construction Code:

ALLEGANY

None

BROOME

Binghamton	(C)
Kirkwood	(T)
Union	(T)
Vestal	(T)
Deposit	(V)
Endicott	(V)
Johnson City	(V)

CATTARAUGUS

Olean	(C)
Salamanca	(C)
Carrollton	(T)
Ellicottville	(T)
Perrysburg	(T)
Allegany	(V)
Ellicottville	(V)
Gowanda	(V)
Limestone	(V)

CHAUTAUQUA

Dunkirk	(C)
Jamestown	(C)
Ellicott	(T)
Pomfret	(T)
Falconer	(V)
Forestville	(V)
Lakewood	(V)
Mayville	(V)
Sinclairville	(V)

CHEMUNG

Elmira	(C)
Ashland	(T)
Elmira	(T)
Horseheads	(T)
Southport	(T)
Elmira Heights	(V)
Horseheads	(V)
Wellsburg	(V)

CHENANGO

Norwich	(C)

CORTLAND

Cortland	(C)

DELAWARE	
Deposit	(T)
Tompkins	(T)
Deposit	(V)
Sidney	(V)
OTSEGO	
Oneonta	(C)
Unadilla	(T)
Cooperstown	(V)
Otego	(V)
Unadilla	(V)
SCHOHARIE	
Cobleskill	(V)
SCHUYLER	
None	
STEUBEN	
Corning	(C)
Hornell	(C)
Corning	(T)
Erwin	(T)
Hornby	(T)
North Hornell	(V)
Painted Post	(V)
Prattsburg	(V)
TIOGA	
Newark Valley	(V)
Owego	(V)
Waverly	(V)
TOMPKINS	
Ithaca	(C)
Danby	(T)
Ithaca	(T)
Dryden	(V)
Groton	(V)

Source: *Statistical Summary of Programs*, DHCR, June 30, 1967.

APPENDIX C

ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK:

Non-Residential Blight in Major Cities

No one department or agency is responsible for the regulation of commercial and industrial areas. Local planning and zoning practices exert some regulatory pressures in the form of land use controls. Regulations such as these may be ineffective in controlling other factors contributing to blight.

Public Health and Fire Regulatory Agencies may act to alleviate conditions resulting from accumulations of refuse or combustible materials and to other conditions affecting public health and safety. The administrative framework of these agencies is described in the sections covering Major Health and Fire Protection Facilities.

The Urban Renewal process which helps to eliminate both residential and non-residential blight is administered at the community level by a local public agency. An urban renewal project must be approved by resolution of the local governing body and the locality must adopt, and have certified by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a workable program for community improvement.

APPENDIX D

ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK: Library Facilities

New York State Library Extension Division

The State of New York has played a prominent role in providing library facilities for its citizens since colonial times. The first general library law was passed in 1796 and made possible the incorporation of libraries by groups of citizens. In 1818, the State Library was established, and in 1844 was placed under the control of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The State Library serves as a depository for manuscripts and publications and other official documents of the State of New York. Public manuscripts are preserved in the Archives and made accessible to the general public. In addition, it provides a special book collection and a professional staff oriented primarily to serve members of the legislature and State officials.

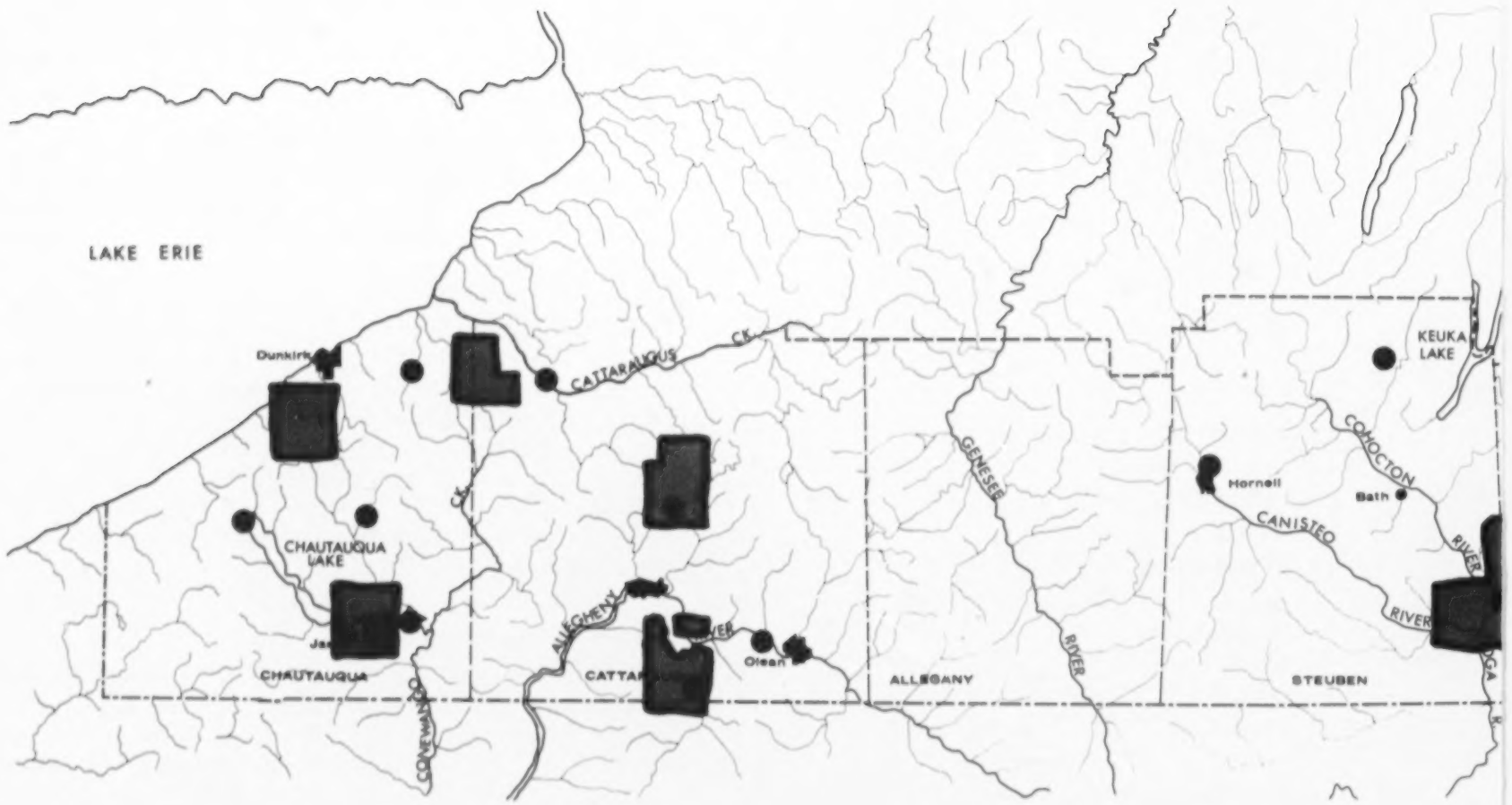
Public Library Systems

While the State Division of Library Development has traditionally provided financial and technical assistance to public libraries, the growing demands on local libraries and their lack of financial resources has resulted in the State's providing for an additional level of service – the cooperative library system. A library system is an association of autonomous local libraries or a group of branch libraries which cooperate to provide improved library service for the residents of a county or multi-county area. Each library system is an incorporated unit chartered by the Board of Regents and is eligible to receive State financial aid in accordance with standards established by the Commissioner of Education.

Administration and Financing

The Appalachian counties are now served by five library systems, one of which, the Mohawk Valley Library Association, is not within the Appalachia Region. Each system usually includes a group of member libraries

TOWNS & PLACES IN THE NEW YORK APPALACHIAN AREA WHICH HAVE ADOPTED STATE BUILDING CODE

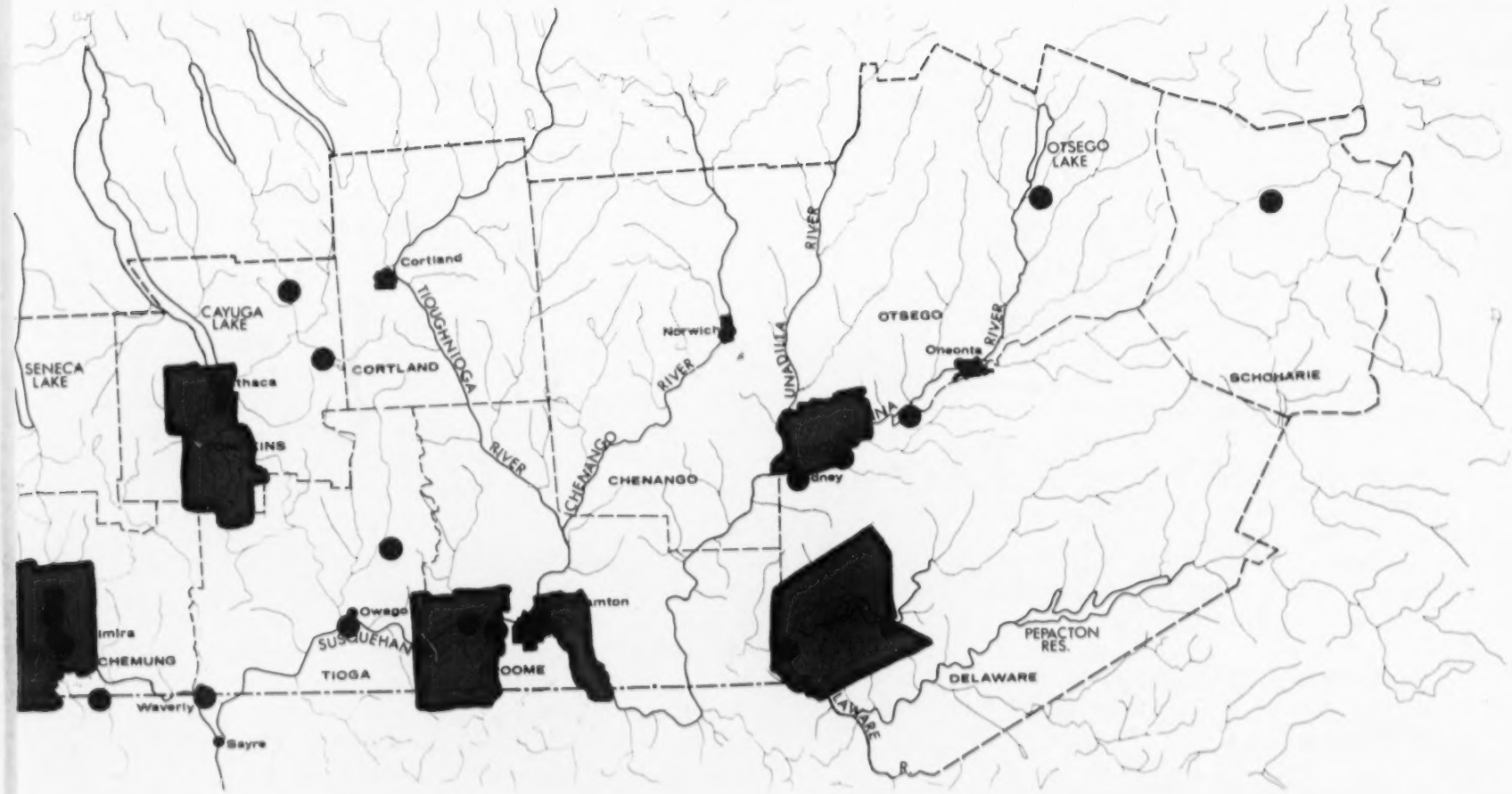


TOWNS WHICH HAVE ADOPTED STATE BUILDING CODE

CITIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED STATE BUILDING CODE

VILLAGES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED STATE BUILDING CODE

SOURCE: Statistical Summary of Programs – Division of Housing & Community Renewal, June 1967.


OTSEGO
LAKE
Cortland
CAYUGA
LAKE
SENECA
LAKE
CORTLAND
TIOUGHNIOGA
RIVER
Norwich
UNADILLA
RIVER
OTSEGO
Oneonta
RIVER
SCHOHARIE
CHENANGO
RIVER
CHENANGO
Owego
SUSQUEHAN
TIOGA
CHEMUNG
Waverly
Sayre
PEPACTON
RES.
DELAWARE

administered by a board of trustees and a headquarters unit with an executive director, staff, and central reference library.

The systems generally are supported by a combination of State aid and local tax monies. For the State as a whole in 1962 some $55,000,000, or roughly $3.36 for each resident of the State, was spent for public library service. The sources of funds are broken down as follows: 64% – local taxes, 16.5% – state taxes; .5% – federal sources, 19% – other sources including endowments and fines. State aid is allotted first through an annual cash grant. Additional money is distributed on the basis of the size and population of the area served and on the number of books purchased annually.

Services

Each system, in its service to member libraries and area residents, provides all or some combination of the following functions:

> 1. "Receives and administers State financial aid.
>
> 2. Assists in the maintenance of an interlibrary reference collection and general reference service.
>
> 3. Establishes a book pool from which member libraries can borrow to augment local collections.
>
> 4. Provides rotating collections of special interest books.
>
> 5. Operates bookmobiles and book stations to provide library service for area residents not served by community libraries.
>
> 6. Operates a central service unit which performs certain clerical and business duties for member libraries.
>
> 7. Provides various advisory services through individual consultation, workshops and interlibrary conferences.
>
> 8. Encourages and assists in the establishment of new libraries." (*A Primer of Public Library Systems in New York State*, University of State of New York, 1966, p. 3.)

In addition to providing funds, the State assists in these tasks by providing consultant services through the Library Extension Division and by making available resources from the State Library at Albany. Library systems may also be aided by private consulting firms which survey in depth the resources and level of services for an area, and suggest improvements that may be made within the system. The Four County System has available *A Survey of the Libraries of Broome, Chenango, Delaware and Otsego Counties, New York* by Edwin Beckeman and Michael Cohen, Consultants.

Central Libraries

Since it is not practical or economically feasible for each public library to acquire an extensive collection, central libraries are designated to provide interlibrary loans to member libraries and to enlarge collections on special subjects. The central library is usually the largest public library in the area at the time the system is established and thus serves not only the system, but is an important local resource. Area residents may avail themselves of the central library's facilities by visiting the library directly or by borrowing through their local libraries. There are six such libraries in the Appalachia Region.

Community Libraries

In New York State two types of libraries for general public use are found: the public library and the free association library. Public libraries are established by the authority of the local governing body to serve its jurisdiction. Alternatively, they may be authorized by the electorate of the municipality or by a school district by referendum. Trustees appointed by a municipal governing body or elected by a school district apply to the New York State Board of Regents for a charter. The Board charges the responsibility of administering the facilities to the trustees and appoints a director or librarian to carry out the trustees program.

A free association library, in contrast, is formed through action taken by a group of private citizens – an "association." The association library is chartered in the same way by the Board of Regents and is governed by a Board of Trustees usually appointed by the association. Funds previously attainable only by endowments and local contributions are now supplemented with funds provided through the cooperative library system.

Bookmobiles

Bookmobiles provide minimum library service and are used for areas not readily accessible to other library facilities. Each system serving the Appalachian Region has a bookmobile unit which can carry approximately 3,000 volumes in addition to films and phonograph records. Bookmobile stops usually are made for one-half to one and one-half hours every two weeks, except during months of severe weather. During these months, local libraries increase their stocks to offset the decreased bookmobile service. Circulation and registration numbers are provided in Table 11, bookmobile stops are indicated on the Library Facilities map.

In addition to bookmobile service, the Southern Tier Library Association provides a "Mobile Center" which is unique to upstate New York. The Mobile Center is a trailer, somewhat larger than a housetrailer, transported from one area to another by truck. It is staffed locally and remains 2 to 3 days in each community. There is presently one trailer in operation, with plans for an additional unit in the near future. Mobile Center stops are also indicated on the map.

The Reference and Research Library Program

In 1965, Governor Rockefeller convened the First Governor's Conference on Libraries. As an outgrowth of this conference and subsequent recommendations of the Governor's Library Association, funds were appropriated for a reference and research library program. The State has been organized into nine regional reference and research library areas. The chartered associations are:

The Capital District Library Council for Reference & Research Resources.

The Central New York Reference and Resources Council.

The New York Metropolitan Reference & Research Library Agency, Inc.

The North Country Reference & Research Resources Council.

The Rochester Regional Research Library Council.

The Southeastern New York Library Resources Council.

The Western New York Library Resources Council.

The South Central Research Library Council.

The Long Island Library Resources Council.

Voting membership in the systems has been limited to educational or nonprofit institutions which meet minimum standards. A public library system, while it may have 30 to 40 member libraries, is usually counted as one member of the research system.

The purpose of the Reference and Research Library program is to make accessible on a statewide basis reference materials and research library resources that previously may have been available at only a single location in the State. Computers will be used for data processing and for the design of acquisition and processing systems. Under an experimental program terminated in March 1968, the major libraries in the State were linked by the Facsimile Transmission System (FACTS) which could transmit printed pages and photographs to network stations. Cornell University and SUNY at Binghamton provide stations in the Appalachian Region. Other innovations and systems are also being explored to improve the quality and scope of services on a statewide basis. The New York State Interlibrary Loan Program (NYSILL), inaugurated in 1967, is the means through which the research community of the state has immediate access to library materials. Through this program the private research collections of the state were made available to the scientist, lawyer, teacher, college faculty, student or any person with a serious study purpose.

College and University Libraries

College and university libraries can serve as another very important resource. Twenty-three junior colleges, colleges and universities in the 14 counties provide several million additional volumes and specialized services (at least on a limited basis) to the area's residents. In general, the level of service is superior to any local library since college libraries usually are open every day of the week for a minimum of eight hours.

Special Library Facilities

The 14-county area is also fortunate in having several institutions and private firms with special library facilities. Medical, legal, and technical libraries are located throughout the area to provide information not normally available in the public systems. Other libraries, such as the Corning Museum of Glass Library, serve a tourist and recreational function in addition to being a technical library.

APPENDIX E
ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK: Health Facilities

The New York State Department of Health is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Public Health Law and the State Sanitary Code and assumes general supervision of the work of all local public health authorities. The Agency is also authorized to administer funds allocated for health work under the Federal Social Security Act.

Regional Service Areas

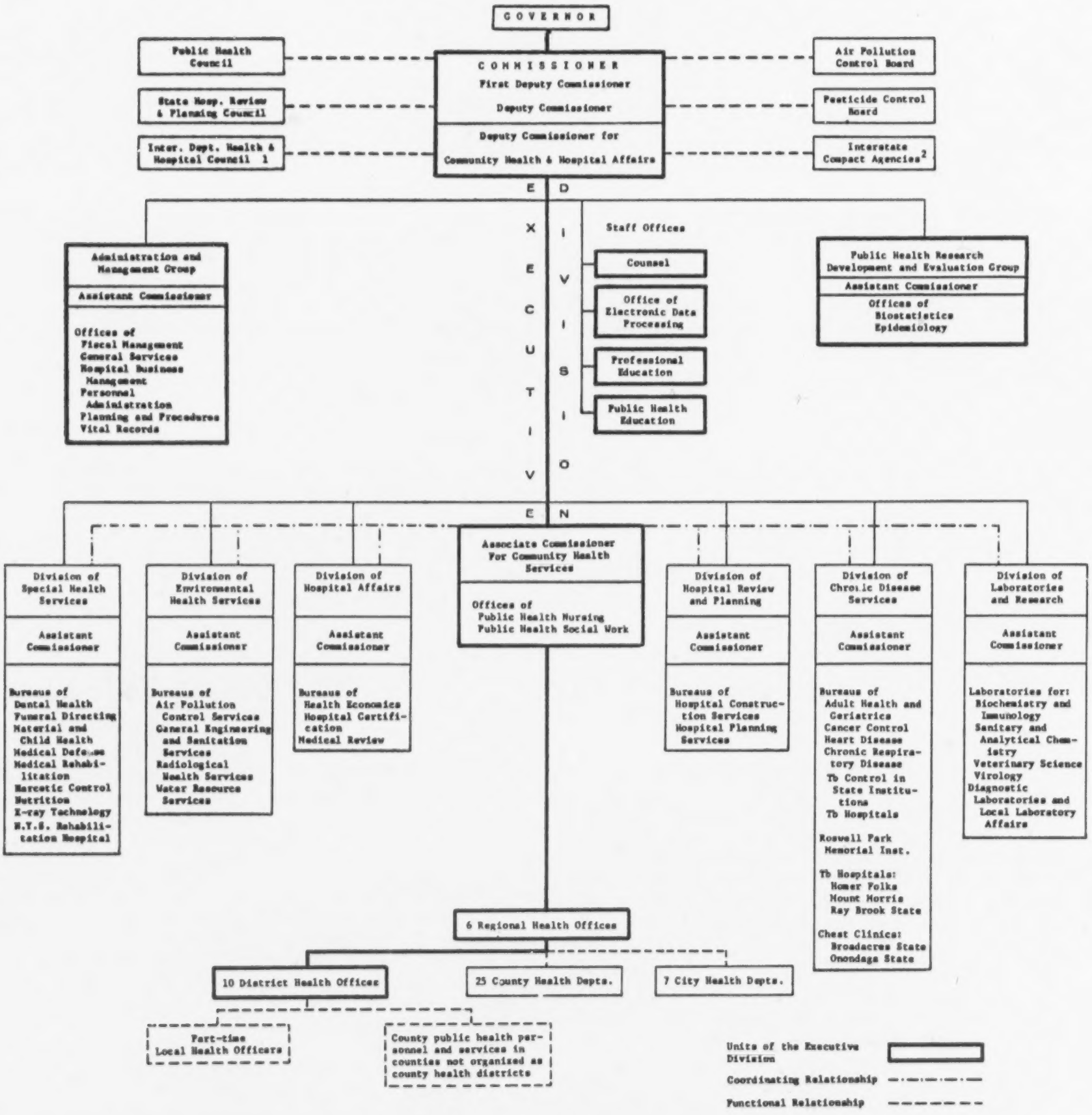
The Department of Health is divided into seven regional service areas (Figure 9) with offices located within the principal cities in each area. Each regional office contains a wide range of specialized medical facilities staffed by professional health officers to assist municipalities and area residents. The region is further divided into districts with offices located within a major urban center. The Appalachian Region comes under the jurisdiction of a number of these regional and district offices.

The regional health offices are responsible for:

– development, maintenance and evaluation of health services to meet public health needs of the area;

Figure 8

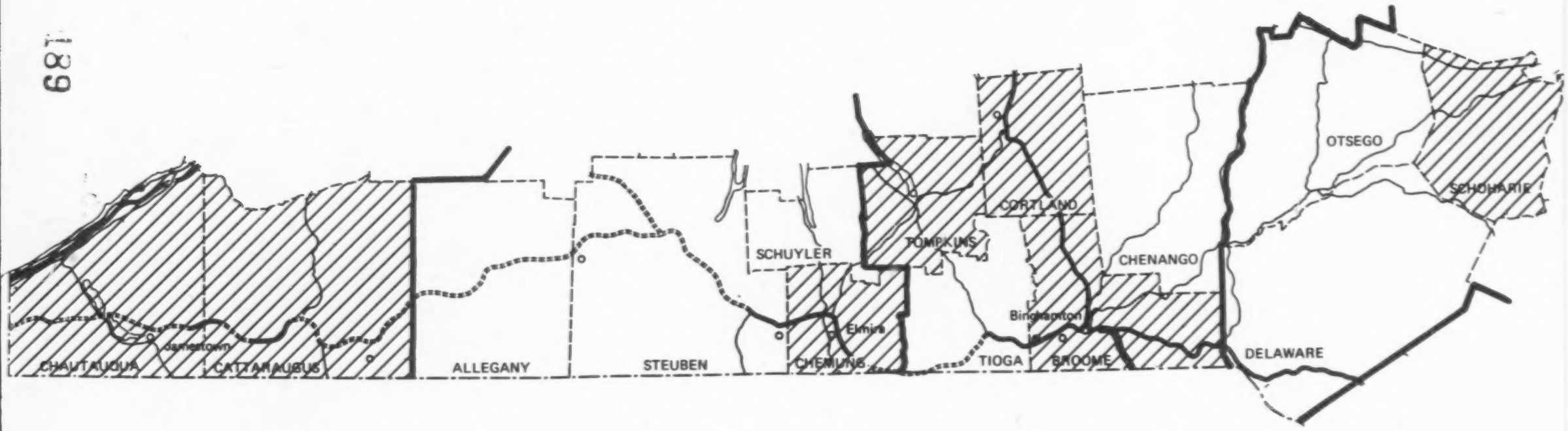
ORGANIZATION – DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



[1]Established by Executive Order of the Governor, March 31, 1960, the Council provides for information exchange and cooperative study and action on health and hospital problems. It consists of the Commissioner of Health, Social Welfare, Mental Hygiene, Education and Insurance.

[2]The Commissioner of Health represents the State of New York on the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission, and the Interstate Sanitation Commission.

Figure 9
HEALTH DISTRICTS



Separate County Health Departments

Health District Boundary

Source: New York State Department of Health

– providing consultation services to the staff of the district health offices as well as to county and city health departments within the region, and to assist in health program planning;

– interpreting policies and procedures in offices established by the State Health Department and evaluating work done by local health offices.

The district offices of the New York State Department of Health provide certain specialized services to counties. Their primary function is to help fill in critical gaps in local public health services. The major activities of the district offices are the investigation and control of tuberculosis, venereal disease and other communicable diseases and environmental sanitation. Where there are no county health departments, the district health officer issues permits to milk processing plants, and temporary residences including camps, trailer parks, motels and farm labor camps. Subdivision plans are reviewed and approved by the district health officer, primarily with regard to water supply and sewage disposal systems.

The State Advisory Council

Chapter 730 of the Laws of New York State (1964) and Article 28 of the Public Health Law provides that the State Hospital Review and Planning Council operate as an integral part of the State Department of Health. It has 31 gubernatorially-appointed members whose constituencies reflect a wide range of interests. It has the responsibility for "promoting adequacy, efficiency and economy among all hospitals and related facilities in the State," except in relation to mental health facilities planning. This is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene and is dealt with separately in this report. The State Council is also advisory to the Department in its administration of the Hill-Burton Act (Public Law 88-443) and the certification of hospitals and related facilities; on applications for extensions and new facilities; and the development of rules and regulations requisite for the legal recognition of the regional planning councils.

Regional Planning Councils

Seven incorporated regional hospital review and planning councils in cooperation with the Division of Hospital Review and Planning of the State of New York Health Department:

1. maintain liaison with and assist the various official and voluntary hospital and related agencies and facilities in its region to promote, develop and maintain hospital and related facilities of high quality;
2. make recommendations to the State Agency in regard to the need for and feasibility of new construction.

In addition, each council has working relations with its Regional State Health Officers, local mental health boards and representatives of the State Department of Mental Hygiene. The councils are subsidized by the State of New York.

The New York State Appalachian Region counties fall under four regional hospital review and planning councils. (See Table 54 below.)

Table 54

COUNTIES SERVED BY SPECIFIED REGIONAL HOSPITAL COUNCILS OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Regional Hospital Council	Counties Served
Western New York	Cattaraugus Chautauqua
Rochester Region	Allegany Chemung Schuyler Steuben
Central New York	Broome Chenango Cortland Tioga Tompkins
Northeastern New York	Delaware Otsego Schoharie

State Health Planning Commission

The planning efforts of governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations concerned with health services are reviewed and coordinated by the State Health Planning Commission, which is also responsible for developing a comprehensive state health plan.

This commission is composed of the Commissioners of Health, Mental Hygiene, Education, Labor, Local Government and Social Service, the Superintendent of Insurance, the Chancellor of the State University, the Chairman of the Narcotics Control Commission and (as ex-officio, non-voting member) the Director of the Office of Planning Coordination.

The Commission is advised by a Health Planning Advisory Council consisting of representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with health and of consumers of health services.

Besides coordinating health planning and formulating a comprehensive health plan, the Health Planning Commission is empowered to:

– serve as the single State agency to supervise the administration of the State comprehensive health planning functions implementing the Federal Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Amendments of 1966;

– establish the policies and procedures for the expenditure of public funds for the purpose of comprehensive State planning for both public and private health services;

– designate public or private non-profit agencies or organizations for the purpose of area-wide health planning in the various parts of the State;

– approve project grants to public or private non-profit agencies or organizations for area-wide health planning;

– review all the plans of state agencies relating to the provision of health and mental health services to assure that such plans are in accordance with the comprehensive health plan.

Federal Government Public Health Services*

The Federal government plays an important role in the development and improvement of public health services at the community level. Funds are allocated to state health departments and these departments in turn may allocate the Federal grants-in-aid to local health departments. Such funds may be used for so-called "demonstration" projects, such as training courses for nursing home operators, development of poison control centers, use of mobile units for tuberculosis casefinding, and studies of home care.

Many other Federal activities have an effect on community health. Guidelines for local health services are developed by national studies of health status of the population and of health manpower and facilities. The Federal government also conducts and supports medical research; provides medical services to designated beneficiaries (such as military personnel and their dependents); directs environmental health services to prevent disease (from air and water pollution, toxic substances, radiation, etc.); immunization; and directs the collection of vital and public health statistics.

Direct service is usually restricted to selected groups of beneficiaries, while community-wide services are channeled to the recipient through agencies of state and, in some instances, local government. When Federal services reach the individual by an indirect rather than a direct route, Federal responsibility is usually discharged through grants-in-aid. In exercising regulatory control, Federal agencies pursue their own enforcement activities or cooperate with state authorities.

The Federal government's major responsibilities for public health rest with the Public Health Service, a part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Public Health Service programs augment the nation's health and medical research through grants to scientists, through the investigations of seven Public Health Service research institutes, through fellowship awards to individuals and training grants to universities for training research workers. A significant portion of the work is carried on by the National Institutes of Health, a cooperative group of seven institutes concerned with medical teaching and research in cancer, heart, allergy and infectious diseases, arthritis and metabolic diseases, dental research, mental health, neurological diseases and blindness.

The Service also helps to expand the national reservoir of manpower for health services and to increase professional competence through traineeships for health workers, training grants to schools of public health and refresher courses in various aspects of public health. The Public Health Service – through grants-in-aid, technical assistance, and consultation to states – helps to translate knowledge into practice by encouraging state and local governments to develop health programs, to improve community health practices, and to develop hospital and medical facilities.

Other programs of the Public Health Service guard against the introduction of transmissible diseases from abroad and assist foreign countries to develop health services and to eliminate and control major diseases. The Service also collects, disseminates, and exchanges information on health problems; establishes standards for preparation of biologics and testing of vaccines and their preparation; and provides medical and hospital care for such Federal beneficiaries as merchant seamen, coast guardsmen, Indians and Alaskan natives.

APPENDIX F
ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK:
Mental Health Facilities

In accordance with the provisions of the Mental Hygiene Law, the authority and responsibility for the administration and supervision of Title I and Title II of Public Law 88-164, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Center Act of 1963, is vested in the Department of Mental Hygiene. The Department has the power to plan for and to provide adequate facilities and services by making surveys and establishing minimum

**Health Facilities in Herkimer – Oneida Counties*; Utica, New York, Herkimer – Oneida Counties Comprehensive Planning Program, p. 7.

Figure 10

OVERALL ORGANIZATION, DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

October 1, 1969

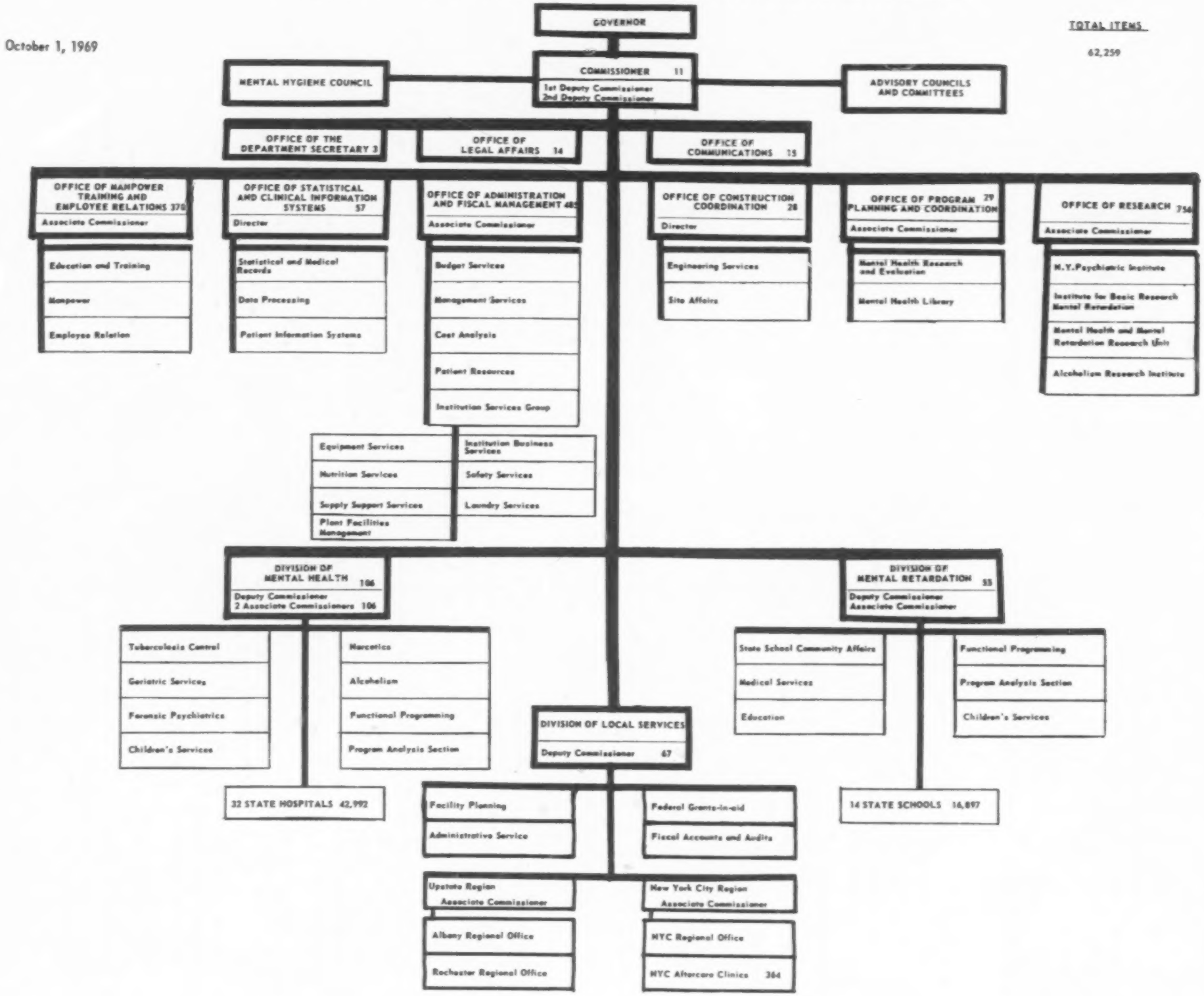
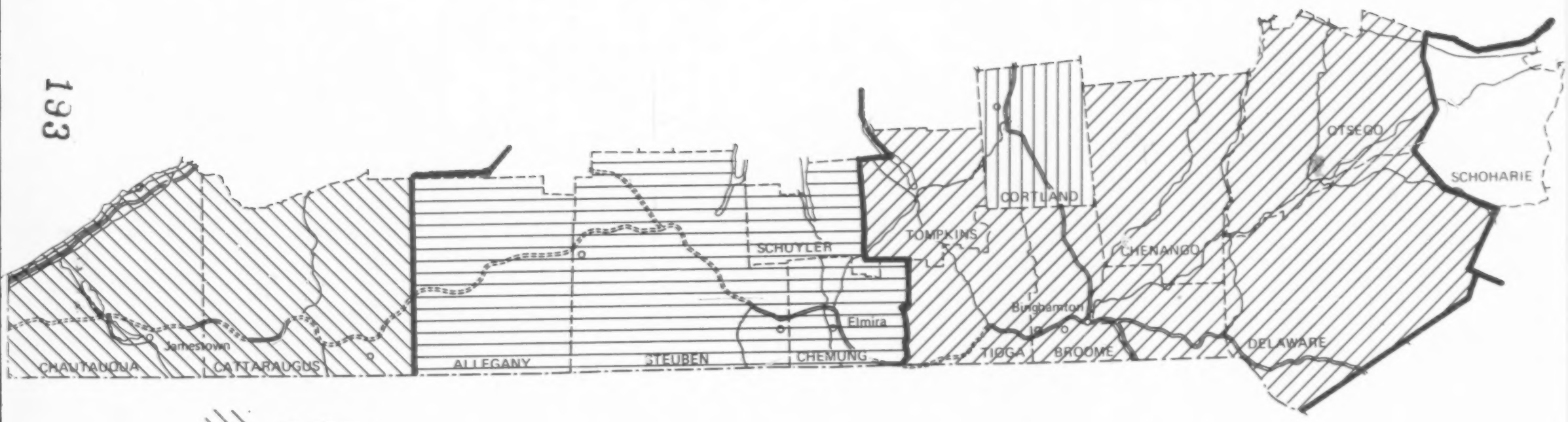


Figure 11
MENTAL HEALTH PLANNING REGIONS AND AREAS



Erie-Niagara

Southern Tier West

Southern Tier East

Syracuse

Upper Hudson

Mental Health Region Boundary

Source: New York State Department of Mental Hygiene

standards. Within the Department of Mental Hygiene, the Division of Local Services has the responsibility for carrying out these tasks but a formal agreement has been concluded with the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Hospital Construction Services, Division of Hospital Review, to obviate the duplication of personnel in preparation of applications for Federal grants. The Division of Hospital Review also has the responsibility of advising the Department of Mental Hygiene about the architectural feasibility of design, financing and scheduling and to make site inspections.

"In accordance with the provisions of Section 21-a of the Social Welfare Law, all applicants for construction of facilities offering in-patient care must obtain approval of the Department of Social Services, except private proprietary institutions subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Hospitals of the City of New York and facilities operated by the City of New York and the State of New York."*

"With respect to the construction, modification or addition of facilities for the in-patient treatment of persons suffering from mental illness, mental defects, epilepsy or behavioral or emotional disorders the State Department of Social Services may not grant approval thereof until it has received the advice of the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene. With respect to the establishment of facilities for the examination, diagnosis, care or treatment on an out-patient basis of persons suffering from mental illness, mental defect, epilepsy or behavioral or emotional disorders, the State Board of Social Welfare may not endorse its approval to any certificate of incorporation for the establishment or maintenance of such facility unless the State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene has determined that it will license the facility."** The Division of Local Services has the responsibility for advising the Department of Social Services.

Jointly established procedures for review and approval of applications for construction of facilities enable the departments of Mental Hygiene, Social Services and Health to process applications simultaneously.

State Advisory Council

The Council, appointed by the Governor, has the responsibility of advising the Department of Mental Hygiene regarding the development of its facilities and services. The Council consists of eight members – three occupy highly responsible positions in each of the State Departments of Health, Education and Social Services, two are prominent members of different state-wide professional organizations and three are members of state-wide citizens' organizations. The appointments are for one year.

**New York State Programs for Construction of Community Health Facilities*, I-2.

**Ibid.

APPENDIX G

ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK: Educational Facilities

The University of the State of New York

The University of the State of New York is a State corporation, embracing all educational institutions, both public and private, created to further the development of educational facilities in New York State and to establish educational standards. The University includes all schools, colleges, libraries, museums and other educational agencies incorporated or admitted to the University by the Board of Regents.

Board of Regents

The Board of Regents is the 15-member governing body of the University of the State of New York and of the State Education Department.

It is a policy-making and legislative body, establishing rules for carrying out the laws of the State governing education. The Board is specifically empowered to confer degrees, to hold examinations in secondary schools, to register domestic and foreign institutions of learning, to fix the value of degrees granted in other states and countries, to supervise the professions other than law, to visit and inspect schools and colleges, and to incorporate universities, colleges, libraries, museums and other educational institutions.

The law provides that the number of Regents shall be four greater than the number of judicial districts in the State and that the Legislature shall annually elect one Regent. The current Board membership is 15, and the term of office for each Regent is 15 years.

The Regents, who serve without pay, meet in informal session once a month from September through June. The presiding officer of the Board is the Chancellor who is elected by his fellow Regents. The Vice Chancellor, also elected by the Board from its membership, acts as chairman in the absence of the Chancellor.

Commissioner of Education

The Commissioner of Education is the chief executive officer of the State system of education and of the Board of Regents and is also President of the University of the State of New York. He is appointed by the Regents and serves at their pleasure. He is responsible for the general supervision of all education in the State, the enforcement of all laws governing education, and for the execution of all policies and rules of the Board of Regents. The Commissioner has judicial as well as executive powers for he has authority to hear and settle controversies arising under the Education Law or other laws relating to the common school system.

State Education Department

The State Education Department is charged with the general management and supervision of all public schools and educational work of the State, including museums and historical sites.

The State Education Department and the University of the State of New York are both creations of the State Constitution. In effect, the two work as an entity, although it might be said that the University, with its member institutions, is the unifying force for all educational effort in New York State, while the Department is the operating administrative agency.

The functions of the State Education Department may be broadly classified as: planning and research; direction and supervision; and enforcement of the laws, rules and regulations governing education.

The District Framework

School districts are units of local government established to carry out the State's constitutional responsibility to provide adequate educational opportunities for all the children of the State. School districts may be headed by superintendents, appointed by local boards of education (independent superintendencies), or by a district principal, appointed by a board of education at the recommendation of the district superintendent who serves a number of local units.

Supervisory School District

The supervisory district encompasses a group of towns and is composed of common, union free and/or central school districts. It is under the supervision of a district superintendent of schools who acts as liaison between member districts and the State Education Department. The district superintendent is the general supervisory officer for all member districts. Although appointed by the board of cooperative educational services of a supervisory district, the superintendent is also a representative of the State Education Department and receives his basic salary from that Department. His basic salary may be augmented by the board of cooperative educational services or by the municipalities of the supervisory district.

Common School District

This is the oldest and simplest form of school district. Established in 1812, the common school district is authorized to offer instruction in elementary grades only. It is administered by a board of three elected trustees or by a single elected trustee. It is responsible for elementary education within the district and may either operate its own elementary schools or assign these functions to another district.

Union Free School District

A union free school district is a school district, often formed by combining common school districts, which is authorized to offer instruction in grades K through 12. The governing board is composed of 3 to 9 members elected by voters of the district. The board of education of a union free school district with a population of 4,500 or more may appoint a superintendent of schools; a union free district so administered is classified as a village superintendency. If classified as a village superintendency, a union free school district achieves independent status by order of the Commissioner of Education after verification of the district's population. A request for independent status must first be made by the local board of education.

Central School District

Between 1925 and 1944, central school districts were known as "Central Rural School Districts," but the word "rural" was eliminated in 1944 as no longer appropriate. Today, upwards of 97% of the non-urban area of the State is covered by about 500 operating central school districts. Through the establishment of such districts, the number of school districts in the State, which exceeded 11,000 a hundred years ago, has now been reduced to less than 1,000. In the last ten years alone, the number upstate has dropped by more than half while enrollments were gaining by 50%.

A central school district, formed by the merger of smaller districts, is authorized to provide elementary and secondary education. It is governed by a board of 5, 7 and 9 members elected by district voters. In a central school district with a population of 4,500 or more, the board of education may appoint a superintendent of schools; a central district so administered is classified as a village superintendency.

A central school district incorporating the school district of a city with no more than 10,000 population at the time of organization is classified as a city school district.

Independent Superintendencies

Three types of city districts are authorized to operate both elementary and secondary schools, administered by a superintendent who is appointed by a board of education. The superintendent is the district's chief administrator and recommends appointment of the principals, teachers and staff for all the schools in his district. All three are fiscally independent; employ separate constitutional tax and debt limitations; and may include suburban areas.

City School District

A school district encompassing all or most of a city's population, authorized to operate both elementary and

secondary schools and administered by a superintendent appointed by the board of education.

City Central School District

A district formed by the merger of the school district of a city with a population of no more than 10,000 and one or more other districts.

Enlarged City School District

A district formed by the consolidation of the school district of a city of more than 10,000 but less than 125,000 inhabitants with contiguous areas comprising one or more common or union free school districts.

Village Superintendency

Is authorized to offer instruction in grades K through 12 and is administered by a superintendent appointed by the local board of education. It must have a population exceeding 4,500 within the school district.

Board of Cooperative Educational Services

The Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) administers a program of shared educational services (health, guidance, etc.) and instruction in approved special subjects (music, art, industrial arts and physical education) in local area schools. In addition, classes are provided for education of the handicapped. BOCES thus acts to supplement the programs of participating school districts by providing services that are too expensive for any one district to operate.

Cooperative boards are established by the Commissioner of Education at the request of the governing bodies of the local school districts comprising a supervisory district. Any independent superintendency may elect to participate or contract with BOCES for specific services. The board is composed of five members elected by the boards of education of the participating school districts for five-year (staggered) terms.

Operating costs are derived from the school districts and the State. Federal funds are also available for certain vocational education programs. Administrative costs are shared by each district, prorated on the full valuation of district property. In addition, each district pays its share of the services it receives. State aid is available for a portion of the cost of these services, depending on the true-value tax rate of the district. At present, BOCES does not have the power to levy taxes but is able to rent classroom space or construct buildings.

County Vocational Education and Extension Board

This is a nine-member board appointed by the Board of Supervisors or other governing body of a county to provide instruction in agriculture, home economics, business, trade and technical education and other special subjects for contracting school districts. A county vocational board is established by the Commissioner of Education upon the request of a County Board of Supervisors. It may receive support from the county, contracting school districts or from the State and Federal government.

Special Classes

Special classes have been established within many school districts for children who require special instruction and guidance. These classes are provided to aid the physically handicapped, mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed child.

APPENDIX H

ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK: Water Supply and Sewage Disposal

The New York State Department of Health is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Public Health Law and the State Sanitary Code and assumes general supervision of all local public health engineers. The administrative framework of the New York State Department of Health is described in Appendix E.

Ground Water Supply*

This subject is dealt with in detail in the U. S. Corps of Engineers study, *Development of Water Resources in Appalachia*, and a brief review of their findings will suffice here. The *Ground Water Map* shows the assumed dependable ground water discharge for the region but estimates of the amount of ground water available for development based entirely on this map might lead to an erroneous conclusion.

Wells may be generally expected to give a maximum yield of over 600 gallons per minute throughout the region, but the Corps of Engineers assumption is that wells will be "located, constructed and developed with care and that pump equipment will be of the optimum rating and setting for the wells." In preparing the map, the average yields of the highest 3 percent of the wells within a county were used as a maximum yield for that county. This approach was used because most of the wells serve only domestic purposes and are not set up to reach a maximum yield.

"High yield wells for industrial or municipal water supply should be constructed at the most promising site." High yield sites generally occur in the valleys underlain by glacial outwash deposits. Except for a small region in southern Allegany and Cattaraugus counties the cost of well fields to yield 1 million gallons per day is under $25,000. In those two areas the cost is likely to be between $25,000 and $100,000 which is competitive with other sources. The assumption is made that 1 mgd could be obtained from ground water sources in any county, if a sufficient number of properly drilled and equipped wells were constructed.

*Source: Wyrick, Granville, *Ground Water Resources Appendix to report for Development of Water Resources in Appalachia*. U. S. Geological Survey, September 1966.

Cost range of individual wells varies widely. The costs are based on an average cost during 1966 for drilling and pumps. Prices are slightly higher in New York State's Appalachian Region than they are further south.

The minimum cost of water per thousand gallons delivered at well head is less than $.05 for most of New York State's Appalachian Region. In southwestern Chautauqua County, southern Delaware County and southeastern Broome County costs are likely to be a little higher. The cost is based on an electric power rate of $.025 per kilowatt hour, 24 hour pumpage at 90 percent efficiency and at sufficient horsepower to lift 1 mgd against the total estimated head. This does not include the cost of treatment. Based on the amount of ground-water discharge that may be salvaged for use, the Army Corps of Engineers estimates that the optimum development of ground water is less than 25 thousand gallons per day per square mile. The development of ground water in excess of the amounts indicated on the map is possible but the costs increase considerably over those reported above.

APPENDIX I
ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK: Solid Waste Disposal

The New York State Department of Health is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Public Health Law and the State Sanitary Code and assumes general supervision of all local public health engineers. The Administrative Framework of the New York State Department of Health has been described in Appendix E.

APPENDIX J
ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK:
Fire Protection Facilities
NEW YORK STATE ADMINISTRATION
Division of Fire Safety

The Division of Fire Safety is one of the branches of the Office for Local Government. The Office for Local Government, in turn, is a part of the State Executive Department.

The Division functions primarily as a clearing house for technical information. It is headed by a director who is selected by the Commissioner of the Office for Local Government. The director is responsible for the administration of the Division and for selecting key assistants. In order to serve local areas, the Division has also established regional field offices whose responsibility is to provide technical advice. Finally, the Division of Fire Safety is responsible for developing curricula and providing training courses available to paid and volunteer firemen throughout the State. Classes are organized by the county fire coordinators in the counties outside New York City and are taught by part-time county fire instructors employed by the Division of Fire Safety and paid by the State of New York.

The Office for Local Government, through the Division of Fire Safety and with the advice of the Fire Safety Advisory Board, also provides:

Fire prevention and safety instructional materials.

Training of firemen throughout the State.

Presentation of awards and certificates for satisfactory completion of fire training courses.

Partial or complete mobilization of apparatus, equipment and manpower of the fire service in the event of disaster.

Encouragement of area wide mutual aid programs.

Assistance to local governments in solving fire safety problems and technical advisory services to a number of State agencies.

The administration of the school fire safety inspection program for non-public schools. (The administration of fire safety for public schools is handled through the Division of School Buildings and Grounds of the State Education Department.

Fire Safety Advisory Board

The Fire Safety Advisory Board is composed of twelve members appointed by the Governor. Their major responsibility is to advise and assist the Commissioner of the Office for Local Government and the Director of Fire Safety on fire protection and fire safety problems.

School Fire Safety Committee

The School Fire Safety Committee assists in developing recommendations suggested by the Governor for improving school fire safety practices. The Committee represents public and private school officials, the insurance industry, colleges and universities, State agencies and other groups interested in school fire safety.

Forest Fire Protection

The Division of Lands and Forests of the New York State Conservation Department is charged with the responsibility for forest fire control within the State. The State has been divided into fifteen Forest Districts, outside of Greater New York City, consisting of one or more counties; each District is administered by a Forest Practice Board composed of local persons from each county and a technically trained District Forester.

The Appalachian Region is protected by five Forest Districts, numbers 1 – 5. Jurisdiction in each of the Districts varies. In addition to the Conservation Department, the Division of Lands and Forests may designate fire towers responsible for forest fire protection. The Division, however, maintains the system and bears the total cost of all forest fire operations. In other towns, the municipality itself is financially responsible for forest fire protection, with the town supervisor acting as superintendent of fire protection. These designations, along with the District boundaries, are shown on Figure 7.

In terms of fire control, the first responsibility lies with observers in the fire towers in strategic positions in the forested areas. When a fire is sighted, the observer contacts the forest ranger in the appropriate district. The ranger is, in turn, responsible for directing fire control operations and mobilizing a local group of fire wardens who are available when called. If the fire is accessible by regular equipment, the ranger may call the local fire department, and, if necessary, supply additional men and specialized equipment. In other cases, the fire wardens and other volunteers are called upon to assist.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Legal Authority for Inter-Governmental Cooperation

In order to encourage increased coverage and efficiency in fire protection services, the State has provided the legal framework for increased inter-governmental cooperation. In addition to a State Constitutional Amendment there is now a General Municipal Law that authorizes agreements between municipalities (including fire districts) for nearly all forms of joint contractural fire protection activities. Specific paragraphs allow for the creation of joint fire protection or fire alarm districts, and for the establishment of central fire alarm systems by towns. Fire districts embracing two or more towns may, in addition, employ an engineer to operate the property of the district. Water districts, water supply districts, and highway districts may also serve as fire districts. The General Municipal Act further provides for use of equipment outside district boundaries and for joint radio inter-communication. The Civil Defense organization is now also linked with local fire control facilities in the event of national emergency.

County Fire Coordinator

The County Fire Coordinator is responsible for fire control and coordination on a multi-town level. Among his major duties are:

Administering the County fire training and mutual aid programs.

Acting as liaison officer for the State Division of Fire Safety, the County Board of Supervisors, the County Fire Advisory Board, and various fire departments within the county.

Maintenance of a county-wide inventory of manpower and equipment, and the preparation of periodic status reports.

Assistance in establishing a fire control center to administer the county-wide mutual aid program and liaison in the development of the program.

Technical advice and assistance to fire districts relating to fire equipment and special services.

Agreements involving inter-county cooperation also exist. In cases where a fire cannot be handled by existing fire companies at a site adjacent to a county boundary, the county fire coordinator may request assistance by phone from another coordinator.

Fire Districts

Fire protection facilities in the Appalachian Region are administered by three types of organizations: municipalities, fire districts and fire protection districts. Each has a different organizational framework.

MUNICIPALITIES. As part of their general enabling power, municipalities may operate and maintain a department to provide fire protection services. The governing body is then called upon to provide the funds to establish the level and scope of service and to provide the necessary personnel and facilities. The local governing body also has a financial responsibility in establishing and funding the fire department's budget, and in controlling the expenditures of the department within the budget limits.

In addition each municipality has a public safety commissioner whose primary responsibility it is to insure that the activities of the fire department are coordinated with the law enforcement agencies or other relevant groups. Below the policy making and supervisory level are the administrative and operating offices of the department. This usually includes the fire chief who is designated as administrative head and who is responsible for both the administration and operation of the fire department. The remaining municipal departments, in turn, operate under the fire chief.

FIRE DISTRICTS. All or part of a town, or several towns, can form a fire district which then exists as a political subdivision of the State. With the consent of the electorate, the governing body can form a fire district and appoint a board of fire commissioners to administer it. In addition to their administrative duties, the board of fire commissioners has the power to levy taxes, including the creation of different tax zones, to support their facilities. A fire district may also contract with one or more fire

companies within its boundaries for fire protection services if the company's department headquarters are located outside the district.

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS. As in the previous case, the fire protection district may consist of all or part of a town, or several towns; however, it has no power to operate or maintain its own system. Instead, it relies solely on contracts with existing incorporated fire companies, municipal companies, or fire districts. Payment for services must come through general tax monies.

Fire Departments

A fire department is the smallest unit of fire protection service and, as described above, can be administered by one of three types of organizations. A department may be either paid, volunteer, or some combination of the two. Most large municipalities, as one would expect, require a full paid department that is part of the formal governmental structure. Other areas may employ a core of professional personnel and supplement them with a group of men who are on call, but are paid only when summoned. A fire district, for instance, may operate in this manner. At the other end of the scale are the large number of smaller municipalities that rely almost exclusively on volunteer assistance.

Within the fire department, sub-units called companies are designated. A company consists basically of a piece of fire fighting equipment such as a ladder truck or pumper truck and the requisite number of men to operate it. Special companies can also be organized to supplement existing units or to provide service not otherwise assigned. These may include salvage operations, emergency or rescue equipment, or aircraft crash rescue and fire fighting equipment.

APPENDIX K
ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK:
Electric and Gas Services

Because of the necessity of public utilities and the large investment of personal savings in them, the control of electric and gas service companies has been placed with governmental regulatory agencies. In the State of New York, these services are regulated by the State Public Service Commission as well as the Federal Power Commission. The general organization of these agencies is described below.

NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The function of the Public Service Commission is to protect consumers of public utilities and investors in the companies which provide these services. In general terms, this function is accomplished in the following ways:*

- By requiring utilities to prove themselves capable and willing to satisfactorily perform the proposed service.
- By permitting utilities to charge only such rates as are deemed just and reasonable.
- By assuring that utility facilities continuously meet high safety standards and that adequate and non-discriminatory service is rendered at all times.
- By marshaling all facts and figures through public hearings or independent studies before reaching any decision.
- By having its Counsel represent the public in proceedings before the Commission and the courts.
- By maintaining thorough and continuing examinations of the books, accounts and financial status of the various utilities.

The Commission is composed of six members who act in a quasi-judicial capacity in ruling on all matters before it. In addition, it confers with and advises persons, firms or municipalities seeking help on matters of Commission interest.

The Commission has as direct advisors its Counsel and its Hearing and Administration Bureaus. The Transportation and Utilities divisions perform preliminary work on matters pertaining to utilities in their particular fields before formal action is taken by the Commission.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The function of the Federal Power Commission is to cooperate with the various State utility commissions in the regulation of public utilities. Federal regulation, however, extends only to those matters which are not subject to regulation by the states, including the transmission of electric power and natural gas in interstate commerce. The Commission is composed of 5 full-time commissioners plus a staff which includes a chief engineer, general counsel, solicitor, chief accountant and other officers and employees as required. It acts as an agent of the public upon its own initiative as well as upon request to investigate the acts of public utilities relative to service and rules and to enforce adequate service and reasonable rates.**

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